Cambridge Semitic Languages and Cultures

Harvesting the Sea in Southeastern Arabia

Volume 2: Comparative Lexicon of Fish and Other Marine Species

Miranda J. Morris, Erik Anonby, and Janet C.E. Watson

Edited by Erik Anonby

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
Faculty of Asian and Middle Eastern Studies

Cambridge Semitic Languages and Cultures

General Editor: Geoffrey Khan

This is the first Open Access book series in the field; it combines the high peer-review and editorial standards with the fair Open Access model offered by OBP. The series includes philological and linguistic studies of Semitic languages, editions of Semitic texts, and studies of Semitic cultures. Titles cover all periods, traditions and methodological approaches to the field. The editorial board comprises Geoffrey Khan, Aaron Hornkohl, Esther-Miriam Wagner, Anne Burberry, and Benjamin Kantor.

You can access the full series catalogue here:
https://www.openbookpublishers.com/series/2632-6914

If you would like to join our community and interact with authors of the books, sign up to be contacted about events relating to the series and receive publication updates and news here:
https://forms.gle/RWymsw3hdsUjZTXv5

HARVESTING THE SEA IN SOUTHEASTERN ARABIA

Harvesting the Sea in Southeastern Arabia

Volume 2: Comparative Lexicon of Fish and Other Marine Species

Miranda J. Morris, Erik Anonby and Janet C. E. Watson

Edited by Erik Anonby

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
Faculty of Asian and Middle Eastern Studies

OpenBook Publishers

https://www.openbookpublishers.com

©2026 Miranda J. Morris, Erik Anonby and Janet C. E. Watson

This work is licensed under an Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International (CC BY-NC 4.0). This license allows you to share, copy, distribute, and transmit the text; to adapt the text for non-commercial purposes of the text providing attribution is made to the authors (but not in any way that suggests that they endorse you or your use of the work). Attribution should include the following information:

Miranda J. Morris, Erik Anonby and Janet C. E. Watson, *Harvesting the Sea in Southeastern Arabia: Volume 2: Comparative Lexicon of Fish and Other Marine Species.* Cambridge, UK: Open Book Publishers, 2026. https://doi.org/10.11647/OBP.0538

Further details about CC BY-NC licenses are available at http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/

All external links were active at the time of publication unless otherwise stated and have been archived via the Internet Archive Wayback Machine at https://archive.org/web

Any digital material and resources associated with this volume will be available at https://doi.org/10.11647/OBP.0538#resources

Semitic Languages and Cultures 44

ISSN (print): 2632-6906
ISSN (digital): 2632-6914

ISBN Paperback: 978-1-80511-938-8
ISBN Hardback: 978-1-80511-939-5
ISBN Digital (PDF): 978-1-80511-940-1

DOI: 10.11647/OBP.0538

Cover image: Fish catch and by-catch from *li kuku* ‘gillnet’ fishing by Kumzari fishermen on the Musandam Peninsula in Eastern Arabia. Photo by Erik Anonby (2008), (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0), NO AI.
Cover design: Jeevanjot Kaur Nagpal

The font used in this volume is Charis SIL.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abbreviations and Symbols vii

Maps ix

Notes on Islands xiii

Phonological Inventories and Transcriptions xv

Introduction 1

Contributors by Language 4

Notes on the Nature of the Data 6

References 11

Additional Resources 13

Part I: Comparative Lexicon 19

Organisation of the Comparative Lexicon 19

Reference 26

Comparative Lexicon 27

I. General Terms for ‘Fish’ 28

II. Cartilaginous Fish 28

III. Bony Fish 47

IV. Other Marine Organisms 120
V. Terminology Associated with Marine Organisms 138

Part II: Annotated Alphabetical Lexicon 143
Purpose of the Alphabetical Lexicon 143
Sections 145
Transcription and Ordering of Entries 145
Guide to the Descriptive Notes 147
References 162
Annotated Alphabetical Lexicon 165
General Terms for 'Fish' 166
Names for Fish and Other Marine Species.....169
Terminology Associated with Marine Organisms 482

Appendix 1: Vernacular Fish Naming and Classification.....493
Appendix 2: Fish Processing and Preparation.....505

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

alv.	alveolar
Ar.	Arabic
ArD	Arabic dialects
B/B.	Btahret (Bathari) (*bəṭaḥrēt*)
Bl.	Balochi
br.	breathed
C	consonant
Ç	emphatic (ejective or pharyngealised) consonant
C^{y}	palatalised consonant
cf.	confer, when referring to similar material
coll.	collective
def.	definite
dim.	diminutive (associated with small size, affection, or contempt)
du.	dual
emph.	emphatic (ejective or pharyngealised)
Engl.	English
f.	female
GAr	Gulf Arabic
H/H.	Hobyot (*hobyōt*)
^{h}C	pre-aspirated consonant
imm.	immature
K/K.	Kumzari (*kumẓārī*)
lg.	large
lit.	literally
m.	male
med.	medium
M/M.	Mehri (*mahri*)
Mn.	Minowi (Minabi)
MSAL	Modern South Arabian languages
MusAr	Musandam Arabic
n.	noun
P.	Persian
pl.	plural
sg.	singular
sgv.	singulative
sm.	small
Sh/Sh.	Shehret (*śḥerēt*)
sp.	species (sg.)
spp.	species (pl.)
Sq/Sq.	Soqotri (*sɔ̄ḳóṭri ~ sāḳáṭri*)

©2026 Miranda J. Morris, et al., CC BY-NC 4.0 https://doi.org/10.11647/OBP.0538.05

trade	term used in commercial contexts
v.	very
V̄	long vowel
Ṽ	nasalised vowel
vd.	voiced
vl.	voiceless
+	exhibiting a feature
-	not exhibiting a feature; morpheme break
~	in variation with
/	alternating with; uncertain distinction between species (western scientific framework)
( )	optional; variable
‘ ’	gloss (meaning)

MAPS

Map 1: Languages of southeastern Arabia

Languages featured in these volumes are shown in bold.

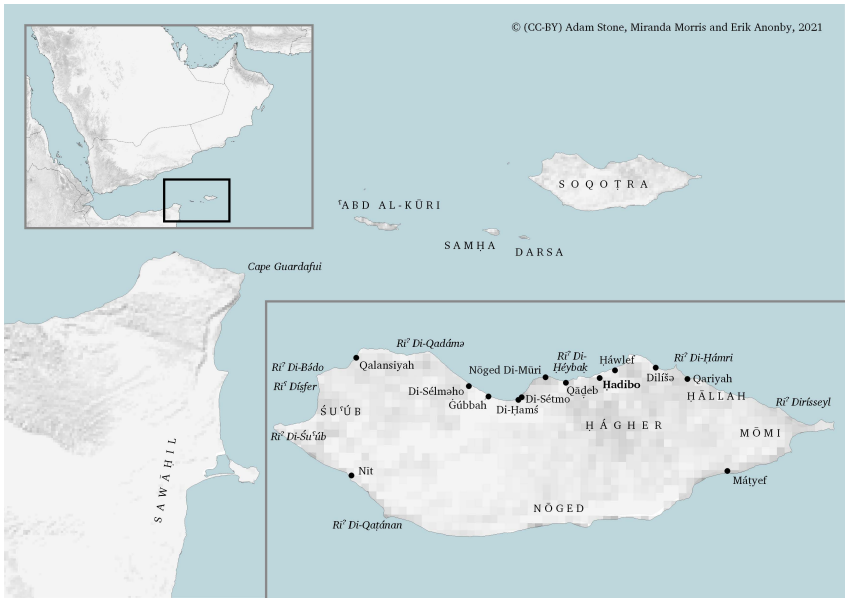
©2026 Miranda J. Morris, et al., CC BY-NC 4.0 https://doi.org/10.11647/OBP.0538.06

Map 2: Musandam Peninsula

Kumzari is spoken in Kumzar, Khasab, and Daba on the Musandam Peninsula, and in neighbourhoods in the cities of the United Arab Emirates.

Map 3: Dhofar and adjacent areas of al-Mahrah

Mehri, Hobyot, Btahret and Shehret are found on the mainland in this area, and Shehret is also spoken on the al-Ḥallāniyyāt Islands.



Map 4: Soqotra and neighbouring islands

Soqotri is spoken on the island of Soqotra, and on the neighbouring islands of ʿAbd al-Kūri and Samḥa.

NOTES ON ISLANDS

Three of the places where we conducted fieldwork are small island communities who have eked out a living harvesting the sea: ʿAbd al-Kūri, Samḥa and al-Ḥallāniyyāt. Since these places appear recurrently in the Annotated Alphabetical Lexicon, we describe the islands here. These islands are shown on the accompanying maps in the front matter of this volume.

ʿAbd al-Kūri, an island of the Soqotra archipelago that lies about 105 km (65 mi.) to the west of Soqotra. The island is some 35 km (22 mi.) long and 5 km (3 mi.) wide, with a total area of 133 km^2 (50 sq. mi.), and it reaches an altitude of some 700 m (2,300 ft) at the summit of Jabal Ṣāliḥ. The environment is harsh and arid, with only brackish water available for drinking. Historically, the handful of settlements on the island has had a fluctuating population, and it is sometimes almost deserted.

Samḥa, an island of the Soqotra archipelago that lies 30 km (50 mi.) south-west of Soqotra's western tip. It is 12 km (8 mi.) long and 5.5 km (3.5 mi.) across at its widest point, 40 km^2 (15 sq. mi.) in area. The centre of the island is dominated by an imposing limestone plateau measuring almost 800 metres (2,600 ft) at its highest point. The population of some 100 lives in a village on the western part of the north coast, Khaysat ash-Shaykh (formerly Shokhsəbīl).

Al-Ḥallāniyyāt, a group of five islands in the Arabian Sea lying some 40 km (25 miles) off the south-eastern coast of Oman. In

©2026 Miranda J. Morris, et al., CC BY-NC 4.0 https://doi.org/10.11647/OBP.0538.07

English, they were more commonly called the Kuria Muria Islands, a term used by outsiders and of uncertain origin. Only the largest island, al-Ḥallāniyyah, 17 km by 9 km (9 by 5 mi.), with a total area of 56 km^2 (22 sq. mi.), is currently inhabited. The highest point of the island, at 500 m (1,640 ft), is Ra's al-Ḥallāniyyah. Shehret is the language of the inhabitants, who live in a single village on the flat western side. Historically, it has had a fluctuating population, but has recently stabilized as the island is undergoing development for fishing tourism.

PHONOLOGICAL INVENTORIES AND TRANSCRIPTION

For the purpose of quick reference, we reproduce the phonological inventories of the languages studied here, as found in Watson, Anonby and Morris in the first volume, pp. 18–24.[1] Fuller explanation of phonological categories and symbols is found there. Separate tables are provided for the continental Modern South Arabian Languages (MSAL), Soqotri, and Kumzari, followed by a short description of the vowels in all the languages, and a listing of the alphabetical order used in this volume's Annotated Alphabetical Lexicon.

---

[1] Watson, Janet C. E., Erik Anonby, and Miranda J. Morris. 2025. 'Harvesting the Sea in Southeastern Arabia: Introduction'. In *Harvesting the Sea in Southeastern Arabia*, vol. 1, *Regional Studies*, edited by Janet C. E. Watson, Miranda J. Morris, and Erik Anonby, 1–26. Cambridge Semitic Languages and Cultures 32. Cambridge: University of Cambridge / Open Book.

©2026 Miranda J. Morris, et al., CC BY-NC 4.0 https://doi.org/10.11647/OBP.0538.08

Table 1: Continental MSAL consonant inventory

	labial	dental	alveolar	post-alv.	palatal	velar	uvular	pharyngeal	glottal
plosive (+br.)			t			k			
(-br., emph.)			ṭ			ḳ			
(-br., vd.)	b		d			g			ʔ
fricative (+br.)	f	ṯ	s	š/s̃			x	ḥ	h
(-br., emph.)		ḏ̣	ṣ	ṣ̌/ṣ̃					
(-br., vd.)		ḏ	z	ž/z̃			ġ	ʕ	
lateral (+br.)			ʰl	ś					
(-br., emph.)				ṣ́					
(-br., vd.)			l	(ź)					
nasal (+br.)	ʰm		ʰn						
(-br., vd.)	m		n						
rhotic (+br.)			ʰr						
(-br., emph.)			(ṛ)						
(-br., vd.)			r						
glide (-br., vd.)	w				y				

Table 2: Soqotri consonant inventory

	labial	alveolar	palato-alv.	palatal	velar	uvular	pharyngeal	glottal
plosive (+br.)		t		(t^{y})	k			
(-br., emph.)		ṭ			ḳ			
(-br., vd.)	b	d		(g^{y})	g			ʾ
fricative (+br.)	f	s	š			x	ḥ	h
(-br., emph.)		ṣ	ṣ̌					
(-br., vd.)		z	ž			ġ	ʿ	
lateral (+br.)			ś					
(-br., emph.)		(l̩)	ṣ́					
(-br., vd.)		l						
nasal (-br., vd.)	m	n						
rhotic (-br., vd.)		r						
glide (+br.)				y^{h}				
(-br., vd.)	w			y				

Table 3: Kumzari consonant inventory

	labial	alveolar	emphatic alv.	palato-alv.	palatal	velar	uvular	pharyngeal	glottal
plosive (vl.)	p	t	ṭ	č		k	q		ʔ
(vd.)	b	d	ḍ	j		g			
fricative (vl.)	f	s	ṣ	š			x	ḥ	(h)
(vd.)			ẓ				ġ		
nasal	m	n							
rhotic		r							
lateral		l	(ḷ)						
glide	w				y				

Vowels: In all of the languages treated here, there is a basic distinction between long and short vowels. The long vowels for all languages are transcribed with a macron, as in: /ā, ē, ɛ̄, ī, ō, ɔ̄, ū/. Nasalisation on vowels in Shehret is denoted by a tilde above the vowel, as in: /ɔ̃, ĩ/. Stressed syllables for languages in which stress is not predictable from syllable weight are marked with an acute accent on the stressed vowel, as in Soqotri *láxīm* 'shark'.

For the Annotated Alphabetic Index, we adopt the following alphabetical order, bringing together symbols from all of the languages in the study:

ʔ ʕ *a ā b č d ḍ ḏ ḍ̲ e ē ɛ ɛ̄ ə f g ġ h ḥ i ī j k ḳ l m*
n o ō ɔ̄ p q r s ṣ š ṣ̌ s̃ ṣ̃ ś ṣ́ t ṭ ṯ u ū w x y z ẓ ź ž ẑ

INTRODUCTION

This comparative lexicon is a companion to the first volume of *Harvesting the Sea in Southeastern Arabia* (Watson, Morris, and Anonby 2025), in which we have set out the scientific context for the present work—geographic, cultural, linguistic, and biological—through a collection of case studies from societies in southern and eastern Arabia.

This second volume brings together terminology for fish and other marine species in six languages of southeastern Arabia: five Modern South Arabian languages (MSAL)—Soqotri, Shehret, Hobyot, Mehri, and Btahret—ordered according to geographic position and linguistic similarity;[1] and the distinctive Kumzari language of Arabia's Musandam Peninsula. The geographic position of these languages is shown on maps in the front matter of this volume, and details on each of the languages and language communities can be found in the relevant chapters in Volume 1.

We present this library of marine species knowledge in two formats: (I) a **Comparative Lexicon** of vernacular species terms, ordered with reference to western taxonomic conventions and labels, and (II) an **Annotated Alphabetical Lexicon** of these terms, in all six languages. The Comparative Lexicon has the dual

[1] The remaining MSAL, Harsusi (*ḥersīyət*), is spoken in the interior of the Arabian Peninsula. A short lexicon of Harsusi marine species terminology is collected in a note on p. 19, at the beginning of the Comparative Lexicon.

©2026 Miranda J. Morris, et al., CC BY-NC 4.0 https://doi.org/10.11647/OBP.0538.00

purpose of grouping organisms into meaningful types, and showing similarities and differences between the languages for each type. The Annotated Alphabetical Lexicon, on the other hand, serves as an index allowing readers to quickly locate terms from any of the languages, and shows the full range of species covered by a given term in each language. Labels in the alphabetical lexicon are accompanied by notes that give insight into cultural knowledge associated with terms.

The data presented here were encountered by the authors over the course of fieldwork.[2] In all cases, the initial focus of our field research was on aspects of language and culture rather than marine biology. However, the role of the sea in the lives and livelihoods of speakers was a rich and recurrent theme in our studies, and we have decided to collect and organise here our findings—still preliminary in many respects—with regard to species types. Rather than attempting to provide a complete marine ethnobiological taxonomy for any of the languages under investigation (but see the notes on fish types in the guide to the Annotated Alphabetical Lexicon below; Appendix 1: 'Vernacular Fish Naming and Classification'; and the more complete taxonomy and discussion of fish in Anonby and Al Kamzari, 2025), the data we have collected serve as a simple index of marine species types. Where possible, we have attempted to identify and provide technical English equivalents for all species by consulting the literature and with the assistance of traditional fishers and marine biologists.

---

[2] For additional context on the authors' research activities, author biographies are found in vol. 1, pp. xix–xx.

The English terms used here are for the most part those codified in *Fishbase* (Froese and Pauly, 2020), but we have incorporated additional, recurrent common terms encountered in published sources we consulted.[3] We also consulted biological specialists, in particular Alec Moore, regarding the continuously evolving state of the art (and areas of uncertainty) in marine species classification and labelling.[4] That said, we are aiming for accessibility to a broad readership. In the case of some higher-order groupings, we have negotiated a compromise between, on the one hand, the formal taxonomies of ichthyology, and on the other hand, categories which better reflect the languages studied here —and, incidentally, align much more closely with common

[3] We have consulted the following additional sources for common species names in English (E.) and Arabic (Ar.): Al Abdessalaam (1995; E., Ar.), Al Salimi and Staples (2019; E., Ar.), Carpenter et al. (1997; E., Ar.), Cheung and DeVantier (2006; E.), Flower (1944; E.), Hariri and Yusif (1999; E., Ar.), Huntingdon (1996; E., Ar.), Krupp and Hariri (1999; E.), MacAlister (1996; E.), Nichols (2001; E.), Randall (1995; E., Ar.), Relyea (1981; E., Ar.), Serjeant (1992; E., Ar.), Sommer et al. (1996; E.), White and Barwani (1971; E., Ar.), Wranik (2003; E.), Zajonz et al. (2020; E., Ar.).

[4] In many instances, for example with guitarfish, there are competing formal classifications and labels at all levels of the hierarchy, under constant revision, from the differentiation of individual species (e.g., lesser vs Arabian vs Oman vs Bengal vs spotted guitarfish) to the highest-level groupings. Technical English names used by biologists—and even those in the *Fishbase* library of conventions—are also frequently written inconsistently, for example with or without hyphens or with varying affixation (e.g., bluespot vs blue-spot vs blue-spotted seabream).

names and taxonomic categories in English. For example, we have grouped three separate families under the label of 'guitarfish': Glaucostegidae (giant guitarfish), Rhinidae (wedgefish), and Rhinobatidae (guitarfish)—all of which contain members referred to as 'guitarfish' as part of their technical English name. Beyond fish, we separate jellyfish from corals, even though both technically belong to a single phylum, Cnidaria. Molluscs (phylum Mollusca), which in a formal biological taxonomy include taxa as diverse as cetaceans (squid and relatives), nudibranchs, and many types of shellfish, have similarly been divided into more 'intuitive' categories sensitive to groupings and trends in the cultures and languages we are studying. Further explanation and examples are provided in the introduction to Part I below.

Contributors by Language

Marine species names have been collected for each language represented here during field research by the following contributors:

Soqotri: Miranda Morris, with help from many Soqotri islanders, especially the late Mubārak ʿĪsa Walīd al-Soqoṭri, the late Aḥmad Saʿad Taḥkí al-Soqoṭri and his brother, Ḥasan Saʿad Taḥkí Khamīs al-Soqoṭri.

Shehret: Miranda Morris, with help especially from the late Azzād Bait ʿAgzūn Bait Saʿīd, the late Sālim ʿAwaḍ Aḥmad Sirdāb al-Shaḥri, the late Musallim Ali al-Mahri, the late ʿAli Musallim Bait Saʿīd, the late ʿAbd al-ʿAzīz Muḥammad ʿUmr al-Shaḥri, and other fishermen from the al-Ḥallāniyyāt islands; and Janet Watson, with help from Khalid Ruweya, Faisal al-Mahri, Khalid Musallam

al-Mahri, Musallam Hadīd al-Araymi, the late Shaikh Abdullah Sēlim Mhūmad al-Mahri, Muhammad Abdullah Ubayd Mahrus al-Sēʿari, and Amer al-Kathiri.

Mehri: Miranda Morris and Janet Watson, with help especially from Askari Hujayran and Nwer for Mahriyyot, and Mubarak Thuwar al-Mahri, Said Ubxayt Muhammad al-Mahri, Shayl Musallam al-Mahri, and Saeed al-Mahri for Mehreyyet.

Hobyot: Miranda Morris, with help especially from the late Muḥammad Saʿīd Baquir al-Mashaykhi and his sons Aḥmad and Saʿīd, the late Ali Saʿīd Baʿwēn, the late ʿAwaḍ Sālim Bait Balḥāf, and Aḥmad Twakkal Bait Balḥāf.

Btahret: Miranda Morris, with help from many fishing families, and especially Khalīfa Ḥamūd Sālim al-Baṭḥari, Maḥmūd Mshaʿfi Musallim al-Baṭḥari, Salim Muḥammad Saqr al-Baṭḥari, the late ʿAmir Māgid Suleyyim al-Baṭḥari, the late Rubeyyaʿ Adahaba Suleyyim al-Baṭḥari, Bakhayyit Saʿad Saqr al-Baṭḥari, Fāyil Hamūd Salim al-Mashrami al-Baṭḥari, the late Zifena Musallim Daġaš al-Baṭḥari, the late Mehri Muḥammad Sālim al-Baṭḥari, the late Ləḥəbāb Hamūd Salim al-Baṭḥari, and the late Musallim Mṭawwaʿ al-Janaibi.

Kumzari: Erik Anonby, AbdulQadr Qasim Ali Al Kamzari, Aliko Abdulla Shobubo al-Kumzari, Christina van der Wal Anonby, and many Kumzari community members.

For the state of the art in marine species classification and labelling, we consulted the marine biological specialists Alec B. M.

Moore, Uwe Zajonz, and Friedhelm Krupp. We are very grateful for all their help. In 2014, Alec Moore accompanied Miranda Morris and Janet Watson on a field trip to Dhofar and the identifications that resulted from this fieldwork are the most reliable. He further contributed by checking the structure of this lexicon against classificatory and terminological conventions for marine organisms. The present work has been greatly improved through the input of these specialists. However, we take responsibility for all remaining shortcomings, and for the decision taken to make the lexicon more accessible to the general reader in ways that diverge from the formal conventions of biology, as outlined in the previous section.

Notes on the Nature of the Data

None of the primary authors of this lexicon is an expert in marine biology or, in fact, had a prior 'passion' for the topic. Rather, for each of the six languages we study here, our fieldwork on marine species and terminology was a natural progression from earlier avenues of language- and culture-related research. Between us, we share interest and experience in language documentation, description, and theory; ethnobiology—plants as well as birds, reptiles, insects, domestic livestock, and other fauna; and the study of resilient livelihoods in the face of environmental challenges and changes. The realignment of our research towards the terminology of marine species came about independently for each of us, precipitated by a cluster of mutually reinforcing factors: our observation of the richness of the marine lexicon in the light of synchronic and historical linguistics; recognition of the centrality

of the sea to the survival of these language communities over millennia; an awareness that this knowledge is being eroded by increasing use of Arabic in these communities and, from another direction, by displacement of indigenous fishers in the harvesting of the sea by expatriate labourers; the interest of language consultants in the topic, and their encouragement to us to pursue this study further; and perhaps even the influence of the briny air that became a welcome part of our lives in Arabia.

Presented with this opportunity, each of us has done what we could. It was only upon meeting, years after the beginnings of data collection, and discussing our shared experiences as well as the bodies of knowledge that we were documenting, that we fully understood the urgency and importance of undertaking documentation of marine species terminology—much of which is now known only to older speakers, as linguistic vitality and biological diversity of marine species are receding in tandem. Seeing a way forward, together, we have endeavoured to process and disseminate our findings in a unified and synergistic way, to the benefit of various publics: language communities, fishers, biologists, anthropologists, linguists, and others.

The ad hoc nature of the beginnings of our investigation into vernacular terminology for marine species in the languages of southeastern Arabia has meant that the process of fieldwork, and the data that result from it, are varied in nature. Some of the six languages are more fully and confidently documented than others. That said, we spent countless hours with language consultants in collecting and verifying the materials that have resulted in this study. Other opportunities that we have benefitted

from, to varying degrees, are living with fishing families; joining fishing crews for a hard day's work; taking part in discussions at fish markets and asking for the names of each of the fish in the day's catch, on occasion accompanied by biologists; reading through the literature on marine species, with a focus on Arabia; examination of field guides and photographs, and more recently internet searches, along with language consultants and fisheries experts, to fill in gaps in the data; and extended periods of further work to verify transcriptions for the terminology, especially in the many cases of variation that we encountered among speakers of each language. (In an accompanying chapter in the first volume, Anonby and Al Kamzari give a detailed account of the research process for fish names in Kumzari, as an illustration of the shape our research has taken for the comparative lexicon as a whole.)

Sometimes, species are simply hard to identify. Consultants did not distinguish between sea snakes (Elapidae), snake eels (Ophichthidae), and 'freshwater' eels (Anguillidae, which also live in salt water!)—this categorial difference was not relevant for them. We were unable to distinguish between these three families reliably from speakers' descriptions because, although the families are genetically unrelated, the appearance and behaviour of some species across the two groupings have become very close through evolutionary mimicry. On Soqotra, one can find both snakes and eels which are uniformly black, or which have black and white rings; organisms from all three families can and do swim; and, as pointed out by Dr Kay van Damme, these families can also be confused with one another, and with terrestrial

snakes, when they migrate overland during rains! We were fortunate to have input from colleagues to help unravel some of the problematic identifications, but in other cases, with no expert 'on tap' in the field, no reliable identification was possible within the western scientific framework.

Other complexities that we contended with in the identification and labelling of species are due to individual and regional variation; complexities—including linguistically unexpected (i.e., 'incorrect-looking') forms—that emerge in multilingual contexts (see the extended discussion of 'translanguaging' in Watson, Morris, and Anonby 2025, 11–15); individual and community language loss; difficulties that older fishermen, who had the greatest expertise, encountered in identifying species from drawings or photographs rather than from specimens in their hands; impossibility of identifying species associated with a label because of local or global extinctions; and the terminological loss that follows these extinctions. In contrast, the data on certain fish, such as sharks, tuna species, kingfish (prototypically Indo-Pacific king mackerel), and rabbitfish, are more extensive due to their commercial importance. For some communities, this was their only source of barter for essential items such as grains, dates, and cloth, and, later, fishing equipment.

One gap in this study concerns the role of Arabic in relation to the languages studied here. On the one hand, this gap is geographic, since Arabic surrounds the MSAL bloc as well as Kumzari-speaking communities. These two language areas are separated by more than a thousand kilometres of coastline along which varieties of Arabic are spoken. Terminology for marine

species in Standard Arabic is neither fully elaborated nor stable for the language as a whole, and can consequently not be used as a reference variety or language of comparison in the comparative lexicon. However, the intervening Arabic dialects of coastal southeastern Arabia are—like the languages treated in this study—vast repositories of linguistic, cultural, and biological knowledge in relation to this domain. On the other hand, the omission of Arabic produces a linguistic gap. While the MSAL are only distantly related to Arabic (Simeone-Senelle 2011; Rubin 2021), and Kumzari is likewise distinctive (van der Wal Anonby 2015), both of these linguistic groupings are profoundly influenced by Arabic as the overarching lingua franca in the region. Contact with Arabic is of considerable time depth in both cases, intensifying in recent times (Robin 1991; Hoyland 2001, 47–48; cf. Bettega and Gasparini 2020, 6; Anonby and Yousefian 2011, 34; van der Wal Anonby 2015, 17–21), and since marine terminology is prone to diffusion across large coastal areas through the mobility and interactions of its users (as developed in the discussion on translanguaging in Volume 1), many terms in this domain are shared, or show other linguistic or classificatory similarities, between Arabic, the MSAL, and Kumzari. To the best of our knowledge, no studies of marine species terminology have been carried out on Arabic dialects in this area—studies that could be used as a point of comparison for this lexicon, and account for many of the similarities that are evident between the MSAL and Kumzari. It is our hope that the present work will inspire others to initiate research in this parallel domain, which is both relevant and important.

Finally, apart from the limitations that circumstance has brought to this study, there are significant areas in the terminology and classification of marine species that are in flux, even in the rigid forum of western biological science.

In order to avoid the appearance of scientifically definitive species identifications and terminology, we have chosen not to include Latin-based scientific names. Instead, we use technical English species labels. However, following Diamond (2005), among others, we intentionally leave the first word of the English species labels uncapitalised. This further communicates the inexact referential function of the English labels, and it puts them on a footing equal to the terminology in the languages we are studying—which are the product of scientific systems of their own.

Taking these limitations into account, we present our data for what it is: testimony to a robust, orderly and overwhelmingly complex domain which is deeply rooted in the life of speakers of these languages. Here, in the insights we can salvage from a family of peripheralised yet tenacious language communities, in the face of rapidly declining biological diversity, we are witness to both the riches of the past and the challenges that the future holds.

References

Anonby, Erik, and Abdul Qadr Al Kamzari. 2025. ‘A Typology of Fish Names in Kumzari’. In *Harvesting the Sea in Southeastern Arabia*, vol. 1, *Regional Studies*, edited by Janet C. E.

Watson, Miranda J. Morris, and Erik Anonby, 31–89. Cambridge Semitic Languages and Cultures 32. Cambridge: University of Cambridge / Open Book.

Anonby, Erik, and Pakzad Yousefian. 2011. *Adaptive Multilinguals: A Survey of Language on Larak Island*. Uppsala: Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis. Accessed 21 January 2026. http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:uu:diva-162008

Bettega, Simone, and Fabio Gasparini. 2020. 'Modern South Arabian languages'. In *Arabic and Contact-Induced Change*, edited by Christopher Lucas and Stefano Manfredi, 351–69. Berlin: Language Science Press.

Diamond, Jared. 2005. *Collapse: How Societies Choose to Fail or Succeed*. New York: Viking.

Froese, R., and D. Pauly (eds.). 2020. *FishBase* (version 12/2020). Accessed 21 January 2026. www.fishbase.org

Hoyland, Robert G. 2001. *Arabia and the Arabs: From the Bronze Age to the Coming of Islam*. London: Routledge.

Robin, Christian-Julien. 1991. 'La pénétration des arabes nomades au Yémen'. *Révue des mondes musulmans et de la Méditerranée* 61 (1): 71–88.

Rubin, Aaron. 2021. 'Mehri'. In *Encyclopaedia of Islam*, vol. 3, edited by Kate Fleet, Gudrun Krämer, Denis Matringe, John Nawas, and Devin J. Stewart, 116–18. Leiden: Brill.

Simeone-Senelle, Marie-Claude. 2011. 'Modern South Arabian'. In *The Semitic Languages: An International Handbook*, edited by Stefan Weniger, Geoffrey Khan, Michael Streck, and Janet C. E. Watson, 1073–1113. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter.

van der Wal Anonby, Christina. 2015. 'A Grammar of Kumzari, a Mixed Perso-Arabian Language of Oman'. PhD dissertation, Leiden University. Accessed 21 January 2026. https://openaccess.leidenuniv.nl/handle/1887/32793

Watson, Janet C. E., Miranda J. Morris, and Erik Anonby (eds.). 2025. *Harvesting the Sea in Southeastern Arabia*. Vol. 1, *Regional Studies*. Cambridge Semitic Languages and Cultures 32. Cambridge: University of Cambridge / Open Book.

Watson, Janet C. E., Erik Anonby, and Miranda J. Morris. 2025. 'Harvesting the Sea in Southeastern Arabia: Introduction'. In *Harvesting the Sea in Southeastern Arabia*, vol. 1, *Regional Studies*, edited by Janet C. E. Watson, Miranda J. Morris, and Erik Anonby, 1–26. Cambridge Semitic Languages and Cultures 32. Cambridge: University of Cambridge / Open Book.

Additional Resources

The following additional resources were consulted regarding species names in English and Arabic, and for further background in related domains, for example, history, culture, language, and fishing practices. Although they are not cited directly, they make a significant contribution to this study, and we wish to acknowledge them here.

Al Abdessalaam, Thabit Zahran Salim. 1995. *Marine Species of the Sultanate of Oman*. Muscat: Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Sultanate of Oman.

Al Salimi, Abdulrahman, and Eric Staples. 2019. *A Maritime Lexicon: Nautical Terminology in the Indian Ocean*. Studies on Ibadism and Oman 2. Hildesheim: Olmsted.

Agius, Dionisius A. 2002. *In the Wake of the Dhow*. London: Garnet.

———. 2005. *Seafaring in the Arabian Gulf and Oman: The People of the Dhow*. Abingdon: Routledge.

———. 2019. *The Life of the Red Sea Dhow: A Cultural History of Seaborne Exploration in the Islamic World*. London: Tauris.

Beech, Mark. 2003. 'The Development of Fishing in the UAE: A Zooarchaeological Perspective'. In *Proceedings of the First International Conference on the Archaeology of the United Arab Emirates*, edited by Daniel T. Potts, Hassan Al Naboodah, and Peter Hellyer, 289–308. London: Trident.

Bent, J. Theodore, and Mabel V. A. Bent. 1897. 'The Island of Sokotra'. *The Nineteenth Century* 41 (244): 975–92.

———. 1900/1994. *Southern Arabia*. London: Garnet.

Brown, G. H. H. 1966. *Social and Economic Conditions and Possible Development of Socotra*. Aden: Federal Government Mission Report.

Carpenter, Kent E., Friedhelm Krupp, David A. Jones, and Uwe Zajonz. 1997. *FAO Species Identification Guide for Fishery Purposes: The Living Marine Resources of Kuwait, Eastern Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates*. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Doe, D. Brian. 1992. *Socotra: Island of Tranquillity*. London: Immel.

Cheung, Catherine, and Lyndon DeVantier. 2006. *Socotra: A Natural History of the Islands and their People*. Edited by Kay Van Damme. Hong Kong: Odyssey.

Flower, H. L. 1946. 'Report on Fisheries of April, 1944'. *Western Arabia and the Red Sea*. Geographical Handbook Series. London: Naval Intelligence Division.

Forbes, Henry O. 1899. 'The English Expedition to Sokotra'. *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society* 8 (6): 633–37.

Forbes, Henry O. (ed.). 1903. *The Natural History of Sokotra and Abd-el-Kuri*. Liverpool: The Free Public Museums.

Gasparini, Fabio. 2024. 'Why a Language Dies: The Case of Bəṭaḥrēt in Oman'. In *Global and Local Perspectives on Language Contact*, edited by Katrin Pfadenhauer, Sofia Rüdiger, and Valentina Serreli, 129–49. Berlin: Language Science Press.

Gasparini, Fabio and Miranda J. Morris. 2025. 'Distinctive Features of Bəṭaḥrēt'. *Journal of Semitic Studies* 70 (2): 879–914. https://doi.org/10.1093/jss/fgaf014

Hariri, Khalid I., and Muhamed D. Yusif. 1999. 'Fishing Communities and Status of the Fisheries Sector in the Socotra Archipelago'. In *Marine Habitat, Biodiversity and Fisheries Survey and Management*, edited by Freidhelm Krupp and Khalid I. Hariri, 161–79. Reports for G. E. F. Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity of Socotra Archipelago. Frankfurt am Main: Senckenberg.

Huntingdon, T. 1996. *Fisheries Annex, Section 3: Socotra Archipelago—Marine Resource Utilisation and Management.* Report to the Ministry of Fish Wealth, Government of the Republic of

Yemen. London and Aden: MacAlister Elliott and Partners, and Marine Sciences Resource Research Centre.

Jansen van Rensburg, Julian. 2016. *The Maritime Traditions of the Fishermen of Socotra, Yemen*. Oxford: Archaeopress.

Krupp, Friedhelm, and K. I. Hariri (eds.). 1999. *Marine Habitat, Biodiversity and Fisheries Survey and Management*. Reports for G. E. F. Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity of Socotra Archipelago (UNOPS YEM/96/G32). Frankfurt am Main: Senckenberg.

Martin, Esmond B., and Chryssee P. Martin. 1978. *Cargoes of the East: The Ports, Trade and Culture of the Arabian Seas and Western Indian Ocean*. London: Hamilton.

Miller, Anthony G., and Miranda J. Morris. 2004. *Ethnoflora of the Soqotra Archipelago*. Edinburgh: Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh.

Morris, Miranda J. 2017. 'Some Thoughts on Studying the Endangered Modern South Arabian Languages'. *Journal of Afroasiatic Languages and Linguistics* 9 (1–2): 9–32. https://doi.org/10.1163/18776930-00901011.

Morris, Miranda J., and Fabio Gasparini. 2025. *A Descriptive Grammar of Bəṭaḥrēt (Baṭḥari)*. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.

Naval Intelligence Division (NID). 1946. *Western Arabia and the Western Sea*. London: NID.

Nichols, P. V. 2001. 'Fisheries Management Plan for the Socotra Island Group'. In *Marine Habitat, Biodiversity and Fisheries Survey and Management*, edited by Freidhelm Krupp and Khalid I. Hariri, 411–36. Reports for G. E. F. Conservation

and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity of Socotra Archipelago. UNOPS YEM/96/G32. Unpublished report.

Randall, John E. 1995. *Coastal Fishes of Oman*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press.

Relyea, Kenneth. 1981. *Inshore Fishes of the Arabian Gulf*. London: Allen and Unwin.

Schweinfurth, Georg. 1897. *Recollections of a Voyage to Socotra, 1881*. Translated by E. A. F. Redl. Bombay: Government Central Press.

Serjeant, R. B. 1992. 'The Coastal Population of Socotra'. In *Socotra: Island of Tranquillity*, edited by Brian Doe, 127–80. London: Immel.

Sommer, C., W. Schneider, and J.-M. Poutiers. 1996. *FAO Species Identification Guide for Fishery Purposes: The Living Marine Resources of Somalia*. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Villiers, Alan. 1940. *Sons of Sinbad: An Account of Sailing with the Arabs in their Dhows*. New York: Scribner.

Watson, Janet C. E., Miranda J. Morris, Abdullah al-Mahri, Saeed al-Mahri, Munira al-Azraqi, and Ali al-Mahri. 2019. 'Modern South Arabian: Conducting Fieldwork in Dhofar, Mahrah and Eastern Saudi Arabia'. In *Arabic Dialectology: Methodology and Field Research*, edited by Werner Arnold and Maciej Klimiuk, 91–107. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.

White, A. W., and M. A. Barwani. 1971. *Common Sea Fishes of the Arabian Gulf and Gulf of Oman*. Dubai: Trucial States Council.

Wranik, Wolfgang. 2003. *Fauna of the Socotra Archipelago: Field Guide*. Rostock: University of Rostock.

Zajonz, Uwe, Sergey V. Bogorodsky, Fouad N. Saeed, Miranda J. Morris, Abdul-Kareem Nasher, Moteah S. Aideed, Masaa Al-Jumaily, C. Weiland, and T Winter. 2020. *Online Atlas to the Commercial Fishes of Socotra*. Version 1.2, 2020/07. Frankfurt am Main: Senckenberg. Accessed 21 January 2026. http://socotra.senckenberg.de/FishAtlas

PART I.
COMPARATIVE LEXICON OF MARINE SPECIES

This first main section of the study comprises a comparative lexicon of fish and other marine species terms in Soqotri, Mehri, Hobyot, Shehret, Btahret, and Kumzari.[1]

Organisation of the Comparative Lexicon

The lexicon is ordered according to the following main sections: I. **Cartilaginous fish**, II. **Bony fish**, III. **Other marine organisms**, and IV. **Terminology associated with marine organisms**. Section I (Cartilaginous fish) is ordered generally from groupings of larger organisms to smaller ones. We have chosen this ordering to allow readers to move from groupings which are more familiar

[1] The MSAL Harsusi, situated in the interior of the Arabian Peninsula, also has a limited number of terms related to fish and other marine organisms. This language is spoken by a small number of people over a large area, some of which is near to the coast, and to the degree that community members interact with coastal speakers of other MSAL and Arabic they have a richer lexicon in this domain, sourced from those languages. While Harsusi falls outside the scope of this study, relevant terms (from Johnstone, 1977) likely to be known by most speakers are reproduced here for comparative purposes: *ḥet*, *ṣayd* 'fish'; *yerām* 'whale'; *léxem* 'shark'; *ʔāšfír* 'shellfish (edible)'; *bāl ḥet*, *bāl ṣayd*, *ḥewwōt* 'fisherman'; *réwrew* 'sea'; *xawr* 'lagoon, brackish water'; *hōri* 'dugout canoe'; *lix* 'gill net'; *ḥōma* 'seashell'; *ʿámber* 'ambergris'; *mōsem* 'season of arrival of trade boats'.

©2026 Miranda J. Morris, et al., CC BY-NC 4.0 https://doi.org/10.11647/OBP.0538.01

(sharks) to those which are less familiar (skates). Section II (Bony fish), which constitutes the main part of the list, is grouped according to families as defined by western scientific conventions, and these families are ordered alphabetically. Section III (Other marine organisms) is organised in a roughly taxonomic fashion—but again, moving from larger to smaller, and more familiar to less familiar—from mammals, through to other vertebrates, invertebrates, and algae. Western scientific equivalents for these groupings are provided when useful (for example, whales and dolphins belong to the infraorder Cetacea), but in other cases biologically heterogenous groupings such as 'shellfish' and 'algae' are used. The final section, Section IV (Terminology associated with marine organisms), also follows an alphabetical order.

Within each of the groupings in the first three sections, marine organism types are organised as follows: (i) general terms in the language for the grouping, if any; (ii) English names for identified species, arranged in alphabetical order by headword then descriptor (e.g., 'shark, blacktip'); and (iii) 'various spp.'—additional fish types in the languages under investigation, for which we are able to provide language consultants' descriptions but no probable equivalent English species name. If a vernacular term for a grouping is the same as the term applied to one or more particular species (in the western scientific framework) that have been identified in the course of fieldwork, the term will be repeated for each species. For examples of this in the Comparative Lexicon, see Caesionidae (fusiliers), Chirocentridae (wolf herrings), or Mugilidae (mullets), among others. For species distinguished in the western framework, but which are difficult for biologists to

distinguish in the field, or for which the differentiation or classification of the species is not agreed upon, the English labels are separated with ' / '.

Section IV, which presents terminology associated with the marine organisms inventoried in Sections I–III, brings together our lexical 'by-catch': related vocabulary, encountered in the course of fieldwork, that provides cultural context for the species lists. In contrast to the other sections, this section is open-ended, and the terms gathered here are miscellaneous in nature.

This organisational framework is used for convenience only, since each of the languages under investigation here has its own distinct scientific framework. However, salient aspects of the ethnobiological taxonomies in each language are evident from the inventory of available terms. In the individual table cells with terms in the investigated languages, prototype terms are given first. When relevant, this is followed by additional terms for particular life stages and sizes: immature (imm.), small. (sm.), medium (med.), and large (lg.).[2] Various other denotative components of a given label—characteristics as diverse as sex and

[2] In the interest of using life stage-related labels that are consistent among species of all sizes, we use the terms 'small' (sm.), 'medium' (med.), and 'large' (lg.) to refer to the relative size of an organism at various stages of its life cycle. Thus, while the 'small' stage of smaller species is obviously *very* small, and is typically described by speakers as such, it is simply labelled here as 'small'; similarly, while the 'large' stage of larger species—most commonly, sharks—is obviously *very* large, and is described by speakers in these terms, we use the simpler but more consistent label of 'large' to make it clear that we are talking about an organism's life stage rather than its size in absolute terms.

whether it is eaten or otherwise useful—are also specified. Where available, singulative (sgv.), plural (pl.), and diminutive (dim.) forms are given alongside the grammatically unmarked collective form whenever these are found in the data.

Phonological variants that have been found to occur within a single language are provided together in the list but separated with a tilde (K. *saftik~saptik~siftik* 'anthias'). In Soqotri, the variants often separate Western dialects (with *x* and *ġ*) from Central/Eastern dialects, e.g., Sq. *xálxal~ḥálḥal* 'grouper (various spp.)', Sq. *mírġid~mírʿid* 'seaweed or seagrass bed'. There are also cases where a species has several more fully distinct vernacular names. This can be due to intra- and inter-speaker variation within a community, dialectal differences, or even social context (e.g., Sh. *biserifúf*, *bū sīréf*, *wóṭyə* 'flatfish'—further referred to by the Arabic vernacular as *samak mūsa* in commercial contexts).

A more detailed table of the lexicon's contents is as follows:

I. General terms for 'fish' 28
II. Cartilaginous fish.....28
sharks 28
guitarfish and wedgefish..... 39
sawfish..... 41
stingrays and relatives..... 41
electric rays..... 46
skates..... 46
III. Bony fish 47
Acanthuridae: surgeonfish and unicornfish..... 47
Albulidae: bonefish 48

Anguillidae: freshwater eels 48
Apogonidae: cardinalfish 48
Ariidae: sea catfish 49
Atherinidae: Old World silversides 49
Aulostomidae: trumpetfish 50
Balistidae: triggerfish 50
Belonidae: needlefish 51
Blenniidae: blennies 52
Bramidae: pomfrets 52
Caesionidae: fusiliers 52
Carangidae: trevallies, scads, queenfish, runners, and pompanos 53
Chaetodontidae: butterflyfish 60
Chanidae: milkfish 61
Chirocentridae: wolf herrings 62
Cirrhitidae: hawkfish 63
Clupeidae: herrings, shads, and sardines 64
Coryphaenidae: dolphinfish 65
Cyprinodontidae: pupfish 65
Diodontidae: porcupinefish and burrfish 65
Drepaneidae: sicklefish 66
Echenidae: remora 66
Elopidae: tenpounders and ladyfish 66
Engraulidae: anchovies 66
Ephippidae: spadefish and batfish 67
Exocoetidae: flying fish 67

Fistulariidae: cornetfish 67
Gerreidae: mojarras 68
Gobiidae: gobies 68
Haemulidae: grunts 69
Hemiramphidae: halfbeaks 72
Holocentridae: squirrelfish and soldierfish 72
Istiophoridae: sailfish and marlins 73
Kuhliidae: flagtails 73
Kyphosidae: sea chubs 73
Labridae: wrasses 74
Leiognathidae: ponyfish 75
Lethrinidae: emperors 76
Lutjanidae: snappers 78
Megalopidae: tarpons 84
Monacanthidae: filefish 84
Monodactylidae: monos and moonyfish 85
Mugilidae: mullets 85
Mullidae: goatfish 87
Muraenidae: moray eels 88
Nemipteridae: threadfin breams 89
Ophichthidae: snake eels 91
Opistognathidae: jawfish 92
Ostraciidae: boxfish 92
Oxudercidae: mudskippers 93
Pempheridae: sweepers 93

Platycephalidae: flatheads 93
Plotosidae: eel catfish..... 93
Polynemidae: threadfins..... 94
Pomacanthidae: marine angelfish..... 94
Pomacentridae: damselfish and clownfish 95
Pomatomidae: bluefish..... 95
Priacanthidae: bigeyes..... 95
Pseudochromidae: dottybacks..... 96
Rachycentridae: cobia 96
Scaridae: parrotfish..... 96
Sciaenidae: drums and croakers 98
Scombridae: mackerels, tunas, and bonitos 99
Scorpaenidae: scorpionfish 103
Serranidae: groupers and anthias 104
Siganidae: rabbitfish 111
Sillaginidae: sillagos..... 111
Soleidae: flatfish and soles / Bothidae: lefteye flounders .. 112
Sparidae: porgies and seabreams..... 112
Sphyraenidae: barracudas..... 114
Stromateidae: butterfish 115
Synanceiidae: stonefish 115
Synodontidae: lizardfish..... 116
Syngnathidae: seahorses, pipefish, and seadragons 116
Terapontidae: grunters..... 116
Tetraodontidae: pufferfish 117

Tetrarogidae: waspfish 118
Triacanthidae: tripodfish 118
Trichiuridae: cutlassfish 118
Triglidae: gurnards and sea robins 119
Xiphiidae: swordfish 119
Zanclidae: Moorish idol 119
other bony fish 119
IV. Other marine organisms 120
cetaceans: whales and dolphins 120
sea turtles 121
sea snakes 122
crustaceans 123
cephalopods: squid, octopus and cuttlefish 126
shellfish 127
jellyfish 134
corals 134
echinoderms 135
other invertebrates 136
algae and seagrass 136
V. Terminology associated with marine organisms 138

Reference

Johnstone, Thomas M. 1977. *Ḥarsūsi Lexicon and English-Ḥarsūsi Word-List*. London: Oxford University Press.

COMPARATIVE LEXICON

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
GENERAL TERMS FOR 'FISH'						
fish	*ṣodə* (pl. *eṣdóʾo*, dim. pl. *ṣīdho*)	*ṣud*	*ṣayd* (sgv. *ṣodət*, *ṣayd ṭad*)	*ṣayd* (sgv. *ṣīdīt*, pl. *ṣyōdət*)	*ṣayd~ṣud* (sgv. *ṣādə~ṣādət*, dim. *ṣeyādēn*)	*miʾʾī* (sgv. *may*, pl. *mēyan*)
fish eggs, roe	*íbḳəhal di-ṣōdə*, *nēḳil*		*bəḳāl*			
small fish, immature fish, fry, fingerlings, minnows	*mišuwḥálihin* (pl. *mišuwḥálihun*)	*šə́mšəm*, *šə́bšəb~šəbšíb~šəbšeyb*, *ḥerīnút* (pl. *ḥerīnítə*)	*šəbšíb~šəbšeyb* (pl. *šəbšób*)		*šəbšíb*, *wēkəb*, *ḥaśś* (sgv. *ḥaśśét*), *fāḳa*, *ferzáx*, *kálibə*	*kāsal* (v. sm.), *ūmat* (v. sm.), *būt* (sm.)
large fish	*ḥot* (pl. *ḥētān*)		*ḥōt* (pl. *aḥwét~aḥwétət*)		*ḥūt* (pl. *aḥwāt*)	
CARTILAGINOUS FISH **(class Chondrichthyes)**						
sharks **(superorder Selachimorpha)**						

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
shark (general term)	*láxīm* (pl. *ləxāhum*)~ *léḥḥim* (pl. *ləḥáhum, ləḥāʾhəm*)	*lxim* (sgv. *lxyūt*), *ʿalṣān* (pl. *ʿéylṣún*) (foetus, newborn), *síbəli* (sm. spp.), *iṭʿáyl*~*iṭʿáyl ɛ-rɛmnəm* (med. spp., not eaten), *grēnít*~*gərēnīyə* (pl. *grēnīyāt*) (med. spp., eaten), *timīt* (pl. *tīmótə*) (useless spp.), *túmmə* (useless spp., trade); *bū ḳáṭaʿ* (sm. spp. or sm. stage of large spp., trade), *mənsūf*, *məṭlūṭ*, *mərbɔ̄ʿ* (pl. *ɛrbīʿi*) (lg. spp., trade)	*lxīm* (sgv. *lxōmət*), *dekəs* (sgv. *deksīt*, pl. *dekəsīn*) (v. sm. spp.), *síbəli* (sm. spp.), *gerēnīyə* (med. spp.)	*ūxaym*~*lxaym*; *bū ḳáṭaʿ* (sm. spp. or sm. stage of large spp., trade), *mansūf*, *maṭlūṭ*, *marbūʿ* (lg. spp., trade)	*ləxām*~*laxm* (sgv. *láxmə*, dim. *ləwāxām*), *ʿalṣ* (pl. *ʿulūṣ, ʿalṣān*) (foetus, newborn), *məkowmīz* (v. sm. spp.), *fə́gəl* (sm. spp.), *síbəli* (sm. spp.), *gərēnīyə* med. spp.), *mánṣar*~ *manṣūr* (lg. spp.), *díɡil* (lg. spp.); *bū ḳáṭaʿ* (sm. spp. or sm. stage of large spp., trade), *mansūf*, *maṭlūṭ*, *marbūʿ* (lg. spp., trade)	*kūlī*

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
carpetshark, longtail	*tīmi*	*ēxant lxim*, *ʾárṣi* (pl. *ʾarāṣi*), *timīt* (pl. *tīmótə*)~ *tīmīt* (pl. *tīmótə*), *iṯˁáyl*~ *iṯˁáyl ɛ-rɛmnəm*	*dekəs* (sgv. *deksīt*, pl. *dekəsīn*)	*iṯˁayl*~*īṯayl*, *iṯˁayl ḏ-ərawrəm*~*īṯayl ḏ-ərawrəm*	*tīmīt* (pl. *tīyémtən*), *sənnōrət*~ *sənnōrət l-ərawnə*, *yiṯˁayl l-ərawnə*~*iṯˁéyl l-ərawnə*	
hammerhead (general term)	*di-ḳérəhān* (pl. *il-ḳérəhān*), *bū ḳarnēn*	*sēhəm*, *bū máṭraḳa*, *məṭráḳət*, *sēhəm* (med.–lg.), *magzəlōt* (lg.)	*maṭerḳá*, *kōfi* (imm.)	*sayhəm*	*sēhəm*, *ˁalṣ* (foetus), *kōfi* (pl. *kwāfi*) (imm.), *bū ráḳaṭ* (sm.), *sēhəm* (med.-lg.), *magzəlōt* (lg.)	*čūk jmēs* (sm.), *jmēs* (med.), *jubbē* (lg.)
hammerhead, scalloped	*di-ḳérəhān*	*kɔ̄fi* (imm.)		*sayhəm*, *kūfi* (imm.)	*sēhəm*	*čūk jmēs* (sm.), *jmēs* (med.), *jubbē* (lg.)
hammerhead, smooth	*di-ḳérəhān*	*kɔ̄fi* (imm.)		*sayhəm*, *kūfi* (imm.)	*sēhəm*	*čūk jmēs* (sm.), *jmēs* (med.), *jubbē* (lg.)

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
shark, bigeye hound			*dekəs* (pl. *dekəsīn*)			*čūk jmēs* (sm.), *jmēs* (med.), *jubbē* (lg.)
shark, blacktip	*helkə* (pl. *helkét*), *dígil*, *śāṣə~śēṣé* (pl. *śēyeṣ*)	*gəbēba*, *mərbɔ̄ˁ* (pl. *ɛrbīˁi*) (trade)	*dekəs* (pl. *dekəsīn*)	*ḥazāzi*, *ḏəmāwi*, *gərēnīyə* (sm.), *mēbˁar* (med.–sm.)	*ḥazāzi*, *xammīn* (sm.), *gərēnīyə* (sm.), *bəḳāni* (sm.), *ˁaḳlūl~mˁāḳlūl* (sm.), *bilˁáyd* (med.–sm.), *mēbˁar* (pl. *mēbˁarōtən*) (med.–sm.), *ḥazāzi* (med.), *ḏəmāwi* (pl. *ḏəwēmi*) (lg.), *baˁl miśḳōḳ* (v. lg.)	*manqab*

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
shark, blacktip reef	*ḥēfi*, *dígil*, *helkə* (pl. *helkét*), *śāṣə~śēṣé* (pl. *śēyeṣ*)	*fīdīm*, *ḏəmēwi*, *šīṣa*, *grēnít~gərēnīyə* (med.)	*géherə~jáḥerə*	*śḥaṭáyt*, *ghərát*, *śaṣyət~šaṣyət*	*śḥaṭát~śḥaṭít*, *gehərét*, *ḥazāzi*, *xammīn* (sm.), *gərēnīyə* (sm.), *bəḳāni* (sm.), *ʿaḳlūl~mʿāḳlūl* (sm.), *bilʿáyd* (med.–sm.), *mēbʿar* (pl. *mēbʿarōtən*) (med.–sm.), *ḥazāzi* (med.), *ḏəmāwi* (pl. *ḏəwēmi*) (lg.), *baʿl miśḳōḳ* (v. lg.)	*qāẓum*
shark, bramble		*ḥalí səmmān*, *sənnūrət*	*dekəs* (pl. *dekəsīn*)	*ḥalēt səmmān*	*sənnōrət~sənnōrət l-ərawnə*, *ḥāgūr l-ərēḳyət*	
shark, bull	*helkə* (pl. *helkét*)	*rbīʿi*, *gəbēba*		*fīdīm*, *yəbāba*, *ḥazāzi*	*ribīʿi*, *bū ferrīx* (med.), *dígil* (lg.)	*burqēb* (sm.), *qrādī* (med.), *rējimī* (lg.)

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
shark, dusky		*jəbēba*, *ḏəmēwi*		*ḏəmāwi*	*fidīm* (pl. *fēdəmət*), *ribīʿi*, *ráʿi* (lg.)	
shark, grey nurse	*tīmi*	*šīṣa*	*ragwə*	*śaṣyət~šaṣyət*, *iṯʿayl~īṯayl*, *iṯʿayl ḏ-ərawrəm~īṯayl ḏ-ərawrəm*, *kawb*	*rēḵyət* (dim. *rēḵtūn*, pl. *rəwēḵət*)	
shark, grey reef	*śāṣə~śēṣé* (pl. *śēyeṣ*)*~šāṣə*, *nekkə*	*rbīʿi*, *ḏəmēwi*		*śaṣyət~šaṣyət*, *swaydūr*, *kawb*	*swēdūwə*, *bəkšīt* (pl. *bəkyéštən*), *ribīʿi* (lg.)	
shark, grey sharpnose		*ṭīdót*		*síbəli~səbli*	*síbəli*, *yibdīn~ yibdēm*	
shark, hardnose	*helkə* (pl. *helkét*), *ʿawárwar*			*bəkšīt*, *swaydūr*	*bəkšīt* (pl. *bəkyéštən*), *yūbāt*, *slēmāni* (m.), *xaršəkōt* (sm.)	*manqab*
shark, hooktooth					*binxāli*	
shark, Human's whaler	*ḥabórḵi*					

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
shark, lemon		*šīṣa*		*śaṣyət~šaṣyət, kawb, šīṣa*	*śāṣyət~śāṣət* (pl. *śeyāṣi~śēṣ*)	
shark, milk		*síbəli, ʿayəl əl-ʿayəl*	*dekəs* (pl. *dekəsīn*)	*síbəli~səbli*	*síbəli, məkowmīz* (sm.)	*tirxēnit* (sm.), *īfē* (lg.)
shark, oceanic whitetip	*mískaḥ, ḥabórki*	*gəbēba, yəbābə*		*bū ferrīx, rbīʿi* (pl. *ribīʿiyāt*), *fīdīm*	*ráʿi, yəbābə~yəbə́bət, bū ferrīx, ribīʿi* (lg.)	
shark, pigeye	*dígil, nekkə*				*fidīm* (pl. *fēdəmət*), *ribīʿi, dígil* (lg.)	
shark, sandbar	*dígil, dōġa* (lg.)	*jəbēba, mərbɔ̄ʿ* (pl. *ɛrbīʿi*) (trade)		*yūbāt, bər ḥaydəmūs, ḏəmāwi*	*fidīm* (pl. *fēdəmət*), *yūbāt*	*biyyaṭ~biyyaḍ*
shark, shortfin mako	*dībi~dībə*	*ḏībə~ḏība*	*ḏībə*	*ḏībə*	*ḏībə, ḏībə l-ərawnə*	*dībē*
shark, sicklefin lemon	*śāṣə~śēṣé* (pl. *śēyeṣ*)	*šīṣa*		*śaṣyət~šaṣyət, kawb, šīṣa*	*śāṣyət~śāṣət* (pl. *śeyāṣi~śēṣ*)	
shark, silky	*líbini*	*ḏəmɛ̄wi, bəkšīt* (lg.)		*ḏinf, bəkšīt, rbīʿi* (pl. *ribīʿiyāt*)	*swēdūwə, bəkšīt* (pl. *bəkyéštən*), *ribīʿi* (lg.)	*ab dēnō~abu dēnō*

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
shark, silvertip	*líbini*, *ʿawárwar*, *ḥabórḳi*	*ḏəmɛ̄wi*		*fīdīm*	*bū ferrīx*, *ribīʿi* *bū ferrīx*, *ráʿi*	
shark, sliteye	*žəbéybi*, *ʿawárwar*, *ʿáwer*	*síbəli*	*dekəs* (pl. *dekəsīn*)	*síbəli~səbli*, *síbəli bū ḥanak*	*síbəli*, *yibdīn~yibdēm*, *məkowmīz* (sm.)	*manqab*
shark, smoothtooth blacktip		*gəbēba*		*ghərát*	*fidīm* (pl. *fēdəmət*), *gehərét*, *ḥazāzi*, *xammīn* (sm.), *gərēnīyə* (sm.), *bəḳāni* (sm.), *ʿaḳlūl~mʿāḳlūl* (sm.), *baʿl yirdēm* (sm.), *bilʿáyd* (med.–sm.), *mēbʿar* (pl. *mēbʿarōtən*) (med.–sm.), *ḥazāzi* (med.), *ḏəmāwi* (pl. *ḏəwēmi*) (lg.), *baʿl miśḳōḳ* (v. lg.)	

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
shark, snaggletooth	*ʿawárwar*	*šīṣa*		*śaṣyət~šaṣyət, šīṣa*	*binxāli*	
shark, spinner	*helkə* (pl. *helkét*)			*bəkšīt*	*bəkšīt* (pl. *bəkyéštən*), *gerēnīyə* (sm.), *məsádəf* (lg.)	
shark, spottail	*helkə di-ġúbba, nekkə*	*ḏəmēwi, grēnít~ gərēnīyə* (pl. *grēnīyāt*)			*swēdūwə, gərēnīyə* (sm.)	*xiṣwānī*
shark, tiger	*nimérihun~ nímerhun~ nimrāni*	*nimrāni* (pl. *niméṛ*)		*nəmrāni*	*nimrāni~ nibrāni, rēḳyət* (dim. *rēḳtūn*, pl. *rəwēḳət*), *būṭuyūr* (lg.)	
shark, whale	*kɛr*	*kɛr*		*karr~ker*	*kɛr*	*kōr*
shark, whitecheek		*ḏəmēwi*		*ḥəddə, tīmīt, mənsūfah* (trade)	*fidīm* (pl. *fēdəmət*), *yəbābə~ yəbábət, dígil* (lg.)	*manqab*

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
shark, whitetip reef	*śāṣə~śēṣé* (pl. *śēyeṣ*), *ḥabórḳi*	*ḏəmɛ̄wi*		*śaṣyət~šaṣyət*	*rēḳyət* (dim. *rēḳtūn*, pl. *rəwēḳət*), *śāṣyət~śāṣət* (pl. *śeyāṣi~śēṣ*), *tīmīt* (pl. *tīyémtən*), *xowf* (sm.), *hindīt* (lg.)	
shark, zebra		*iṯˁáyl~iṯˁáyl ɛ-rɛmnəm*, *ʾárṣi* (pl. *ʾarāṣi*), *tīmīt* (pl. *tīmótə*)	*dekəs* (pl. *dekəsīn*)	*iṯˁayl~īṯayl*, *iṯˁayl ḏ-ərawrəm~ īṯayl ḏ-ərawrəm*	*tīmīt* (pl. *tīyémtən*), *sənnōrət~ sənnōrət l-ərawnə*, *yiṯˁayl l-ərawnə~iṯˁéyl l-ərawnə*	*nāwukō*
smoothhound (general term)	*dírgif*	*bū ḥanákə*, *yəbābə* (pl. *yəbābóntə*)	*maˁšif*, *ber ḏ-aˁáyd*	*səbli bū ḥanak*	*sənnōrət~ sənnōrət l-ərawnə*, *síbəli*, *yibdīn~yibdēm*, *tīmīt* (pl. *tīyémtən*)	*pēčak*

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
smoothhound, Arabian	*baḥának~bū ḥának*	*bū ḥanákə~bū ḥanēka~bū ḥnēk~bū ḥnak, yəbābə* (pl. *yəbābóntə*), *fīdīm*		*bū ḥanak*	*kəlbīt, yibdīn~ yibdēm*	*pēčak*
thresher (general term)	*bū ḏīl*	*sənnūrət, ergēṣ́i*		*sənnawrət*	*sənnōrət, sənnōrət l-ərawnə, mēbˁar* (sm.), *ribīˁi* (lg.)	
thresher, bigeye		*sənnūrət*		*sənnawrət*	*ḥsūni, sənnōrət~ sənnōrət l-ərawnə, mēbˁar* (sm.), *ribīˁi* (lg.)	
thresher, pelagic		*sənnūrət*			*sənnōrət~ sənnōrət l-ərawnə*	
whaleshark (see shark, whale)						

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
shark (various spp.)		*iṯˁáyl, iṯˁáyl ɛ-rɛmnəm; mələ̄ni*	*ḏəmāwi; šxoṣót*	*ṭwōni*	*ḏəmāwi* (pl. *ḏəwēmi*); *maˁšāṭ; fágəl; rēḵtūn* (pl. *rəwēḵət*); *síbəli ˁárabi; síbəli yibdīn~síbəli yibdēm; ṭarṭūr*	*dābit; ġbar; laqmit sūd; namarānī; samarānī*
guitarfish and wedgefish (families Glaucostegidae, Rhinidae, and Rhinobatidae)						
guitarfish or wedgefish (general term)	*fánṭa~fanṭət, máḵəraš* (pl. *máḵəruš*) (sm.)	*fánṭə, ˁabédyət, bɛ̄ḵārḵəb*	*ˁabédyət* (useful), *ḳerēšál* (useless)	*ābádyət~ˁabádyət* (useful), *bər šəmōt* (useful), *ḳrayšəli~ḳrayšəlay* (useless)	*fənṭāwət* (pl. *fənēṭi~əl-fənáṭi*)	*sēḥak*
guitarfish, bowmouth	*tīmi di-ḳéšˀur*	*ḥalí səmmān, ˁabédyət, bɛ̄ḵārḵəb*	*ḳerēšál*	*ḳrayšəli~ḳrayšəlay*	*beršəmōt* (pl. *beršɛ̄mtən*)	*sēḥak*

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
guitarfish, giant	*máḳəraš* (pl. *máḳəruš*)	*ʿabédyət*, *ṯyoḳət* (pl. *ṯəbbēḳúnti*), *ḳerʂ́əli*, *bēḳārḳəb*, *fánṭos* (pl. *fənébṭes*)	*ḳerēʂ́ál*	*ābádyət*~*ʿabádyət*	*fənṭāwət* (pl. *fənēṭi*), *merḳēṭaʿ* (lg.), *dūdəwāt* (lg.)	*sēḥak jīrī*
guitarfish, granulate / guitarfish, Halavi's		*ḳerʂ́əli*, *bēḳārḳəb bū ḥṣa*		*ḳrayʂ́əli*~*ḳrayʂ́əlay*, *ābádyət*~*ʿabádyət*, *sāḥūk*, *ābádyət sāḥūḳ*~*ʿabádyət sāhūk*, *sāḥūk əl-knēnaḥ*, *bū ṭəwāl*	*ḥáder* (pl. *ḥadāwər*), *bū ḳerēḳer* (sm.), *əl-kənēnaḥ* (med./lg.)	*sēḥak ārabī*
guitarfish, Salalah		*ḳerʂ́əli*, *ṯyoḳət* (pl. *ṯəbbēḳúnti*)		*ābádyət*~*ʿabádyət*	*beršəmōt* (pl. *beršēmtən*), *ḥáder* (pl. *ḥadāwər*)	
guitarfish, spotted (=Oman/Bengal guitarfish)	*máḳəraš* (pl. *máḳəruš*)	*ʿabédyət*, *bəsrīfoh*		*ḳrayʂ́əli*~*ḳrayʂ́əlay*	*ḥáder* (pl. *ḥadāwər*)	*sēḥak ārabī*
wedgefish, bottlenose	*fánṭa*~*fánṭət*					

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
sawfish (family Pristidae)						
sawfish		*baʿl*		*baʿl*, *bū ṣayf*, *bāl əškay*	*biʿl* (pl. *biʿōl*), *aḥáləṭ* (sm.)	*šamšīrī*
stingrays and relatives (order Myliobatiformes)						
ray (general term)	*ṭabbāḳət*, *rōbiś~rōbiḍ*, *ṣaṭīʿo*	*ṯyoḳət* (pl. *ṯəbbēḳúnti*), *sfen*, *ḳēfʿán* (sgv. *ḳfaʿt*, pl. *ḳēfʿún~ḳefʿánút*)	*ṭəbóḳət*	*ṭabbawḳət* (pl. *ṭbōḳət*)	*ṭabbāḳət*, *šērš~širš*, *ber ḥāṣen*, *baʿl ḥāṣen*	*paw*
devilray (general term)	*ḳefʿōnə~ḳefʿānə*, *ṣaṭīʿo ḳefʿōnə*	*ḳēfʿán* (pl. *ḳēfʿún~ḳefʿánút*)	*ber taʿtárras*, *ṭəbóḳət*	*ḳēfʿān*, *ṭabbawḳət*, *fanáṭṭi*	*ḳəfʿān~gəfʿān*, *fənnáṭi*	
devilray, bentfin	*ḳefʿōnə~ḳefʿānə*, *ṣaṭīʿo ḳefʿōnə*		*ber taʿtárras*			
devilray, shortfin	*ḳefʿōnə~ḳefʿānə*, *ṣaṭīʿo ḳefʿōnə*					
mobula, longhorned	*ḳefʿōnə~ḳefʿānə*, *ṣaṭīʿo ḳefʿōnə*					

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
ray, banded eagle	*kēdɛ~kádəhe* (dim. *kidéhən*), *fidēdə*	*ber ḥāṣen*, *ṯyoḳət* (pl. *ṯəbbēḳúnti*), *kedwə* (pl. *kədóh*)	*ḳefʿān*	*bər ḥāṣən*	*ber ḥāṣen~baʿl ḥāṣen*, *rəbābə* (pl. *rəbāb*), *ḳerḥáyt* (pl. *ḳerḥáytən*)	
ray, bluespotted ribbontail	*di-ʔʾileb*	*ṯyoḳət*, *rībəṣ*		*gəḥəgáḥ*	*gəḥəgéḥ*, *rābiṣ*, *šeršāf*	*paw*
ray, butterfly (general term)	*šīṭābə*, *miṣdéfin di-ġázer*, *ḥádəriš*, *ṭabbāḳət*	*ṯyoḳət* (pl. *ṯəbbēḳúnti*), *ṯyoḳət līnit*, *ḥīṣān*, *sfen*, *kedwə* (pl. *kədóh*)	*rībeṣ*	*kédwə*, *ṭabbawḳət* (pl. *ṭbōḳət*)	*ṣəṭʿāt~ṣəṭʿēt* (pl. *ṣəṭáʿtən*), *rəbābə* (pl. *rəbāb*), *šɛrš~širš*	
ray, cownose (general term)	*fídmihim di-ṭaḥḥ*, *di-ḳérəhān*, *ṣaṭīʿo di-ḳerəhān*	*ṯyoḳət* (pl. *ṯəbbēḳúnti*), *ḳēfʿán~ḳīfʿén* (pl. *ḳēfʿún~ḳefʿanút~ḳofʿanút*), *ṭabbōḳət*	*ṭəbóḳət*	*gəḥəgáḥ*, *ṭabbawḳət* (pl. *ṭbōḳət*)	*rəbābə sáfərə*, *rəbābə* (pl. *rəbāb*), *ḳerḥáyt* (pl. *ḳerḥáytən*), *gəḥəgéḥ*, *ṣəṭʿāt~ṣəṭʿēt* (pl. *ṣəṭáʿtən*), *šeršāf*	

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
ray, cowtail		*brit ɛ-ṯyoḳət, rībəṣ́*	*ḳedér*	*gəḥəgáḥ, ṭabbawḳət* (pl. *ṭbōḳət*)	*širšˇšērš, gəḥəgéḥ, ṣəṭˁāt~ṣəṭˁēt* (pl. *ṣəṭáˁtən*) (sm.), *málṭaḥ* (lg.)	
ray, eagle (general term)			*ṭəbóḳət, ḳefˁān*		*ṭweyrrāt*	
ray, manta (general term)		*ḳēfˁán~ḳīfˁén* (pl. *ḳēfˁún~ḳefˁanút~ḳofˁanút*), *ṭabbōḳət, kedwə* (pl. *kədóh*) (sm.)	*ḳefˁān, ber taˁtárras*	*ḳēfˁān, fanáṭṭi, kédwə* (sm.)	*ḳəfˁān~gəfˁān, kidí, ṭabbāḳət* (sm.), *fənnáṭi* (sm.)	
ray, manta (various spp.)	*ḳefˁōnə~ḳefˁānə, ṣaṭīˁo ḳefˁōnə; di-ḳérəhān, ṣaṭīˁo di-ḳerəhān; ṣaṭīˁo di-ḳābə*					
ray, ocellated eagle (see ray, spotted eagle)						

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
ray, porcupine		*ḳēfʿán*, *ṭabbōḳət*	*ḳedér*	*rībəś~rābəḍ*, *ṭabbawḳət rībəś*	*rābiś*, *ṣəṭʿāt~ṣəṭʿēt* (pl. *ṣəṭáʿtən*)	
ray, spotted eagle / ray, ocellated eagle	*kidéhən~kədéʾhen*, *di-ḳérəhān*	*ber ḥāṣen*, *ṭabbōḳət*, *kedwə* (pl. *kədóh*)	*ʿabédyət*	*bər ḥāṣən*	*ber ḥāṣen~baʿl ḥāṣen*, *ṭweyrrāt*, *ḳerḥáyt* (pl. *ḳerḥáytən*), *rəbābə*	
stingray, fantail / stingray, blotched fantail / stingray, blackblotched / whipray, fantail	*rōbiś~rōbiḍ*, *ṣaṭīʿo di-ʿarf*, *di-ʔileb*, *ḳīréʿe*	*rībəś*, *ṭyoḳət* (pl. *ṭəbbēḳúnti*)		*ṭabbawḳət*, *gəḥəgáḥ*	*gəḥəgéḥ*, *rābiś*, *ṣəṭʿāt~ṣəṭʿēt* (pl. *ṣəṭáʿtən*), *šeršāf*	
stingray, honeycomb (=reticulate whipray)	*ṣaṭīʿo di-ṣīdáḥan*, *ḳīréʿe di-dōnib*					*innānē*
stingray, smalleye					*baʿl šélfi*, *ráʿi šélfi*	
stingray, whiptail (general term)	*ṣaṭīʿo baṭwālə~ṣaṭīʿo bū ṭwāl*				*ḥerśerés*	
whipray, Baraka's	*ḳīréʿe ḥágwəhe*					

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
whipray, fantail (see stingray, fantail)						
whipray, Jenkins'	*kidéhən~ kədéʾhen, ṣaṭīʿo baṭwālə~ṣaṭīʿo bū ṭwāl*					
whipray, leopard		*ber ḥāṣen, ṯyoḵət* (pl. *ṯəbbēḵúnti*)	*məjēd*	*rībəś~rābəḍ, ṭabbawḵət, ṭabbawḵət rībəś*	*šērš, rābiś, ḳerḥáyt* (pl. *ḳerḥáytən*), *ṣəṭʿāt~ṣəṭʿēt,* (pl. *ṣəṭáʿtən*) *ṭweyrrāt, šeršāf, gəḥəgéḥ, ber ḥāṣen~baʿl ḥāṣen, rəbābə*	
whipray, pink					*ḥerśerés*	
whipray (various spp.)	*kidéhən~ kədéʾhen*				*ḥerśerés*	*rubbaṭ*

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
ray (various spp.)	*ṣaṭīʿo fīdid*; *ṣaṭīʿo kēdɛ~ ṣaṭīʿo kádəhe*				*ḳerḥáyt* (pl. *ḳerḥáytən*); *əl-fənnəṭi*; *rābiṣ́*; *ber ḥāṣen~baʿl ḥāṣen*; *ṣəṭʿāt~ ṣəṭʿēt* (pl. *ṣəṭáʿtən*); *šeršāf*; *baʿl sdērīyə*	*rāmak*
electric rays (order Torpediniformes)						
ray, electric (general term)	*ḥāṣ́īn*, *ḳáriyaš*	*ḥāṣ́īn*, *nīḳəś*, *ṭyoḳət*, *rībəṣ́*	*ḥeyṣ́én~ḥīṣ́ēn*	*nəḳāṣ́~nīḳəś*	*mənākeś~ mənāḳiḍ*, *nētəḳ*	*rubbaṭ*
skates (order Rajiformes)						
skate (general term)						*ṣāwawē*
skate (various spp.)						*ṣāwawē*; *šōban*

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
BONY FISH **(superclass Osteichthyes)**						
Acanthuridae: surgeonfish and unicornfish						
surgeonfish, doubleband	*bóhim di-məṣáḥir*					
surgeonfish, Sohal (=Sohal tang)						*dnān mišk*
surgeonfish (various spp.)	*bóhim~báhim* (pl. *bóhum*); *bóhim di-məṣáḥir*	*ʿadənāt* (pl.); *derḳíṣ*; *ḳōnót*; *sīsīnāt* (pl.)	*məṭāl*	*ġotūm*; *ḥām ḏə-sīźōb*	*ṣefīrōr*; *ṣebīrōr*; *ġótúm*	
tang, yellowtail (=purple tang)	*ḳēyébo~ḳēyébə*					
unicornfish (general term)	*tīlīb*, *asīb*					
unicornfish, bluespine	*tīlīb*, *asīb*, *asīb di-naḥárher*, *asīb di-məṭāšo*					
unicornfish, horseface	*tīlīb*, *asīb*					

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
unicornfish, orangespine	*asīb di-məṭāšo*, *asīb di-naḥárher*					
Albulidae: bonefish						
bonefish, smallscale	*ʿáržəb* (pl. *ʿáržub*), *mīlaḥ~ mīlax*	*ġoršúb*				
Anguillidae: freshwater eels						
eel, Indonesian shortfin	*bikīli di-gʸēhi*, *bikīli di-rīho*, *bikīli di-rīho ḥə́wro*, *bikīli liwēḳə*					
Apogonidae: cardinalfish						
cardinalfish (general term)	*ḥánfaṭ*					*būt murwan*
cardinalfish, five-lined						*būt murwan*
cardinalfish, golden						*šuqqar čāf*
cardinalfish, oblique-banded		*xīṭít*			*xīṭāṭ*	

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
cardinalfish, yellowstriped						*sabu kanʾad*
cardinalfish (various spp.)		*gaˤfúr~jaˤfúr*; *daˤé~daˤí*; *ṯīrín ɛ-ṣúd*; *ṯīrín ɛ-rémnem*	*ṭawīyuh*		*ləḥōmer*	
Ariidae: sea catfish						
sea catfish (general term)			*məġaṣīb*		*gēm*	*gēlō*
sea catfish, giant	*gēm~gʸēm*	*gēm~jēm*			*gēm*, *šerṭīt*, *flēyis*	
sea catfish (various spp.)		*maġsayl*			*dəfīš*; *əmṭēṭuw*; *tebəlˤēt* (pl. *təbəlˤōtən*)	*gēlō*
Atherinidae: Old World silversides						
silverside (general term)	*ḳáššo* (pl. *ḳaššítin*)					
silverside, robust	*ḳáššo* (pl. *ḳaššítin*), *ˤáržəb* (pl. *ˤáržub*), *ˤaršəb*	*ġoršúb* (pl. *ġoršúi*)~*ˤaršəb~ˤaršəb~ˤáržəb* (pl. *ˤáržub*)			*gináˤ*, *kerāši*, *dəmlēḳ*	

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
sand smelt (various spp.) and other silverside spp.		*bū ʿayn*; *ʿūt áḥmad*; *šaʿbān~ šaʿbān*; *ġoršúb* (pl. *ġoršúi*)~ *ʿaršəb~ʿaršəb~ ʿáržəb* (pl. *ʿáržub*)	*ʿaṣfīn, kəskūs* (trade); *ʿarīrōt*		*gináʿ, lōfax*; *kerāši*; *dəmlēḳ~ dəmlīḳ*	
Aulostomidae: trumpetfish						
trumpetfish (general term)						*ālaq*
trumpetfish, Chinese						*ālaq dašt*
Balistidae: triggerfish						
triggerfish (general term)	*ḳarbōbə~ ḳerbóbə* (pl. *ḳarōbib*)	*ḳerbót~ḳerbɔ̄t* (pl. *ḳerbób*)	*ḳerbót~ḳerbōbət*	*ḳərbōbət*	*ḳerbābət* (pl. *ḳeráwbeb*)	*qambab*
triggerfish, black	*ḳarbōbə di-zúwneg*					
triggerfish, goldenfinned	*ḳarbōbə gáḥlil*	*ḳerbót~ḳerbɔ̄t* (pl. *ḳerbób*)				*qambab*
triggerfish, largescale	*ḳarbōbə ʾéṣiyə*					

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
triggerfish, masked	*ḳarbōbə gáḥlil*					
triggerfish, Picasso	*ḳarbōbə di-ḥāṭer~ ḳarbōbə di-ḥíṭəhor, ḳarbōbə ḥínṣob*					*qambab*
triggerfish, redtoothed	*ḳarbōbə*					
triggerfish, reef	*ḳarbōbə ḥínṣob*					
triggerfish, starry						*garagumba, qambab garagumba*
triggerfish, titan	*ḳarbōbə ʾéṣiyə*					
triggerfish (various species)	*ḳarbōbə ṣáʿbeb*					
Belonidae: needlefish						
needlefish (general term)						*ālaq*
houndfish, Red Sea	*šīlāḳa*, *ʿíraho* (pl. *ʿirhítin*)	*ġeyrór~ġírór* (pl. *ġorórtə*), *bəġréré*		*bəġrārə*		

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
needlefish, barred						*ālaq ṭarḥētin*~ *ālaq ṭarḥin*
needlefish, hound						*ālaq*
needlefish (various spp.)		*ʿarḳéb ɛ-rémnem*; *ʿalāḳ*	*šəbšīb* (pl. *šəbšób*)	*bəġrārə*; *əmsərēwīl*	*ġarārət*	*qrambiṣ* (sm.), *qunwaḥ* (lg.)
Blenniidae: blennies						
blenny (general term)	*kəbíʾhin* (pl. *kəbíʾhun*)	*ʿafškīn*, *dəbʿér* (pl. *dəbʿór*)				*kōr*
blenny, Gulf						*kōr*
Bothidae: lefteye flounders (see Soleidae)						
Bramidae: pomfrets						
pomfret (various spp.)		*ktift* (pl. *ktēf*); *ḳeśerér*			*ḳoršī*; *rəḥāb*	*ẓbēdī*
Caesionidae: fusiliers						
fusilier (general term)	*səlmə́do*~ *səlmādə*	*bitmērə*		*mərrīx*	*máraḥ*, *merrīx*	
fusilier, blue and gold	*səlmə́do*	*móraḥ*			*máraḥ*, *merrīx*	

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
fusilier, goldband	*səlmádo*					
fusilier, lunar	*səlmádo*	*móraḥ*		*mərrīx*	*máraḥ*	
fusilier, variable-lined	*səlmádo*			*mərrīx*	*máraḥ*	
fusilier, yellowback	*səlmádo*					
fusilier, yellowstripe	*səlmádo*					
fusilier (various spp.)		*ʿaliʿāl*	*bū səmēraḥ*		*bətmērə*; *ḳaṣār*	
Carangidae: trevallies, scads, queenfish, runners, and pompanos						
amberjack, greater	*maṭāl*	*šoṭróx* (sgv. *šṭərxót*, pl. *šeṭróx~šṭórəx*), *ʿaliʿāl*, *bū rās*	*məḥedərīj*, *šeṭróx~śeṭróx*	*šəṭrōx* (pl. *šṭawrəx*)~*śəṭrōx* (pl. *śṭawrəx*)	*śəṭráx* (pl. *śṭáwrex*)~ *šəṭráx* (pl. *šṭārex*)	*billō*
dart, largespotted	*ḥaglālə~ḥaglōlə* (pl. *ḥagōlhil*), *ḥangəlōlə*		*ḥagilélt*, *šəbrēṣút* (imm.)	*bū rázzə*	*rəġá*	
pilotfish	*sākəl*			*səkləh*	*bert ərəšīd*, *ḥagərīt lə-śəṭráx~ḥagərīt əśəṭráx*	

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
pompano, African	*érəḥe~írəḥe~éyrḥe*, *ṣīṭémə~ṣīṭāmə* (pl. *ṣīṭyémɛ*), *gəmal* (pl. *gəmáhal*) (lg.)	*rḥaṭót~erḥéyṭ* (pl. *rḥóṭa*), *beḳé²*	*raḥṭót*	*raḥṭōt*	*terˁān* (pl. *terāˁan*), *mənˁášfer*	
pompano, smallspotted	*ḥaglālə~ḥaglōlə~ḥangəlōlə* (pl. *ḥagōlhil*)	*míšker* (pl. *mišébker*), *bíšker* (pl. *ēškór*), *ɛrṣēṣé~erṣāṣa*, *bū rəṣāṣ*	*raḥṭót*	*raḥṭōt*, *bəškər*	*terˁān* (pl. *terāˁan*), *mənˁášfer*	
pompano, snubnose	*məḳáref*, *érəḥe~írəḥe~éyrḥe*		*raḥṭót*	*mənˁašfər*	*mənˁášfer*, *míšker*	
pompano (various spp.)		*terˁān*		*tərān*	*bilḥaṣād*	
queenfish, doublespotted	*ḥabīyeb*			*məškər*, *bəškər*	*míšker* (pl. *məšáwker*)	
queenfish, needlescaled	*ḥabīyeb*	*zerb* (trade), *bíšker* (pl. *ēškór*)	*zerb* (trade)	*bəškər*	*rəkféf~erkəféf*	*laḥlaḥ*, *šayn*
queenfish, Talang	*ḥabīyeb*, *ˁāfer* (pl. *ˁāfirítin*), *sēlīb*	*zerb* (trade), *bíšker* (pl. *ēškór*)	*bū rázzah*, *zerb* (trade)	*bəškər*, *bū rázzə*	*míšker* (pl. *məšáwker*), *rekféf~erkəféf*	*ṣārm*

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
queenfish (various spp.)		*míšker* (pl. *mišébker*); *ṭ̃ẽkerór* (pl. *ṭ̃ũkurēt*), *ṭamkəri* (trade)		*məškər*	*baʿrít~baʿrēt*; *terʿān*	
runner, rainbow	*šmáḥlil* (pl. *šmáḥlul*)	*ʿaliʿāl*, *bitmērə*, *ʿambarīyah~ambarīyah* (trade)	*ġazál*, *ġazál al-baḥr*	*sádah*	*ḥagərīt lə-śəṭráx~ḥagərīt əśəṭráx*, *baġəmə*	*kūku taḥādī*, *taḥādī*
scad, bigeye	*šáʿkid bū ʿayn*, *ḥabīyeb*, *di-ʿayn*	*bū ʿayn*, *sīma~sīmé~sīméh*	*ḥeṣwáyn*, *bū ʿayn*, *ḳeṣʿáyr ḥowr*		*kəllāb*, *rəġá*	
scad, Indian	*gēdəb~gídəb~jēdəb*	*mselləbə*, *ḥagénút xumxiűt*, *ḥajinót xumxiűt* (pl. *ḥajinítə xumxiűt*)				
scad, mackerel	*míriməher* (pl. *míriməhor*)	*bū ʿayn*, *sīma~sīmé~sīméh*, *mselləbə*, *ḥagénút xumxiűt~ḥajinót xumxiűt* (pl. *ḥajinítə xumxiűt*)				

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
scad, redtail	*míriməher* (pl. *míriməhor*)	*sīma~sīmé~ sīméh, bū ʿayn*				
scad, shrimp	*gēdəb~gídəb~ jēdəb*	*mselləbə, ḥagénút~ḥajinót* (pl. *ḥajinítə*), *rġa* (pl. *rġētí*)	*mergān*	*mərgān*	*ḳṣamət*	*ḥillē*
scad, torpedo		*gisébə, dəjējo~ dəgāgo, ṭẽ̃kerór* (pl. *ṭũ̃kurēt*), *ṭamkəri* (trade)	*bilʿaḳām*	*əmsərēwīn, dəgāgóh*	*mwēyis, bū mwēyis*	*dgēgō*
scad, yellowtail		*sīma~sīmé~ sīméh, ḳəṣarwín, mɛrjén, ṭẽ̃kerór* (pl. *ṭũ̃kurēt*), *ṭamkəri* (trade), *shūl, mselləbə, ḥajinót* (pl. *ḥajinítə*)	*mergān, ḳeṣerwīn*	*sīma, mərgān, ḳəṣayr~ḳəṣʿayr, gəšrān* (sm.), *bā drēb* (sm.)	*ḳṣamət*	*qurfē*
scad (various spp.)		*ḳīsānə*				

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
threadfish, Indian	*ḳámḳəham*, *ṣeymhéro*	*rġa* (pl. *rġētī*), *ṣarmúm* (pl. *ʃarmūn*), *ṭ̃ḳerór* (pl. *ṭ̃ūkurēt*), *ṭamkəri* (trade), *blēwud*	*məbārek əsīf*	*sālim sayf* (trade), *blēwəd*	*əmṣāṭer*, *káti šbáḥ*, *śūbaḥ*, *blēwud*	
trevally, barred	*šáʿkid di-ṣaʿáləfo*, *dōfən~dāfin*				*ḥagərīt lə-śəṭráx~ḥagərīt əśəṭráx*, *ḳorší*	
trevally, bigeye	*šáʿkid bū ʿayn*	*rġa* (pl. *rġētī*) *ḳaṣʿér* (pl. *ḳaṣʿə́r*), *bū ʿayn*, *ḳaṣʿér sendi*, *sīma~sīmé~sīméh*, *gišrān* (sm.), *gišrān bū ʿayn* (sm.)	*bū ʿayn*, *ḳəsʿáyr ḥowr*	*ṭamkəray*, *ḳəṣayr~ḳəsʿáyr*	*kəllāb*, *rəġá*	*xwaykar*
trevally, black					*bū swādə*	

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
trevally, black-banded					*ḥagərīt* *lə-śəṭráx~ḥagərīt* *əśəṭráx*, *ḳorší*	
trevally, blacktip	*ṭamákərə*, *ráʾḥa~ráʿhe* (pl. *raʾḥiyítin~raʿhiyítin*)	*ṭ̃ẽ̃kerór* (pl. *ṭ̃ũ̃kurēt*), *ṭamkəri* (trade), *ḳaṣʿér ʿófər*	*ḳəṣʿáyr*, *ṭámkeri* (trade)	*ḳəṣayr ōfər*, *ṭamkəray*	*ḳəṣʿáyr*, *ṭámkeri*	*dipsī*
trevally, bludger	*xámxamə*	*ṭ̃ẽ̃kerór* (pl. *ṭ̃ũ̃kurēt*), *ṭamkəri* (trade)		*ṙġa*	*rəġa*, *ḳəṣʿáyr*	
trevally, bluefin	*dōfən~dāfin* (pl. *idféno*)	*ṣarmúm* (pl. *ṣarmūn*)		*šərmūm*	*bəkas~bəkes*	
trevally, cleftbelly		*ḳaṣʿér* (pl. *ḳaṣʿə́r*)			*bū ʿáṭerə*, *mənʿáṭerə*	
trevally, giant	*ḳármaham*	*ṭ̃ẽ̃kerór* (pl. *ṭ̃ũ̃kurēt*), *ṭamkəri* (trade)				

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
trevally, golden	*bɛ́kist* (pl. *bɛkístən*)	*ḳaṣʿér* (pl. *ḳaṣʿɔ̃́r*), *gerbúnt*, *ṭɛ̃́kerór* (pl. *ṭṹkurēt*), *ṭamkəri* (trade), *boks* (pl. *bokɔ̄s*), *shīl*, *ēm ɛ-ṣúd*, *ḥaɡénút xumxiŭ́t*, *ḥajinót xumxiŭ́t* (pl. *ḥajinítə xumxiŭ́t*)	*ṣawṣiwōt*	*bkas*, *ḳəṣayr*~*ḳəṣʿayr*, *ḳəṣayr səmday*, *bā drēb* (sm.)	*bəkas*~*bəkes*, *ṣōrór*~*ṣebōrór*~*ṣebīrōr*	
trevally, longnose	*šáʿkid*	*ḳaṣʿér* (pl. *ḳaṣʿɔ̃́r*), *shīl*, *ṭɛ̃́kerór* (pl. *ṭṹkurēt*), *ṭamkəri* (trade)		*ḥaṣwayr*, *ṣāllət* (trade)	*dinʿaṣáṭ*, *gōḥān*, *ṣāllət* (trade)	
trevally, orangespotted	*šáʿkid*, *dāfin*	*rġa* (pl. *rġētī*), *ṭɛ̃́kerór* (pl. *ṭṹkurēt*), *ṭamkəri* (trade), *rəṣāṣé*~*ɛrṣɛ̄ṣɛ́*, *bíʃ̃ker* (pl. *ɛ̄ʃ̃kór*)			*dinʿaṣáṭ*, *gōḥān*, *ṣāllət* (trade)	

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
trevally, whitetongue	*bɛ́kist* (pl. *bɛkístən*), *šīṭɛ́mə~šīṭāmə* (pl. *šītyɛ́mɛ*)	*ṣáḥeret*			*bəkas~bəkes*	
trevally, yellowspotted	*ṭamákərə*					
trevally (various spp.)	*dōfən~dāfin*; *rá^{ʔ}ḥa~rá^{ʕ}he* (pl. *ra^{ʔ}ḥiyítin~ ra^{ʕ}hiyítin*); *šá^{ʕ}kid*	*gerbúnt*; *shīl*; *šer^{ʕ}áyb* (sm.)	*ferhídət*; *ga^{ʕ}bút*; *jidbīn*; *sa^{ʕ}bāri*; *śġōm*; *ṭarmīt*		*ṭəbṭūb*	*ṣāl*
yellowtail, longfin	*šá^{ʕ}kid*, *^{ʕ}áyho* (pl. *^{ʕ}ayhítin*)	*beḳé^{ʔ}*				
Chaetodontidae: butterflyfish						
butterflyfish (general term)	*míḳəhor*, *ṣáfrer* (pl. *ṣáfror*)	*miśeréḳ*, *śa^{ʕ}árnút*, *śorḳ~ śórəḳ*	*miśeréḳ*	*śa^{ʕ}ārnōt*	*fíter*	*šang*
butterflyfish, Arabian	*ṣáfrer míḳəhor*					
butterflyfish, black-tailed	*ṣáfrer míḳəhor*					
butterflyfish, dark						*šang*

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
butterflyfish, exquisite						*šang*
butterflyfish, Jayakar's						*ḥampōlaṣ ārabī*
butterflyfish, masked						*šang*
butterflyfish, threadfin						*šang*
butterflyfish, vagabond						*šang*
butterflyfish (various spp.)	*míśereḳ* (pl. *míśeruḳ*); *míḳəhor šéśəhor*; *míḳəhor érbeb*; *míḳəhor di-ḥáṭəhor*; *míḳəhor ʿábdəher di-ṣeferíro*; *míḳəhor dírkek*	*míšəṭ~míšəṭ*; *ṣāʿár*; *ṣaʿárnút*				
coralfish, pennant	*ṣáfrer di-ḳúwno*					*fōringī*
Chanidae: milkfish						
milkfish	*bēhirə* (pl. *bēhir*), *ʿáržəb*	*bēher* (sgv. *beherít*)	*bēher*		*bēher*	*tirxēnit*

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
Chirocentridae: wolf herrings						
wolf herring (general term)	*širéʾ~širéʾe~širóʾo* (pl. *šereʾhétin*)	*ḥerbīt, sélfeġ*		*ḥərbīt*	*ḥerəwīt, səfəlíj*	
wolf herring, blackfin	*širéʾ~širéʾe~širóʾo* (pl. *šereʾhétin*)	*ḥerbīt, sélfeġ*		*ḥərbīt*	*ḥerəwīt, səfəlíj*	
wolf herring, Dorab	*širéʾ~širéʾe~širóʾo* (pl. *šereʾhétin*)	*ḥerbīt, sélfeġ*		*ḥərbīt*	*ḥerəwīt, səfəlíj*	
Cirrhitidae: hawkfish						
hawkfish, chequered	*feṣ̌* (pl. *fuṣ̌*)	*ʿafirúr, fiṣ̃*				
hawkfish, stocky	*feṣ̌* (pl. *fuṣ̌*), *səmmān*	*fiṣ̃*				
hawkfish (various spp.)	*ʿafirírhin* (pl. *ʿafirírhun*)	*ʿafirúr*				

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
Clupeidae: herrings, shads, and sardines						
herring, bluestripe (=goldspot sardine)	*ˢefírro~ˢefiríro~ˢafirírhin* (pl. *ˢafirirhun*), *biśáˢa*					
herring, delicate round	*biśáˢa, biśáˢa di-ḥáṣlub, di-ḥáṣlub, gerādə*	*zənōb, ɛrbír*		*bišáˢa*	*biśáˢt, gerād*	
herring, Gulf	*sɛ̄li*	*ɛrbír*				
kelee, Hilsa (=kelee shad, fivespot herring)	*biśáˢa rékfif*	*ḳeṣerít~ḳeṣerēt* (pl. *ḳiṣórtə*)	*ḳeṣerwīn*	*bišáˢa*	*śġay~śáġa*	
pellona, Indian (=toothed shad)	*di-ḥáwiyə*	*śáġa~śġī, erxeṭót, zəbb əl-ˢayd*				
shad, Bloch's gizzard	*di-ḥáwiyə*	*śáġa~śġī, erxeṭót, zəbb əl-ˢayd*				

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
shad, Chacunda gizzard	*di-ḥə́wiyə*	*śə́ġa~śġī, erxeṭót, zəbb əl-ˁayd*	*ḳeṣerwīn*	*śīġi*	*śġay~śə́ġa, xibārit, ləḥōmer, abū ˁáṭerə, bū ˁáṭerə, mənˁáṭerə*	
sardine-type shoaling fish (general term)	*ˁīdi*	*ˁād* (sgv. *ˁaydít*)	*ˁayd* (sgv. *ˁaydít*), *bikərīt* (fat)	*ayd* (sgv. *ˁīdīt*)	*ˁayd* (sgv. *ˁaydít*, pl. *ˁaydōt*)~*ˁād*, *əmṭ̄ṭ̄uw* (v. sm.), *ˁayd əl-ˁāber* (sm.), *lōfax* (med.–sm.), *ḥaluwlyúw* (med.), *biśáˁt* (pl. *bəśēˁa*) (med.–lg.), *ṣarābət* (pl. *ṣeráwbi*) (lg.), *kəbārāt* (v. lg.)	*ūmat, kāsal*
sardine, Indian oil	*ˁīdi*	*ˁād* (sgv. *ˁaydít*), *ˁād ˁayźól~ˁād ˁīlél, ˁād ṣērryót*	*ˁayd* (sgv. *ˁaydít*), *ˁayd ḥanōb, ˁayd ḏ̲ə-ˁalél*	*ayd* (sgv. *ˁīdīt*), *ayd aylōl*	*ˁayd~ˁād* (sgv. *ˁaydít*, pl. *ˁaydōt*)	

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
sardine-type shoaling fish (various spp.)		*ṣaḥerét*	*marbōˁ*; *əmṭūṭ*		*ḏələfēt*; *ṭələˁēt*; *məḥawərrāt*; *gerād*	*kāsal xālalin*; *marya ryānī*
sardinella, white		*ḳeṣerít~ḳeṣerēt* (pl. *ḳiṣórtə*)				
sprat (general term)	*kálibə~kílibə~kēlibə*					
Coryphaenidae: dolphinfish						
dolphinfish, common	*ṣaˁūbān*, *bū ḳáṭabə*	*ˁamfəlūs*, *ṣˁībēn*, *bā ṣˁūbēn*, *bū ṣˁūbēn*	*ṣaˁawbōn~ṣaˁūbōn*	*amfəlūs*	*ˁanfəlūs*, *ṣayd mxānīṭ*	*ḥampōlaṣ šāˀin*
Cyprinodontidae: pupfish						
toothcarp, Arabian	*ḥárebo di-gēḥi*	*dəbˁér* (pl. *dəbˁór*)			*ṣōwənwīn*	
Diodontidae: porcupinefish and burrfish						
porcupinefish (general term)	*məgrūməhem*, *gengə*, *ḳélˁuš* (sm.)	*məgrím*			*məngámred*, *baˁl śkaˁ*	*faql*

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
Drepaneidae: sicklefish						
sicklefish (general term)	*ktift* (pl. *ktif*)	*miśeréḳ, míšəṭ~mišəṭ, bū mšiṭ*	*miśeréḳ*	*məśrēḳ*	*ktift*	
sicklefish, barred	*ktift* (pl. *ktif*)				*ktift*	
sicklefish, spotted	*ktift* (pl. *ktif*)			*məśrēḳ*	*ktift*	
Echenidae: remora						
remora	*lēmi*	*ləzāḳ~elzáḳ* (pl. *elzəḳétə*)			*ləṣāḳ*	*lāẓuq*
Elopidae: tenpounders and ladyfish						
ladyfish (general term)	*mīlax~mīlaḥ*	*ʿanūb, bēher* (sgv. *beherít*), *ʿēfə, ṣayd al-mxānīṭ*		*təbəlʿāt*	*ḥamáṣ, ṣayd mxānīṭ*	
tenpounder	*mīlax~mīlaḥ*					
Engraulidae: anchovies						
anchovy, Baelama	*lúḥuš, fə́kəreš*	*ġarḳ~ġorḳ*	*ṣaḥrāwət, bū śedḳ*	*ġarḳ*		
anchovy, buccaneer	*rinnəb*	*ġarḳ~ġorḳ*	*ġarḳ, bū śedḳ*	*ġarḳ*		

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
anchovy (various spp.)			*ṣaḥrāwət*			
thryssa, Day's	*lúḥuš, rinnəb*					
thryssa, longjaw	*lúḥuš, rinnəb*					
thryssa, Whitehead's	*lúḥuš, rinnəb*					
Ephippidae: spadefish and batfish						
platax, blunthead	*ktift* (pl. *ktif*)	*ktift* (pl. *ktif*)				
platax, orbicular	*míśereḳ* (pl. *míśeruḳ*)					
spadefish (general term)		*śaʿárnút*		*śaʿārnōt*		
spadefish (various spp.)	*daʿnít* (pl. *daʿtʰn*)	*ktift* (pl. *ktif*)			*ktift* (pl. *ktēf~ ktēyif*)	
Exocoetidae: flying fish						
flying fish	*fériher~férifer*	*ferr~ferér*	*ferfír*	*fərār*	*férri*	*fār*
Fistulariidae: cornetfish						
cornetfish (general term)		*ġeyrór~ġírór* (pl. *ġorórtə*), *bəġréré*		*bəġrārə*	*həbhīb*	

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
cornetfish (various spp.)	*śiʿún, šīlāka*, *ʿírəho* (pl. *ʿirhítin*)					
Gerreidae: mojarras						
mojarra, nonbanded whipfin	*ṣanṣānə, mirāṭa*					
silverbiddy, common blacktip	*ṣanṣānə*	*mōdaḥ~õdaḥ* (pl. *õdóḥ*)			*reffə~riffə*, *ʾaferíḳ lə-dəhēmiš* (sm.)	
silverbiddy, longspout	*bəṣaṣáno, mirāṭa*	*mōdaḥ~õdaḥ* (pl. *õdóḥ*)				
silverbiddy, longtailed		*śáġa~śġī*			*reffə~riffə*, *śġay~śáġa*	
Gobiidae: gobies						
goby (general term)	*kibíʾhin* (pl. *kibíʾhun*)	*bəġréɾɛ́*			*ḏarrāṭə*	

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
Haemulidae: grunts						
grunt, rubberlip, and sweetlips (general term)			*ḥerḥerót* (pl. *ḥerḥīr*), *gəmgēm*, *xśēm* (sm.), *ḥerḥerót* (pl. *ḥerḥīr*) (med.), *gídəbi* (lg.)		*gəmgēm~ gəmgīm*, *ḳaṣār* (sm.), *šṣāwer* (sm.), *ḥerḥīr~ herhēr* (pl. *heráwhir*) (med.), *gídəbi* (lg.)	*xēnō*
grunt, bluecheek silver		*məʿārit*			*terfīs*	
grunt, bronzestriped	*di-ḥayāṭa*, *ḥayṭ*, *bōdiḥ* (pl. *bə́daḥ*)		*ṣeréd ḏə-jumʿát*			
grunt, lined	*bōdiḥ* (pl. *bə́daḥ*), *bōdiḥ ḥálḥal* (sm.)					
grunt, olive					*gəmgēm~gəmgīm*	
grunt, saddle	*nə́ḳaḳ*	*feráḥt~firáḥt* (pl. *fīríḥ*), *erf̃t*, *ṣīrór*			*maʿsīm*, *ṣebīrōr*	

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
grunt, silver	*náḳaḳ*, *ḳašbērə* (pl. *ḳašbirhítin*)	*məʿārit*, *məránḳaṭ*				
grunt, striped	*ḥayṭ*, *di-ḥayāṭa*					
grunt, yellowback	*ḥádiyiḳ* (pl. *ḥádiyuḳ*)					
grunter, javelin	*náḳaḳ*				*bédaḥ* (pl. *bedḥōtən*)	
grunter, smallspotted	*náḳaḳ*	*nəgrḗr* (pl. *nəgrór*), *erít*, *məʿārīt*, *məránḳaṭ*, *xśim məránḳaṭ*, *ṣīrór*, *baʿlít aʿayn*	*nəgrúr*, *ṣayd xanīṭ*	*nəgrūr*	*terfīs*, *mērḥ*, *baʿlít ʿayn*, *maʿsīm*, *ʿayn bederīyə* (pl. *ʿayn bədáwri*)	
lemonfish (=lemon sweetlips, yellowspotted sweetlips)	*šerhērə*, *zēkə*, *bōdiḥ* (pl. *bádaḥ*), *bōdiḥ ḥálḥal* (sm.)					
rubberlip, blackspotted (=blackspotted thicklip)	*ḳárdef*, *fíliyis*, *ḥśum*				*xśēm~axśēm*	*xēnō fārsī*

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
rubberlip, dusky	*ríɡaḥ* (pl. *riɡáḥyun*), *ḥádyiḳ*					
rubberlip, sordid (=sordid thicklip)	*ḥádiyiḳ di-ḥámham* (pl. *ḥádiyuḳ di-ḥámham*), *di-ḥámham*	*xśim* (pl. *xśum*), *kerṭíf*	*kerṭíf*	*xśōm* (pl. *xśəmīm*)~ *xśum*~*axśōm*~ *axšām* (trade), *herhēr*	*ˢázfi* (pl. *ˢazēfi*), *herhīr*~*herhēr* (pl. *heráwhir*), *ləgmān* (pl. *ləgmōnət*)	
rubberlip, whitebarred	*di-bíjed*, *ḥádiyiḳ* (pl. *ḥádiyuḳ*)					*xēnō*
sweetlips, African painted	*ḥádiyiḳ* (pl. *ḥádiyuḳ*), *bōdiḥ* (pl. *bádaḥ*)	*xśim* (pl. *xśum*)				
sweetlips, Indian Ocean oriental	*náḳaḳ*	*swárír*				*xēnō fārsī*
sweetlips, minstrel (=minstrel thicklip)	*ḥádiyiḳ* (pl. *ḥádiyuḳ*)	*xśim* (pl. *xśum*)				*xēnō*
sweetlips, painted	*ḥśum*, *ḥádiyiḳ* (pl. *ḥádiyuḳ*)	*derḳíṣ*, *ʂīféf*, *xśim* (pl. *xśum*) (sm.)		*xśōm* (pl. *xśəmīm*)~ *xśum*~*axśōm*~ *axšām* (trade)	*xśēm*~*axśēm*, *ˢázfi* (pl. *ˢazēfi*), *ṭebərīn* (imm.)	*xēnō*

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
sweetlips, trout	*ṭalá^{ʿ}ḳaḳ*, *ḥádiyiḳ* (pl. *ḥádiyuḳ*)	*xśim* (pl. *xśum*), *zīk* (trade)				
thicklip, gibbous (=Harry hotlip)	*ḳárdef*, *rígaḥ* (pl. *rigáḥyun*)					
grunts, rubberlips, and sweetlips (various spp.)	*náḳaḳ*; *rígaḥ* (pl. *rigáḥyun*); *gəṯ^{ʿ}ān*; *zēkə*	*gəṯ^{ʿ}án*; *ḥaḏérmín*	*ambəgáyg*; *gergáyr*; *ḥaḏawr*; *ḳertíf*; *miryít*~*mēryət*; *nāgəm*	*xśōm* (pl. *xśəmīm*)~*xśum*~*axśōm*~*axšām* (trade)	*bédaḥ* (pl. *bedḥōtən*)	
Hemiramphidae: halfbeaks						
halfbeak, Sind	*^{ʿ}írəho* (pl. *^{ʿ}irhítin*)	*bəġrēré*				
Holocentridae: squirrelfish and soldierfish						
squirrelfish (general term)	*məlébəd*	*ga^{ʿ}fúr*	*məṭāl*		*gáher*	*may xārin*
soldierfish, blotcheye	*məlébəd*		*məṭāl*		*gáher*	
squirrelfish, sabre	*maḥlúwḥam*, *məlébəd*	*ga^{ʿ}fúr*				
squirrelfish, spotfin	*məlébəd*					

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
squirrelfish, tailspot	*maḥlúwḥam, məlɛ́bəd*	*gaʿfúr*	*məṭāl*		*gáher*	
Istiophoridae: sailfish and marlins						
sailfish and marlins (general term)	*sínsul~sinsūl*	*mīx* (pl. *mīxɛ́t*)	*mīx*	*mīx* (pl. *myōxət*), *zrōḵət*	*mīx, baʿl enxarír*	*manṭa*
marlin, black	*sínsul~sinsūl*	*mīx* (pl. *mīxɛ́t*)			*mīx, baʿl enxarír*	
sailfish, Indo-Pacific	*sínsul~sinsūl*	*mīx* (pl. *mīxɛ́t*)		*mīx* (pl. *myōxət*)	*mīx, baʿl enxarír*	
sailfish and marlins (various spp.)	*ṭawīlə*		*ówšer*			
Kuhliidae: flagtails						
flagtails (general term)	*ḥánfaṭ*					
Kyphosidae: sea chubs						
sea chub (general term)	*ʿáftəm*					
chub, brassy	*ʿáftəm*	*ġatób, ġuṭúm~ ġatám, ṣufīrót, sfədɛ́t* (pl. *sfɛ̄d*), *ʿaṣɛ̄t*	*ġaṭṭōn, ḏānəb~ ḏ̣ānəb*	*ġṭūm* (pl. *ġəṭmīn*), *ġatōb*	*ġaṭṭēn, ber bībáyn*	
chub, grey	*ʿáftəm*					

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
Labridae: wrasses						
wrasse (general term)	*ídʾḥan~ídˁhan*, *mišḥālə*, *mišḥuwḥálihin* (imm.) (pl. *mišḥuwḥáli-hun*)	*daˁín* (sgv. *daˁnít*)			*daˁān*	
hogfish, Diana's	*ṣəfʾhin*	*bárḳa*			*beráḳət~beréḳət*	
razorfish, two-spot		*daˁín* (sgv. *daˁnít*)			*daˁān*	
tuskfish, robust	*mišḥālə*	*feráḥa*, *feráḥt*, *ṯeráḥt*, *kənšoˁót*, *daˁín* (sgv. *daˁnít*)	*ṯeráḥt*	*xēṭ āfirōt*	*beráḳət~beréḳət*	
wrasse, blue-spotted	*mišḥālə*					
wrasse, broomtail	*ṣəfʾhin*, *mišḥālə*	*ˁáśer ɛ-xēṭ*, *xēṭ* (pl. *xēb*), *bárḳa*		*āśər ḏə-xēṭ*	*beráḳət~beréḳət*, *zik*	*ḥilbit*
wrasse, checkerboard		*xēṭ* (pl. *xēb*)				
wrasse, cleaner (general term)	*mišḥuwḥálihin* (pl. *mišḥuwḥá-lihun*)					

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
wrasse, cigar	*ídʾḥan~ídʿhan*					
wrasse, dusky		*dəḥaśíṣ*		*daḥaśīṣ*	*ġalīl*	
wrasse, floral	*mišḥālə*					
wrasse, humphead	*ídʾḥan~ídʿhan*					
wrasse, McCosker's						*sabu kanʾad*
wrasse, moon		*dəḥaśíṣ*				
wrasse, red-breasted	*ídʾḥan~ídʿhan*					
wrasse, triple-tail	*ídʾḥan~ídʿhan*					
wrasse (various spp.)	*twēnə*		*dġaf*	*dġaf*	*dġaf*; *ġalīl*; *ḳeśáʿt*; *śġəlġāl*	*sitraġ*
Leiognathidae: ponyfish						
ponyfish, common	*ṣanṣānə di-mḳárešo*	*ēm ɛ-ṣúd*, *ḥagénút~ḥajinót* (pl. *ḥajinítə*), *ṯēt ɛ-rébrem* (pl. *ṯúi ɛ-rébrem*), *ṣāllət* (trade)		*ṣāllət* (trade)	*ʿándaḳa*, *ṣāllət* (trade)	
ponyfish, slender	*mirāṭa*	*ḥarērnút*			*ʿándaḳa*	

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
ponyfish, striped	*bəṣáṣáno*, *mirāṭa*	*ḥagénút~ḥajinót* (pl. *ḥajinítə*), *ṯēt ɛ-rébrem* (pl. *ṯúi*)	*mendəl* (trade)			
ponyfish (various spp.)	*mirāṭa*					
Lethrinidae: emperors						
emperor (general term)		*ʿaṣēt* (sm.), *ḥamśék* (sgv. *ḥamśékt*, pl. *ḥāmśk~ḥũ̃śk*) (lg.)		*āṣəbīt* (sm.), *ḥamśēk* (sgv. *ḥamśakt*) (lg.)	*skfīt* (sm.), *ṭebṭūb* (med.), *ʿaṣāb* (lg.), *ḥamśékt* (lg.)	
bream, blue-lined large-eye	*ṣáraʿa~ṣéreʿe*				*ḳalāwət* (pl. *ḳelōwi*)	
bream, forktail large-eye	*sárḥin~sárḥim*					
emperor, bigeye	*ṣáraʿa~ṣéreʿe*					
emperor, blackspot (=thumbprint emperor)	*fṣáḥan* (pl. *fṣáḥyun*), *di-náḳṭə*, *bū náḳṭə*	*ʂ̃īféf*			*gidəbí*	
emperor, elongate	*ṣáraʿa~ṣéreʿe*					

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
emperor, humpnose bigeye	*ṣáraʿa~ṣéreʿe*					
emperor, longface	*kētəb~kteb* (pl. *ktob*), *fṣáḥan* (pl. *fṣáḥyun*)	*ḥamśék* (sgv. *ḥamśékt*), *xaṭām*			*ḥamśékt*	
emperor, orange-spotted	*bígəhel*, *máʿsam*					
emperor, orange-striped	*bígəhel*, *máʿsam*					
emperor, pinkear (=redspot emperor)	*ḥídəher~ḥídəher di-síləhul*, *kteb* (pl. *ktob*)	*ḥarínút*		*āsábsəb~ʿasábsəb*	*ḥáder*	*gmō*
emperor, plain	*fṣáḥan* (pl. *fṣáḥyun*)					
emperor, sky (=mahsena)	*máʿsam*					
emperor, slender	*sárḥīn*					
emperor, smalltooth	*kteb* (pl. *ktob*)				*ʿaṣāb*	*rāmišt* (sm.), *rōbāyō* (lg.)

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
emperor, snubnose	*fṣáḥan* (pl. *fṣáḥyun*), *máʿsam*				*ʿaṣāb*	
emperor, spangled	*ḥídəher~ḥádher*, *fṣáḥan* (pl. *fṣáḥyun*)	*ḥarínút*		*āṣəbīt*	*ʿaṣāb*, *skfīt*	*tarbō* (sm.), *nīm gdīr* (med.–sm.), *gdīr* (med.–lg.), *mkindī* (lg.)
emperor, spotcheek	*kteb* (pl. *ktob*)					
emperor, yellowtail	*bígəhel*					
emperor (various spp.)	*fṣáḥan* (pl. *fṣáḥyun*)					
Lutjanidae: snappers						
jobfish (general term)	*maʿrēmə*					
jobfish, green	*ʿándaḳa*, *maʿrēmə*	*ʿándaḳa*			*ḳašbīr*	
jobfish, rusty	*maʿrēmə*, *ʿándaḳa*	*ʿándaḳa*			*ḳašbír*	

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
jobfish, sharptooth	*maʿrēmə*, *ʿándaḳa*	*ʿándaḳa*			*ḳašbír*	
jobfish, smalltooth	*dōṣəhel*, *maʿrēmə*, *ʿándaḳa*	*ʿándaḳa*			*ḳašbīr*	
pinjalo		*ġótúm*			*ġaṭṭēn*	
snapper, Arabian blue-striped	*míṭəher* (pl. *míṭəhor*)					
snapper, Bengal	*di-ḥíṭəhor*, *míṭəher* (pl. *míṭəhor*)					
snapper, bigeye	*kezmə*, *ḳašbērə* (pl. *ḳašbirhítin*)~ *ḳašmērə* (pl. *ḳašmirhítin*)	*ḳəlɛ́t ḳašbírín*, *ḳəlɛ́t* (dim. *ḳalāwət*, pl. *ḳulūy*)			*ḳalāwət* (pl. *ḳelōwi*)	
snapper, black	*məkʿíso*					
snapper, blackspot (=Ehrenberg's snapper)	*ḳašbērə bū naḳṭə*	*ḳəlɛ́t ḳašbírín*, *ḳəlɛ́t* (dim. *ḳalāwət*, pl. *ḳulūy*)			*ḳašbír*, *maḥlíl* (pl. *maḥlól*), *ḳalāwət* (pl. *ḳelōwi*)	

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
snapper, blacktail	*ḳašbērə* (pl. *ḳašbirhítin*)~ *ḳašmērə* (pl. *ḳašmirhítin*), *di-ḳénṭəher* (pl. *il-ḳénṭəhur*), *ṭáˁamə* (pl. *ṭīʾḥámtən*)					
snapper, blubberlip	*zēkə*~*zɜ̄kə*, *hínḳəhon*	*ṯīrín ɛ-ṣúd*, *śorḳ*~*śórəḳ*				
snapper, blueline	*ḳašbērə* (pl. *ḳašbirhítin*)~ *ḳašmērə* (pl. *ḳašmirhítin*)	*ḳəlɛ́ṭ* (dim. *ḳalāwət*, pl. *ḳulūy*), *ġɛlēt*, *xīṭít*	*ḳəlēt*	*ḳlāwət*, *xīṭáyt*	*ḳalāwət* (pl. *ḳelōwi*), *xīṭāt*	*purġar* (sm.), *āqadī* (lg.)
snapper, common bluestriped	*ḳašbērə ˁéfiro*				*ḳašbīr*	
snapper, crimson	*ḥáṭəhan*, *ˁándaḳa*, *ˁāfer*, *ṭáˁamə* (pl. *ṭīʾḥámtən*)	*ḥōmər*, *merēt*			*zik*	

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
snapper, deepwater longtail red	*ʿándaḳa, ḥáṭəhan*	*merēt*			*ʿándaḳa*	
snapper, dory	*ḳašbērə libínə*					
snapper, emperor	*ḥínḳəhon*					
snapper, fivelined	*míṭəher* (pl. *míṭəhor*), *di-ḥíṭəhor, ḳašbērə* (pl. *ḳašbirhítin*)~ *ḳašmērə* (pl. *ḳašmirhítin*)	*xīṭít*		*xīṭáyt*	*xīṭāt*	
snapper, humphead	*ḥínḳəhon di-jəmbáḥa*~ *ḥínḳəhon di-jənbáḥa, ʿāfer, ḳeśərə́bo, ḥínḳəhon*	*jəmál*~*gəmál* (lg.)				*šūma šuqqar*
snapper, humpback red	*jəmbáḥa*~ *jənbáḥa, ḳənáṭirihin* (pl.), *ḥínḳəhon*	*ḥōmer, merēt, jəmál*~*gəmál* (lg.)				

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
snapper, Indian	*ḳašbērə bū naḳṭə*					*šāxur*
snapper, John's	*ḳašbērə* (pl. *ḳašbirhítin*)~ *ḳašmērə* (pl. *ḳašmirhítin*), *ˤándaḳa*				*ḳalāwət* (pl. *ḳelōwi*), *zik*	
snapper, Malabar blood	*ḥínḳəhon*, *ˤāfer*, *ḳašbērə* (pl. *ḳašbirhítin*)~ *ḳašmērə* (pl. *ḳašmirhítin*)	*saˤd ˤófer*, *ḥōmər*, *merēt*			*bišḥét* (pl. *bišḥéy*~*bišáḥey*), *ḥōmer*, *zik*, *ʔaferiḳ lə-dəhēmiš* (sm.)	*šuqqar*
snapper, mangrove	*šōbiḥ*, *ˤándaḳa*				*bišḥét* (pl. *bišḥéy*~*bišáḥey*), *ḥōmer*, *aferiḳ lə-dəhēmiš* (sm.)	
snapper, oblique-banded	*di-ˤáskədo*					
snapper, onespot	*ḳašbērə* (pl. *ḳašbirhítin*)~ *ḳašmērə* (pl. *ḳašmirhítin*)	*ḳəlɛ́t* (dim. *ḳalāwət*, pl. *ḳulūy*), *bū rəsās*	*ḳəlēt*		*ḳalāwət* (pl. *ḳəlōwi*)	

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
snapper, pink	*ʿándaḳa*				*zik*	
snapper, ruby		*merēt*			*ʿándaḳa*, *zik*	
snapper, Russell's	*ḳašbērə* (pl. *ḳašbirhítin*)~ *ḳašmērə* (pl. *ḳašmirhítin*)					
snapper, striped					*bišḥét* (pl. *bišḥéy*~*bišáḥey*), *ʿayn bederīyə* (pl. *ʿayn bədáwri*), *aferiḳ lə-dəhēmiš* (sm.)	
snapper, twinspot	*ṭáʿamə* (pl. *ṭīʾḥámtən*)	*ḳəlɛ́t* (dim. *ḳalāwət*, pl. *ḳulūy*)				
snapper, yellowlined	*kézmə*, *míṭəher* (pl. *míṭəhor*)	*ḳəlɛ́t ḳašbírín*, *ḳəlɛ́t* (dim. *ḳalāwət*, pl. *ḳulūy*)			*ḳalāwət* (pl. *ḳelōwi*)	

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
snapper (various spp.)		*ˁaṣēt*; *eš̃lól*; *feráḥt*; *fēlét*; *ḳəlɛ́̄t* (dim. *ḳalāwət*, pl. *ḳulūy*)	*ber ḥaknōf*; *hobērə*; *ḳəlēt*; *mēryət~miryít*; *miśḥáyter*; *zēkə*; *yiḏ̲ḥáyl* (imm.)	*ḳlāwət*	*ˁaṣēt*; *bənāwət*; *gōḥān*; *mēryət* (f.); *bōdiḥ* (m.)	*nagrō*; *skindan*
Megalopidae: tarpons						
tarpon, Indo-Pacific	*bɛ́hirə* (pl. *bēhir*), *ḏ̣ilɛ́ˁe*	*bēher* (sgv. *beherít*), *ṣayd al-mxānīṭ*	*ṣeréd ḏ̣ə-jumˁát*			
Monacanthidae: filefish						
filefish (general term)	*ḳarbōbə* (pl. *ḳarōbib*)~ *ḳerbóbə*, (pl. *ḳarōbib*)	*ḳerəbót~ ḳerbóbət~ḳerbūt* (pl. *ḳerbób*)	*ḳerbōbət~ḳerbót*	*ḳərbōbət*		
filefish, barred	*ḳarbōbə* (pl. *ḳarōbib*)					
filefish, blackvent	*ḳarbōbə* (pl. *ḳarōbib*)					
filefish, scribbled	*ḳarṣə, ḳarṣə di-mədáhaš*					

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
filefish, honeycomb	*ḳarṣə, ḳarṣə di-mədáhaš*					
filefish, mimic	*zaˁmōmə~ zaˁmāmə*					
filefish (various spp.)	*éṣiyə, éṣiyə di-mədáḥaš*					
Monodactylidae: monos and moonyfish						
moonyfish (general term)	*míśereḳ* (pl. *míśeruḳ*), *gáḥlil* (pl. *gáḥlal*), *ṣáfəlaḳ* (imm.)					
moony, silver	*míśereḳ* (pl. *míśeruḳ*)					
Mugilidae: mullets						
mullet (general term)	*ḥárəbo~ḥárébo*	*ˁanūb~ˁonúb, dəbˁér* (pl. *dəbˁór*)	*bēher, ˁanibōt* (pl. *ˁanūb*) (sm.)	*duwayr~duʾayr, kḏəráft* (sm.), *duwayr~duʾayr* (med.), *kəršay* (lg.)	*duˁéyr, kḏəréft* (pl. *kḏērəf*) (sm.), *duˁéyr* (med.), *ˁayyāf* (lg.)	*byāḥ*

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
mullet, bluespot	*ḥárəbo~ḥárébo*	*ˤanūb*			*duˤéyr*	
mullet, falcatefin	*ḥárəbo~ḥárébo*				*duˤéyr*	
mullet, flathead grey	*ḥárəbo~ḥárébo*				*duˤéyr*	
mullet, fringelip	*ḥárəbo~ḥárébo*				*duˤéyr*	
mullet, greenback	*ḥárəbo~ḥárébo*				*duˤéyr*	
mullet, grey		*dəbˤér* (pl. *dəbˤór*)		*duwayr~duʾayr*	*duˤéyr*	
mullet, largescale	*ḥárəbo~ḥárébo*				*məkəráḥ*	
mullet, longarm	*ḥárəbo~ḥárébo*					
mullet, Otomebora	*ḥárəbo~ḥárébo*					
mullet, squaretail	*ḥárəbo~ḥárébo*					
mullet, thicklip	*ḥárəbo~ḥárébo*					
mullet (various spp.)		*šḥərór*		*anbōt*, *fəḵḏayl*	*duˤéyr ənádi*; *duˤéyr əməstánədi*; *farˤ* (pl. *ḥafráˤ*); *śəbəṭéni*; *neḏl~manḏīl*	

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
Mullidae: goatfish						
goatfish (general term)	*ḳanśáʿa*	*ḳenšoʿót, ʿázi ber duḳúm, kēr ɛ-ṣūd, sulṭān ibrahīm* (trade)	*sulṭān ibrahīm* (trade)	*ʿali bin dḳum*	*ʿanīn, sulṭān ibrahīm* (trade)	*rīšō*
goatfish, cinnabar (=redspot goatfish)	*ḳanśáʿa*				*daʿān*	
goatfish, dash-dot	*ḳanśáʿa*					
goatfish, doublebar	*ḳanśáʿa*					
goatfish, freckled					*ʿanīn*	
goatfish, gilded				*təbəlʿāt*		
goatfish, goldsaddle	*ḳanśáʿa*					
goatfish, Heemstra	*ḳanśáʿa*					
goatfish, Indian	*ḳanśáʿa*					
goatfish, longbarbel	*ḳanśáʿa*					
goatfish, Red Sea	*ḳanśáʿa*					
goatfish, rosy	*ḳanśáʿa*				*daʿān*	

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
goatfish, sidespot	*ḳanśáˁa*					
goatfish, sulfur						*rīšō*
goatfish, yellowfin	*ḳanśáˁa*					
goatfish, yellowstriped	*ḳanśáˁa*				*ˁabrémət* (pl.*ˁabērem*)	
goatfish (various spp.)	*ḳanśáˁa di-ḳālis*; *ḳanśáˁa ḥálhil*; *ḳanśáˁa ḥáwro*; *ḳanśáˁa ṣáˁbib*				*bəxanōnyət~ bəxanōnīt*; *ləˁúni~əlˁúni*; *təbəlˁēt* (pl. *təbəlˁōtən*)	
Muraenidae: moray eels						
moray eel (general term)	*némiro* (pl. *nēmir*)~ *nímiher* (pl. *nímihur*)	*nəbrít~inmirít* (f.), *ˁaríf~ˁayróf* (m.)	*ˁayrīt* (m.), *melkt* (f.)	*ḥəwēn*	*ḥəwēn*	*sēlik*
moray, blackspotted	*némiro~ nímiher*					
moray, dragon						*sēlik*

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
moray, giant	*némiro~ nímiher*					
moray, honeycomb						*sēlik*
moray, palenose						*sēlik numr*
moray, tiger snake	*némiro~ nímiher*					
moray, whitemargined	*némiro~ nímiher*					
moray, whitemouth	*némiro~ nímiher*					
moray, yellowmouth	*némiro~ nímiher*					
moray eel (various spp.)	*némiro ʿábdəhir*; *némiro dírkik*; *némiro šiśārə*	*ḳéśer ɛ-rémnem*		*ḳayśər ḏə-rawrəm~ ḳayśər ḏə-rōnəm*	*nəbrāni~ nəmrāni*	
Nemipteridae: threadfin breams						
bream, threadfin (general term)	*ḥáṭəhan*	*ḳəlɛ́t* (dim. *ḳalāwət*, pl. *ḳulūy*)	*ʿafērér*		*ṯeráḥt*, *xśēm*	

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
bream, Arabian monocle	*ḥáṭəhan*					
bream, banded monocle						*ambarō*
bream, black-streaked monocle	*di-nə́ḵṭə, bū nə́ḵṭə, śḥántit*	*ʿándaḳa~ ʿandeḳé*				
bream, Delagoa threadfin	*sárḥin~sárḥim*					
bream, dotted	*ḥáṭəhan*					
bream, emperor (general term)	*ṣáraʿa~ṣéreʿe*	*ʿaṣēt*				
bream, gold-lined						*qāpṭ~qāṭ*
bream, Indian whitecheek	*mənáḳəher*					
bream, Japanese threadfin	*ṣáraʿa~ṣéreʿe*	*maḥlól, ʿándaḳa~ ʿandeḳé*			*ʿándaḳa*	*ēraraġ dašt*
bream, onespot	*ṣáraʿa~ṣéreʿe*	*maḥlól*				

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
bream, red-filament threadfin						*ēraraġ čāf*
bream, rosy dwarf monocle	*ṣáraʿa~ṣéreʿe*, *ḥáṭəhan*	*ġalāya*			*ṭeráḥt*	*saftik~saptik~siftik*
bream, rosy threadfin	*sárḥin~sárḥim*					
bream, smooth dwarf monocle	*di-náḳṭə*, *bū náḳṭə*					
bream, thumbprint monocle	*bətmērə~bū tímərə*, *di-náḳṭə*, *bū náḳṭə*	*bitmērə*				
bream, whitecheek monocle	*ṣáraʿa~ṣéreʿe*, *ḥáṭəhan*				*ṣabīrōr*, *aśábḥa yənṭīrūr*	
bream (various spp.)						*ēraraġ*
Ophichthidae: snake eels						
snake eel (general term)	*bəkīli*, *ḥáyhim* (dim. *ḥowhīmo*)	*ġuṣət ɛ-rémnem~ġīṣít ɛ-rémnem*, *ḥōt ɛ-rémnem*	*rēśít ḏə-rōrem* (pl. *rēś ḏə-rōrem*)	*rēśīt*	*rəśēt l-ərawnə~rɛśyít l-ərawnə*, *ġalémət*	*mār diryiʾin*
snake eel, spotted						*mār paqqitīnan*

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
snake eel, ringed						*mār diryīʔin*
snake eel, tiger	*bəkīli*					
snake eel (various spp.)	*bəkīli ḥáwro*; *bəkīli ʿabdəher*					*mārānī*; *sīflindō*
Opistognathidae: jawfish						
jawfish (general term)	*kəbíʔhin* (pl. *kəbíʔhun*)	*bū sídis*				
jawfish, robust	*kəbíʔhin* (pl. *kəbíʔhun*)	*bū sídis*				
Ostraciidae: boxfish						
boxfish (general term)	*səndūḳi*	*gibzélt*		*bədbēba*, *bafgīnśūś*	*ʿayśōṣi*, *gizīl* (pl. *gəzēyil*), *məterḳəś*~ *məntérḳəś*	*gā ġalġul*
boxfish, bluetail	*səndūḳi*					
boxfish, yellow	*səndūḳi*					
cowfish, longhorn	*səndūḳi*, *ḳādaḥ*					

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
Oxudercidae: mudskippers						
mudskipper (general term)	*kibíʿhin* (pl. *kibíʿhun*)	*bəkšīré~bəkšīrét*, *ġafškín~ʿafškín*, *dəbʿér* (pl. *dəbʿór*)			*laʿbənāt*	
Pempheridae: sweepers						
sweeper, red						*būt murwan*
sweeper, Vanikoro (=greenback bullseye)		*śkeb*				
Platycephalidae: flatheads						
flathead (various spp.)	*bidbōdi*; *fə́kəreš*	*māluk*				
Plotosidae: eel catfish						
eel catfish, striped	*ḥāwer*, *məšuwḥálihin*, *di-láḥyi*, *məšuwḥálihin di-láḥyi*	*lēsəd*, *sfen*, *ġēṭ*	*ḥeymīt*	*lēsəd*, *ġāṭ*	*lēsəd* (pl. *leyāsəd*)	

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
Polynemidae: threadfins						
threadfin (general term)	*lúḥuš*	*ʿáźi ber duḳúm, eš̄lól*			*kd̲eréft* (pl. *kd̲ērəf*), *śəbəṭéni*	
threadfin, blackspot	*lúḥuš*	*ʿáźi ber duḳúm*			*kd̲eréft* (pl. *kd̲ērəf*), *śəbəṭéni*	
threadfin, fourfinger	*lúḥuš*	*ʿáźi ber duḳúm*				
Pomacanthidae: marine angelfish						
angelfish, marine (general term)	*ḳēyébo~ḳēyébə*	*miśeréḳ, ktift* (pl. *ktif*)	*miśeréḳ*	*śaʿānōt, məśrēḳ*	*miśeréḳ, fíter, ktift* (pl. *ktēf~ktēyif*)	*ḥampōlaṣ*
angelfish, Arabian	*mizdērə*					
angelfish, emperor	*gífgif*	*śorḳ~śórəḳ*			*fíter*	*ḥampōlaṣ*
angelfish, semicircle	*mizdērə*	*śorḳ~śórəḳ*			*fíter*	*ḥampōlaṣ*
angelfish, yellowbar						*ḥampōlaṣ*
angelfish, yellow-ear	*gífgif*					
angelfish (various spp.)		*ṯīrín ɛ-ṣúd; śaʿānút*			*géher; maʿnúfəd; riḥāb*	

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
Pomacentridae: damselfish and clownfish						
anenomefish, Oman						*ḥama ẓmāmō*
damselfish and clownfish (general term)	*ʿəskə́do*	*ʿaskíd* (pl. *ʿaskód*); *ḥarērnút*		*śaʿārnút*	*fíter*	
damselfish and clownfish (various spp.)						*qarṭabō*
sergeant, Indo-Pacific						*šōbubō*
Pomatomidae: bluefish						
bluefish	*ṭāka~ṭākíh*	*ṭəkbít* (pl. *ṭəkōy~ṭəkūy*)	*ṭekwét*	*ṭəkyīt~ṭikīt*	*ṭāka*	
Priacanthidae: bigeyes						
bigeye (general term)	*məlέbəd*, *ʿāfer*	*jaʿfúr*, *ēm ɛ-ṣúd*		*āfīrōr~ʿafīrōr*	*ḥawgūr əl-hōmer*, *kə́ti šbaḥ*	*čum sāʾit*
bulleye, paeony						*čum sāʾit*
bigeye, purplespot	*məlέbəd*, *ʿāfer*			*ḥōmər*, *āfīrōr~ʿafīrōr*		

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
Pseudochromidae: dottybacks						
dottyback, Arabian bluestriped						*būt dām*
dottybacks (various spp.)					*buġəmə*	
Rachycentridae: cobia						
cobia	*sākəl*, *sākəl di-rínhem*	*ġúdé~ġɔ̄da* (sgv. *ġabdít*, pl. *ġɔ̄dét~ġɔ̄dín*)	*ġudúd*	*sxalát* (pl. *sxātən*)	*sxalét*, *ber tēs*	*sikl*
Scaridae: parrotfish						
parrotfish (general term)	*mišḥālə*, *ʿābə*	*xɛ̄ṭ* (pl. *xēb*), *meśərúṭ~meśróṭ*, *filibīni* (lg., multi-coloured)	*ġaṣbīt həbəʿēt*, *filibīni* (lg., multi-coloured)	*ġaṣbīt ībayt~ ġaṣbīt hibʿayt*, *daḥaśíś*, *filibīni* (lg., multi-coloured)	*filibīni* (lg., multi-coloured), *dīsko* (lg., multi-coloured)	*xarkuk*
parrotfish, Arabian	*mišḥālə*, *ʿābə*					
parrotfish, bluebarred	*mišḥālə*, *ʿābə berāḳ*					*xarkuk*
parrotfish, bridled	*mišḥālə*, *ʿābə*					

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
parrotfish, bullethead	*mišḥālə, ʿābə*					
parrotfish, Carolines	*mišḥālə, ʿābə*					
parrotfish, Dhofar	*mišḥālə, ʿābə*					
parrotfish, dusky (=swarthy parrotfish)	*mišḥālə, ʿābə*				*ġalīl*	
parrotfish, dusky-cap	*mišḥālə, ʿābə*					
parrotfish, ember	*mišḥālə, ʿābə*					
parrotfish, falcate-fin						*xarkuk*
parrotfish, palenose	*mišḥālə, ʿābə*					
parrotfish, purple-brown	*mišḥālə, ʿābə*					
parrotfish, Red Sea						*xarkuk ārabī*
parrotfish, rusty	*mišḥālə, ʿābə*					
parrotfish, sicklefin	*mišḥālə, ʿābə*					
parrotfish, steephead	*mišḥālə, ʿābə*					

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
parrotfish (various spp.)	*mišḥālə šiṣ́ārə*; *mišḥālə ḥə́wro*; *mišḥālə ṣáʿbib*	*bə́rḳa*; *ġilílt*; *śḥarór*; *xuyɛ̄ṭ*				
Sciaenidae: drums and croakers						
drum (general term)	*ṣōrəf*	*ṣarf* (pl. *ṣərɔ̄́f*), *áš̃xali* (sm.)	*ṣéref* (lg.), *ḥawgūr aṣáyd*~ *ḥawjūr aṣáyd*	*ṣarf*~*ṣōrəf* (pl. *ṣwarrəf*)	*ṣɛrf*, *áš̃xali* (sm.)	
croaker, geelbeck		*xarṭúm*				
croaker, goatee	*bōdiḥ* (pl. *bə́daḥ*)					
croaker, tiger-toothed	*ḥádiyiḳ* (pl. *ḥádiyuḳ*)	*banāyə*, *ṣarf* (pl. *ṣərɔ̄́f*), *dubúš*, *áš̃xali* (sm.)	*dəbúš*	*ṣarf*~*ṣōrəf* (pl. *ṣwarrəf*), *bənāyə*	*ṣɛrf*, *bənāwət* (imm.)	
drum, fusca		*irjóḥ* (pl. *erabjaḥ*), *ṣarf* (pl. *ṣərɔ̄f*)				
drum (various spp.)		*zikk*; *mənāya*; *xarṭúm*	*ḥsiyīt*; *nbīġ*~ *ənbīġ*; *mwāyə*; *māyə* (trade)	*zikk*	*šerṭīt*	
meagre, Arabian Sea	*ḥádiyiḳ* (pl. *ḥádiyuḳ*)					

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
Scombridae: mackerels, tunas, and bonitos						
albacore (=longfin tuna)	*zíhnin* (pl. *zíhnun*)	*jēḏər* (pl. *jeḏərítə*)~*gēḏər* (pl. *geḏərítə*), *sehwə~sahwah* (trade) (pl. *shēwi*) (trade), *jēḏər bū ḥmad*, *maʿdūd* (pl. *mʿādi*) (imm.)	*gēder*	*gēḏər*, *mādūd~ maʿdūd* (imm.)	*gēder*, *zēnəb* (imm.)	
bonito, striped	*śérwəhe* (pl. *śeráwhin*)~ *śérwe*, *zíhnin* (pl. *zíhnun*)	*ṭabbēna~ ṭabbānə*, *sehwə~ sahwah* (trade) (pl. *shēwi*) (trade), *śerbób* (pl. *śerəbbə́n~ śurēt*)	*ṭabbānə*, *śerbób*	*ṭabbānəh*	*ṭabbānə*, *baʿlít mṣ́āreh*, *bū ḏurūs*, *maʿdūd* (pl. *mʿādūd*) (imm.)	*jārid fārsī*

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
kawakawa (=mackerel tuna)	*śérwəhe* (pl. *śeráwhin*)~*śérwe*, *zíhnin* (pl. *zíhnun*)	*śerbób* (pl. *śerəbbű́n*~*śurēt*), *śérwi* (pl. *śerwó*), *jēḏər* (pl. *jeḏərítə*)~*gēḏər* (pl. *geḏərítə*), *ṭabbēna*~*ṭabbānə*	*śerwí* (pl. *śerwīn*), *sehwə* (trade)	*śərwīn*	*śerwé* (pl. *śerēwi*)	*xlēsī* (sm.), *jārid* (lg.)
mackerel, blue	*gídeb*~*gēdeb*~*jēdeb*		*gēdéb*~*jēḏéb*			
mackerel, chub	*gídeb*~*gēdeb*~*jēdeb*, *bū ḳalāḳil*	*sīma*~*sīmé*~*sīméh*, *zibb al-ʿabīd*, *ḳarʿáyb*~*məḳarʿáyb*, *jēḏər bū ḥmad*, *bū ʿayn*, *sehwə*~*sahwah* (trade) (pl. *shēwi*) (trade), *ḍálʿa*~*ḍálaʿa* (trade), *maʿdūd* (pl. *mʿādi*) (imm.)	*gēdéb*~*jēḏéb*, *zibb al-ʿabīd*, *ḍélʿeh*	*bāġa*, *sīma*, *zəbb al-abīd*, *mādūd*~*maʿdūd* (imm.)	*bū mwēyis*, *mwēyis*, *agár*	

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
mackerel, Indian	*bōġa~bāġa*	*bāġa, ferḥēdūd, jēḏər* (pl. *jeḏərítə*)*~gēḏər* (pl. *geḏərítə*), *sehwə~sahwah* (trade) (pl. *shēwi*) (trade), *bū ḍəlīʿa, ḍə́lʿa~ḍálaʿa* (trade)	*śerwí* (pl. *śerwīn*), *ḍélʿeh, sehwə* (trade)	*zəbb al-abīd, bāġa, fərḥēdūd*	*məḍərās*	
mackerel, Indo-Pacific king	*ṭānik~ṭarnīk* (pl. *ṭarōnik*)	*ṭarník* (pl. *ṭərunk~ṭornúk*), *xabbāṭ* (sm.), *ḍə́lʿa~ḍálaʿa* (trade)	*ṭarnīk~ṭānīk*	*ṭānīk~ṭərnīk*	*ṭānik~ṭōnīk* (pl. *ṭerēnik*), *nəṣīyīt* (lg.)	*xubbaṭ* (sm.), *maẓāraq* (med.–sm.), *kanʾad* (med.–lg.), *maysānī* (lg.)
mackerel, narrowbarred Spanish	*ṭānik~ṭarnīk* (pl. *ṭarōnik*)	*ṭarnīk* (pl. *ṭornúk*), *xabbāṭ* (sm.)	*ṭarnīk~ṭānīk*	*ṭānīk~ṭərnīk*	*ṭānik~ṭōnīk* (pl. *ṭerēnik*), *nəṣīyīt* (lg.)	*xubbaṭ* (sm.), *maẓāraq* (med.–sm.), *kanʾad* (med.–lg.), *maysānī* (lg.)

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
tuna, big-eye	*zíhnin* (pl. *zíhnun*)	*jēḏər* (pl. *jeḏərítə*)~*gēḏər* (pl. *geḏərítə*), *bū ʿayn*, *maʿdūd* (pl. *mʿādi*) (imm.)	*gēder*	*sháwə*~*sáhwah* (trade), *mādūd*~*maʿdūd* (imm.)	*maʿdūd* (pl. *mʿādūd*) (imm.)	
tuna, frigate (=frigate mackerel)	*bū ḳalāḳil*, *śérwəhe* (pl. *śeráwhin*)~*śérwe*	*śerbób* (pl. *śerəbbűn*~*śurēt*), *śérwi* (pl. *śerwó*), *jēḏər* (pl. *jeḏərítə*)~*gēḏər* (pl. *geḏərítə*)	*śerwí* (pl. *śerwīn*), *ṭabbānə*	*śərwīn*	*ʿarbīḳ*, *śerwé* (pl. *śerēwi*), *ṭabbānə*	*kmā*
tuna, long-tailed (=longtail tuna)	*zíhnin* (pl. *zíhnun*)	*jēḏər* (pl. *jeḏərítə*)~*gēḏər* (pl. *geḏərítə*), *sehwə*~*sahwah* (pl. *shēwi*) (trade) (pl. *shēwi*) (trade)	*gēder*, *sehwə* (trade), *zēnūb* (trade)	*sháwə*~*sáhwah* (trade)	*zēnəb*, *sháwa*	*wīr* (sm.), *wīr barḥ* (lg.)

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
tuna, skipjack	*ḥaḳābə~ḥaḳībə*, *śérwəhe* (pl. *śeráwhin*)~*śérwe*	*jēḏər* (pl. *jeḏərítə*)~*gēḏər* (pl. *geḏərítə*), *jaʿbobít*, *ḏ̣álʿa*~*ḏ̣álaʿa* (trade)	*ṭabbānə*	*śərwīn*	*śerwé* (pl. *śerēwi*), *ṭabbānə*	*ṣāqatan*
tuna, yellowfin	*zíhnin* (pl. *zíhnun*), *śérwəhe* (pl. *śeráwhin*)~*śérwe*	*jēḏər bū ġus*, *jēḏər* (pl. *jeḏərítə*)~*gēḏər* (pl. *geḏərítə*)~*gēder*	*gēder*	*gēḏəb*, *gēḏər*	*gēder*	*jaydar*
wahoo	*di-biróhol*	*ṭarníḳ swāḥilīyah*, *ṣayd al-básəra*		*ṭānīk swāḥil*~*ṭərnīk swāḥil*, *ṭānīk ḏ̣ə-hand*~*ṭərnīk ḏ̣ə-hand*	*baʿrít*~*baʿrēt*, *ṭānik swāḥil*	*xubbaṭ* (sm.), *maẓāraq* (med.–sm.), *kanʾad* (med.–lg.), *maysānī* (lg.)
Scorpaenidae: scorpionfish						
scorpionfish (general term)	*di-ḳáʿnəhen* *di-rínhem*, *śkoʾ* *di-rínhem*					*qātal*

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
stonefish, false (=devil scorpionfish)						*qātal čāf*
lionfish (general term)	*di-ḥóyhi, dəgāg, míśereḳ di-rínhem, dīk al-baḥr*	*ṭīrín, dīk al-baḥr*		*dīk al-baḥr*		*xrō diryiʔin*
lionfish, clearfin						*xrō diryiʔin*
lionfish, largetail						*xrō diryiʔin*
lionfish (various spp.)	*di-ḥáyhul dəgāg*					
Serranidae: groupers and anthias						
anthias (general term)						*saftik~saptik~siftik*
grouper (general term)			*ḥéder* (imm.)			
coralgrouper, black-saddled	*ferḥēlə*					
coralgrouper, leopard		*ḳiśerít*			*ḳéśer*	

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
coralgrouper, marbled	*ferhēlə di-ˤúbri*, *sīleb~sēleb* (pl. *silīb*)					
coralgrouper, roving	*ferḥēlə*					
coralgrouper, squaretail	*ferhēlə*					
grouper, areolate	*ḥálḥal~xálxal*, *twēnə*	*xolxól ˤófer* (pl. *xalábxal ˤófer*), *səmmān~ sammān* (trade)	*xalxál~xolxól*		*zik*, *xalxāl*	
grouper, banded	*ḥáyhal* (pl. *ḥayéʾhil*)					
grouper, blacktip	*līhan~līhun* (pl. *elyīnə*), *sīleb~ sēleb* (pl. *silīb*)					
grouper, blue-yellow	*di-súwlhel*, *samāma~ samōmə* (pl. *samóyhim*)					
grouper, brownmarbled	*ber ˤímə́hor*, *ḥálḥal~xálxal*					

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
grouper, brownspotted	*ḥálḥal~xálxal*	*ġalfūḳ, xódoʔ* (pl. *xodóʔ*)	*xalxál~xolxól, xōdīn* (pl.)		*xalxāl*	*xālaq*
grouper, camouflage	*ḥálḥal~xálxal*					
grouper, comet	*énsəl, samāma~ samōmə* (pl. *samóyhim*)					
grouper, coronation	*sīleb~sēleb* (pl. *silīb*)					
grouper, dotdash	*énsəl, ḥálḥal~ xálxal*		*xalxál~xolxól*	*xolxól*		
grouper, dotted	*ḥáyhal* (pl. *ḥayéʔhil*), *ḥálḥal~xálxal*		*xalxál~xolxól*			
grouper, dusky	*énsəl, samāma~ samōmə* (pl. *samóyhim*)					
grouper, eightbar		*ferjín, farjīlīyah*	*ḳelhōzi, idəfén* (trade)		*rēdeḳ, baʿl əmśédət, dīsko*	
grouper, epaulet	*ḥáyhal* (pl. *ḥayéʔhil*)	*səmmān~ sammān*	*xalxál~xolxól*		*ḳéśer, səmmān*	

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
grouper, giant	*fēṣ*, *samāma~samōmə* (pl. *samóyhim*)					
grouper, greasy	*ḥáyhal* (pl. *ḥayéʾhil*)	*meśərúṭ~meśróṭ*, *īṣ̃íṭ*, *wāḳiṭ* (trade)				
grouper, halfmoon	*līhan~līhun* (pl. *elyīnə*), *līhan di-ʿúbri~līhun di-ʿúbri*					
grouper, longtooth		*meśróṭ*, *īṣ̃íṭ*, *wāḳiṭ* (trade)				
grouper, Malabar	*ʿímə*hor, *ḥálḥal~xálxal*					
grouper, multispotted	*ḥálḥal~xálxal*	*xolxól* (pl. *xalábxal*)	*xalxál~xolxól*	*xolxól*	*xalxāl*	
grouper, obliquebanded	*énsəl*, *ḥáyhal*, *ḥálḥal~xálxal*	*səmmān~sammān*	*səmmān* (trade)		*səmmān* (trade)	

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
grouper, orangespotted	*ḥáyhal* (pl. *ḥayéhil*), *ḥáyhal ʿaféro*, *ḥálḥal~xálxal*, *ʿímə̀hor*	*xolxól* (pl. *xalábxal*)	*beḥerún*, *xalxál~xolxól*, *wāḳiṭ* (trade)	*xolxól*	*xalxāl*	
grouper, potato	*ferhēlə*, *ʿímə̀hor*	*ḳirʿán* (pl. *ḳirʿún*), *īṣíṭ*, *wāḳiṭ* (trade)				*bahlul* (sm.), *āmur* (med.), *lākō* (lg.)
grouper, red		*ridḳ* (pl. *rdəḳót*)	*rēdeḳ*, *sēlim ʿófer*, *terḳāś* (imm.)	*rēdəḳ*	*rēdeḳ*	
grouper, redmouth	*ʿilmə ḥáwro*, *samāma~samōmə* (pl. *samóyhim*)	*ḳeśáʿt*		*ḳəśəʿēt*	*zik*, *ḳeśáʿt*	*mām šāwan*
grouper, slender	*ʿilmə*					*kam rubʾ*
grouper, smooth	*dáʿaf*, *ʿilmə*	*dġaf*	*dġaf*	*dġaf*		
grouper, speckled	*énsəl*	*īṣíṭ*				
grouper, spinycheek	*ḥáyhal* (pl. *ḥayéʾhil*)	*īṣíṭ*, *wāḳiṭ* (trade)				
grouper, spottedback	*ḥálḥal~xálxal*		*xalxál~xolxól*		*xalxāl*	

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
grouper, summan	*ḥálḥal~xálxal*					
grouper, wavylined	*ʾōgihir*, *ḥálḥal~xálxal*					
grouper, whiteblotch	*samāma~samōmə* (pl. *samóyhim*), *ḥáyhal* (pl. *ḥayéʾhil*)	*ridḳ* (pl. *rdoḳót*)	*rēdeḳ*	*rēdəḳ*	*rēdeḳ*	
grouper, whitespotted	*rodəḳ*, *ḥálḥal~xálxal*				*rēdeḳ*	
grouper, yellow	*samāma~samōmə* (pl. *samóyhim*), *ḥáyhal* (pl. *ḥayéʾhil*)					
grouper (various spp.)	*silb*	*aġerít*; *hōmər*; *ridḳ* (pl. *rdoḳót*); *xolxol* (pl. *xalábxal*)	*ġalfōt*; *ḥōbəl* *ʿajūz*; *jīnéf*	*rēdəḳ*; *xolxól*	*əlxādi*; *rēdeḳ*; *xalxāl*; *ḳeśáʿt*; *ḳeśáʿt jūni*; *ḥašwīš*; *səmmāli*; *səmmān*	*lašt* (sm.), *lēdam* (med.), *lāḥafī* (lg.); *imbē~umbē*; *māmadī*; *may gawdin*; *xubr*

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
hind, coral	*ʿilmə*					
hind, golden	*ʿilmə*					
hind, halfspotted	*ʿilmə*, *līhan~līhun* (pl. *elyīnə*), *sīleb~sēleb* (pl. *silīb*)	*hōmər gíśʿan*				
hind, peacock	*šāriḳ*, *twēnə*					
hind, sixspot	*ʿilmə*					
hind, strawberry (=orange rockcod)	*énsəl*, *ḥáyhal*, *ḥálḥal~xálxal*		*səmmān* (trade)		*səmmān*	
hind, tomato	*ʿilmə*, *ḥálḥal~xálxal*	*hōmər*, *īšíṭ*, *wāḳiṭ* (trade)				
hind, yellowfin	*dáʿaf*, *ʿilmə*	*dġaf*	*dġaf*	*dġaf*	*dġaf*	*šāwan dašt*
lyretail, yellow-edged	*ferḥēlə*					
soapfish, goldenstriped (=sixlined soapfish)						*may xārin*

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
Siganidae: rabbitfish						
rabbitfish (general term)	*śéysino~śīséno*	*sīźób* (pl. *sīźyétə*), *śīsūn*, *herran* (sm.)	*ənkəbənōt*, *śīsún*, *sīsān* (trade)	*sīźōb*		
rabbitfish, streaked						*ṣnāfē*
rabbitfish (various spp.)	*śéysino di-guwfēni~ śīséno di-guwfēni*	*ḳəṣˁān*			*rəġfān*; *śisənāt*; *smimət* (pl. *səmūm*)	*gawgaw* (sm.), *čāwuẓ* (lg.)
spinefoot, dusky (=squaretail rabbitfish)	*śéysino~śīséno*, *míʾšir*					
spinefoot, forktail	*śéysino~śīséno*					
spinefoot, whitespotted	*śéysino~śīséno*					
Sillaginidae: sillagos						
sillago, silver	*bətrārə*, *fə́kəreš*, *gaˁlút*	*ḥāṣún*	*ˁaṣəfīn*		*ˁaṣəfīn*, *laḥáš*	

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
Soleidae: flatfish and soles / Bothidae: lefteye flounders						
flatfish (general term)	*miṣdífin* (pl. *miṣdífyun*), *məṣōdiyo*~*məṣōdiʾo*, *ṣowdīʾo*, *śaḥs di-dídəhe*	*biserifúf*, *bū sīréf*, *woṭyə*, *samak mūsa* (trade)	*lebd*	*bisərīfūf*	*lebd*	*nān paw*
Sparidae: porgies and seabreams						
bream, king soldier (=king seabream)		*feráḥt* (pl. *fīríḥ*), *sīyə*, *baʿlít e-núź*, *ṯeráḥa* (trade), *jũ̄l* (lg. m.), *jəmál* (lg. m.)	*miryít*~*mēryət*, *gə́məl* (lg. m.)	*fəraḥt*, *ḏaʿárə* (lg.), *bʿayr* (v. lg. m.)	*ʿanəḵāb*, *ḥagirīt ṯeráḥt* (pl. *ḥagērtən ṯeráḥt*)~*ḥagirīt lə-ṯeráḥt* (pl. *ḥagērtən lə-ṯeráḥt*), *maḥlīl* (pl. *maḥlól*)~*mḥalīl*, *kōfer* (sm.), *fʿarə* (lg.), *baʿlít əḏerwēt* (lg. m.)	*ḥallūma* (sm.), *sanksar* (med.), *kōfar* (lg.)
pandora, Arabian	*ʿándaḵa ʿeféro*	*féraḥt*, *ṯeráḥa* (trade)			*fíraḥt*, *ṯeráḥt*	

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
porgy, Oman	*ṣáfrer di-ḳeyɛ́bo*, *di-ḥāber*					
seabream, blackspot				*maḥlīl*		
seabream, bluespotted	*ḥabīrə*, *bū nə́ḳṭə*, *di-nə́ḳṭə*					
seabream, bridled	*zindaˁārə*, *di-ˁan di-ˁārə*					
seabream, goldsilk (=picnic seabream)	*sárḥin~sárḥim*, *ríɣaḥ* (pl. *rigáḥyun*)					
seabream, Haffara					*fíraḥt*, *ṯeráḥt*	
seabream, karanteen	*ṭáˁarə*, *bōdiḥ* (pl. *bə́daḥ*)				*fíraḥt*, *ṯeráḥt*, *bōdiḥ*	
seabream, Mozambique	*di-gífirə*					
seabream, onespot (=onespot porgy)	*di-ḥāber*, *bū nə́ḳṭə*, *di-nə́ḳṭə*		*sfed*, *maˁsīs* (trade)		*maḥlīl* (pl. *maḥlól*)~ *mḥalīl*	
seabream, santer	*bōdiḥ* (pl. *bə́daḥ*)	*daˁín* (sgv. *daˁnít*), *ˁaṣéb* (pl. *ˁaṣéy*)	*ṣerˁít*		*ˁándaḳa*, *ˁaṣāb*, *kōfer*, *bōdiḥ*	

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
seabream, Sobaity					*xanōf~xanāf*	
seabream, striped	*bōdiḥ* (pl. *bə́daḥ*)	*maḥlól*, *ḳōḳīyə*			*bōdiḥ*	
seabream, twobar (=double-bar seabream)	*zindaʿārə*, *di-ʿan di-ʿārə*	*ṣīrór* (pl. *ṣirórtə*), *sbīt~sbēti*, *bint an-nōxəḏəh* (trade)	*ṣəbíjiš*	*bər ṣəmīrūr*	*ṣīrór*, *kētəb* (pl. *ktob*), *kōfer*, *ḥāser ḳayd* (sm.), *kassāra mʿādin* (lg.)	*xāġur*
seabream, white		*maḥlól*, *ḳōḳīyə*		*maḥlīl*	*maḥlīl* (pl. *maḥlól*)~ *mḥalīl*	
seabream, yellowfin	*zindaʿārə*, *di-ʿan di-ʿārə*	*sbīt~sbēti*, *maḥlól*				
seabream (various spp.)		*ʿanḳób*; *sbīt~sbēti*; *ḳōḳīyə*; *ṣīféf*		*bər ṣəmīrūr*; *fəraḥt*	*mɛ̄ryət*; *xanōf~xanāf*; *zerāg*; *ʿanəḳāb*; *kētəb* (pl. *ktob*)	*ḥālamō*; *ḥallūma*
Sphyraenidae: barracudas						
barracuda (general term)	*śéʾḥer~śéʿher*	*ʿoḳűt* (pl. *ʿayḳúmtə*), *ʿaḳāma* (trade)	*ʿaḳōmət*	*ʿaḳām~ʿagām*	*ʿaḳām* (dim. *ʿaḳamənɛ̄t*)	
barracuda, blackmargin	*śéʾḥer~śéʿher*				*ʿaḳām*	

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
barracuda, great	*śéʔḥer~śéʿher, śéʔḥer di-ʿaḳōnis~śéʿher di-ʿaḳōnis*					
barracuda, obtuse	*śéʔḥer~śéʿher*				*ʿaḳām*	
barracuda, pickhandle	*śéʔḥer~śéʿher*				*ʿaḳām*	
barracuda, sawtooth	*śéʔḥer~śéʿher*				*ʿaḳām*	
Stromateidae: butterfish						
butterfish (general term)	*érəḥe~éyrḥe~ írəḥe*	*bíš̃ker* (pl. *ēš̃kór*), *miš̃kér* (pl. *miš̃ébker*)				
pomfret, silver		*zəbēdi* (trade)				*ẓbēdī*
Synanceiidae: stonefish						
stonefish (general term)	*di-ḥóyhi, ʿaberínnə, di-məkāfin*	*ġād, dīk al-baḥr, ṣfedət*		*dīk al-baḥr*	*rəġāb*	
stonefish (various spp.)	*di-ḥáyhul dəgāg*					

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
Synodontidae: lizardfish						
lizardfish (general term)	*mírimə́her* (pl. *mírimə́hor*), *lúḥuš*	*ḥāsún~ḥāsúm*, *bəkšīrét~bəkšīré*, *təmsáḥ*		*ḥāsūn*	*ḥamáṣ́*	
lizardfish (various spp.)	*ḥabīyeb*	*ḥāsún*, *bəkšīrét*		*ḥāsūn*		
Syngnathidae: seahorses, pipefish, and seadragons						
seahorse (general term)						*asp*
seahorse, red						*asp sirx*
seahorse, yellow						*asp*
Terapontidae: grunters						
terapon (general term)	*ʿábrəhem* (pl. *ʿáberhum~ʿabírhim*)		*ʿabremə*	*ʿabrəmə*	*ʿabrémət* (pl. *ʿabērem*)	
jarbua	*ʿábrəhem* (pl. *ʿáberhum~ʿabírhim*)	*ṣārúr~ṣīrór* (pl. *ṣwāwīr~ṣwārīr*), *múdaḥ*			*ʿabrémət* (pl. *ʿabērem*), *ṣīrór*	

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
terapon, fourlined	*ʿábrəhem* (pl. *ʿáberhum*~ *ʿabírhim*)				*ʿabrémət* (pl. *ʿabērem*)	
terapon, spinycheek	*ʿábrəhem* (pl. *ʿáberhum*~ *ʿabírhim*)		*ʿabremə*	*ʿabrəmə*	*ʿabrémət* (pl. *ʿabērem*)	
terapon (various spp.)	*ʿabidírhin*	*erʔ́t*	*ṣeréd ḏə-jumʿát, ṭārír*		*ṭḳāb*	
Tetraodontidae: pufferfish						
pufferfish (general term)	*zaʿmōmə*~ *zaʿmāmə*	*bədbēbéʔ, ber dəbēbé, śxalét*	*śxalét*	*bədbēba*		
puffer, blackedged						*qambab čap*
puffer, blackspotted	*zaʿmōmə*~ *zaʿmāmə*					
puffer, elongate	*gízihel* (pl. *gízihol*)	*gibzélt*~*gēzél*	*gizəlīt*	*gēzəl*~*gizál*	*gizīl* (pl. *gəzēyil*), *məterḳəś* (imm.)	
puffer, sharpnose	*zaʿmōmə*~ *zaʿmāmə*					

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
puffer, spotted sharpnose	*zaʿmōmə~ zaʿmāmə*					
puffer, yellowspotted	*zaʿmōmə~ zaʿmāmə*					
pufferfish (various spp.)		*fuḳl~fugl*				
Tetrarogidae: waspfish						
waspfish (general term)						*qātal*
waspfish, draco						*qātal dašt*
Triacanthidae: tripodfish						
tripodfish (general term)	*ḳerbōbə éṣiyə*					
Trichiuridae: cutlassfish						
cutlassfish (general term)		*sayfranda*	*ṣalfiyīn*	*sayfranda*	*sáfəlig, seferandóh*	
cutlassfish (various spp.)		*riyáḥt*				

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
Triglidae: gurnards and sea robins						
gurnard (general term)	*ṣéreʿe~ṣáraʿa*	*ṣīref~ṣɛrf*			*daʿān*	
Xiphiidae: swordfish						
swordfish (general term)	*ʿamberīyə~ʿanberīyə*	*zrōḳət*, *mīx ḥōr*, *ʿambarīyah* (trade)		*mīx* (pl. *myōxət*)	*mīx*	
Zanclidae: Moorish idol						
Moorish idol	*di-kúwno*					
other bony fish						
unidentified bony fish (various spp.)		*ēmyóh*; *ēṣəlól*; *iṯʿéyl*; *širóḳ*	*atōn*; *śēfer*; *śōti*; *zōbi*		*ḏaḥarúm*; *ḏərəgīn*; *smúmət* (pl. *smūm*) (sm.); *ənṯēyə*; *əwġadēt*; *ḥagerīt ḳśaʿt*; *xaśrami*; *zwēni*	*anfuẓ*; *būt*; *čūk pārawē* (sm.), *pārawē* (lg.); *čūm*; *gurgurō*; *jaġbib*; *jurbaḥ*; *kāraraġ*; *krāḥ dēw*; *kūkū*; *mēd~ʾmēd*; *rāxamit*, *ṣōman*; *sāfin*; *ẓbayšō*

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
OTHER MARINE ORGANISMS						
ceteceans: whales and dolphins (infraorder Cetacea)						
dolphin (general term)	*ʿíləho* (pl. *ʿilhóytin*)~*ʔílʔho* (pl. *ʔilʔhóytin*)	*ġabér*, *daġs*	*ġabér*	*ġbayr*		*kārabō*
dolphin, common bottlenose	*ʿíləho*~*ʔílʔho*					
dolphin, Indo-Pacific bottlenose	*ʿíləho*~*ʔílʔho*				*ġabīr* (pl. *ġebēr*)	
dolphin, Indo-Pacific humpback					*ġabīr* (pl. *ġebēr*)	*kārabō*
dolphin, long-beaked common	*ʿíləho*~*ʔílʔho*				*fēmi*	
dolphin, Risso's	*ʿíləho*~*ʔílʔho*					
dolphin, short-beaked common					*fēmi*	*fijmē*
dolphin, spinner	*ʿíləho*~*ʔílʔho*			*mʿáli*		

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
dolphin, spotted	*ʿíləho~ʾílʾho*					
dolphin (various spp.)			*ber bəd*		*ġətġādi~ elġətġādi; baʿel yiherēk*	
dolphin, oceanic (general term) (lg.)	*śīḥāṭə* (pl. *śáhiṭ*)	*śabḥṭót* (pl. *śāḥaṭ*)	*śōḥáṭet*	*śaḥṭət* (pl. *śāḥaṭ*), *śūḥōṭət*	*śōḥáṭət*	*šawḥaṭ*
whale (general term)	*śīḥāṭə* (pl. *śáhiṭ*)	*śabḥṭót* (pl. *śāḥaṭ*)	*śōḥáṭet*	*śaḥṭət* (pl. *śāḥaṭ*), *śūḥōṭət*	*śōḥáṭət*	*šawḥaṭ*
killer whale, false	*śīḥāṭə*			*fēgəmə*	*śōḥáṭət*	
killer whale, pygmy	*śīḥāṭə*				*śōḥáṭət*	
whale, short-finned pilot	*śīḥāṭə*				*śōḥáṭət*	
sea turtles (superfamily Chelonioidea)						
sea turtle (general term)	*ḥamsə~ḥōmis* (f.), *ʿábəhan* (m.)	*ḥums* (sgv. *ḥəmsít~ḥumst*, pl. *ḥeyűstə*) (f.), *ʿōbēn* (m.)	*ḥōməs* (m.), *ḥamsít* (f.) (pl. *ḥaymústə*)	*ḥōməs* (m.), *ḥamsít* (f.) (pl. *ḥwammməs*)		*ḥēmis*

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
turtle, green	*biʿlə~baʿlə*	*ʿōbēn* (m.)			*minəṭōt* (f.), *ʿawbān* (m.)	
turtle, hawksbill	*ḳāraṭ*				*záha* (m.), *širfāf* (f.)	
turtle, leatherback	*nímələ*				*nímələ*	*bʾām~bām*
turtle, loggerhead	*di-ʿabdérihon*				*ṣ̌əkərōt*	
turtle, olive ridley	*dil-wāšik*					
sea turtle (various spp.)						*jāwar*
sea snakes (subfamily Hydrophiinae)						
sea snake (general term)	*bəkīli, ḥáyhim* (dim. *ḥowhīmo*)	*ġuṣ̌ət ɛ-rémnem~ ġīṣ̌ít ɛ-rémnem, ḥōt ɛ-rémnem*	*rēśít ḏə-rōrem* (pl. *rēś ḏə-rōrem*)	*rēśīt*	*rəśēt l-ərawnə~ reśyít l-ərawnə, ġalémət*	*mār diryīʾin*
sea snake, yellow-bellied	*di-ḥaṣ̌áhan*					
sea snake (various spp.)	*bəkīli ḥə́wro*; *bəkīli ʿabdəher*					

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
crustaceans (subphylum Crustacea)						
barnacle	*ʿayn bis ṭífher*, *ʿayn di-rínhem*, *ʿáyn di-ḳéśʾur*, *ʿayn fáʾižə*, *dōser*	*ḳadwōt*	*ḳśōr*	*ḳamba ḏ-ərawrəm*	*xáras~xars*	*gišr*
barnacle (various spp.)	*tōdi di-rínhem*					
crab (general term)	*ḥanśīʾo* (pl. *ḥánśə*), *ḥanśīʿo míʾšer* (m.), *ḥanśīʿo giḥábo* (f.)	*ḥarśót* (pl. *ḥarśí*)	*ḥaśyót* (pl. *ḥáyśi*)	*ḥəśyūt* (pl. *ḥīśay*)	*ḥēśyót~ḥayśōt* (pl. *ḥayśí*)	*šangaw*
crab, fiddler (general term)	*ḥanśīʾo ḳśébeb*					
crab, fiddler (various spp.)	*ḥanśīʾo ḳśébeb di-málḳaz*; *ḳśébeb~šəśēbeb*					
crab, ghost	*ḥanśīʿo líbini*	*ḥarśót līnít*	*ḥaśyót əlbīnít* (pl. *ḥáyśi ləbōn*)			

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
crab, hermit	*ḥánkek* (pl. *ḥínkok*)~ *ḥaynkek* (pl. *ḥínkok*~ *ḥáynkuk*~ *ḥaynkíkəhān*)	*ḥšok*	*ḥanšyót* (pl. *ḥnúštə*)		*ḥaykík* (pl. *ḥaykēk*)	
crab, swimming (general term)		*ḥalḳém*~ *ḥalḳámmə* (pl. *ḥluḳum*), *ḥarḳém*~ *ḥarḳámmə* (pl. *ḥorúḳum*)		*ḥarḳúmma*	*ḥarḳēm*~ *harḳáwm*, *ṭāmmət*	
crab, swimming (various spp.)	*zirígihan*; *bū mḳāsāt*; *bū məlāḳaz*; *ber mēyə*~*ber mˁēyə*	*ḥalḳém oxóʰr*~ *ḥarḳém oxóʰr* (pl. *ḥorúḳum oxóʰr*); *ḥalḳém ɛ-rébrem*~ *ḥarḳém ɛ-rébrem* (pl. *ḥorúḳum ɛ-rébrem*)		*ṭómma*	*ḥarḳēm lə-xar*~ *harḳáwm lə-xar*; *ḥarḳēm l-ərawnə*~ *harḳáwm l-ərawnə*; *ṭāmmət*; *kerṭīb*	

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
crab (various other spp.)	*ber mēyə~ber mˁɛ̄yə*; *ḥanśīʾo ˁábdəher*; *ḥanśīˁo di-rínhem*; *ḥanśīʾo ḥə́wro*; *ḥanśīʾo ḥə́wro di-rínhem*; *ḥanśīʾo ḳśébeb ˁāfer*	*ḥarśót ḥārót*	*ḥaśyót ḥāwərút* (pl. *ḥáyśi ḥāwer)*; *ḥaśyót ˁaferōt* (pl. *ḥáyśi ˁófer*)		*málḳaz*; *məkḥūl*; *śəbəṭéni*	*qabqab*; *šangaw*
lobster, spiny (general term)	*śīraḥ~śīrax~ śerīḥo* (pl. *śériyaḥ*)	*śiróx*	*śērax* (sgv. *śēraxt*, pl. *śērx~ śəryōx*)*~śīrox* (sgv. *śīrxót*)	*śērəx* (pl. *śərwōx*), *slēyil* (sm.)	*śīrax* (sgv. *śirxāt*)	*šupṣ*
lobster, Arabian whip	*śīraḥ di-ḥaṣáḥan~śīrax di-ḥaṣáḥan*					
lobster, slipper (various spp.)	*śīraḥ gírməhem~ śīrax gírməhem*; *śīraḥ ˁárabi~ śīrax ˁárabi*; *ḳáfḳaft*		*śērax* (sgv. *śēraxt*, pl. *śērx~ śəryōx*)*~śīrox* (sgv. *śīrxót*)			

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
lobster (various spp.)	*śīraḥ ʿábdəher~ śīrax ʿábdəher*; *śīraḥ ʿáfer~śīrax ʿáfer*; *śīrōxət*					*šupṣ jayšan*; *šupṣ šufrāqō*
prawn, shrimp (general term)	*śībaṣ*		*rəbyān* (trade)	*šibās*, *rəbyān* (trade)		*rubyan*, *mayg*
prawn, shrimp (various spp.)	*śīrōxət*	*kfēʿa*				*rubyan ārabī*; *rubyan fārsī*; *mayg*
cephalopods: squid, octopus, and cuttlefish (class Cephalopoda)						
cephalopod (general term)						*angiẓ*
cuttlefish (general term)	*ʿáṭerhe~ʿaṭeráya* (pl. *ʿaṭérihi*)	*ʿaṭeré?*, *ġaṭərít*	*ʿaṭerāyə~ʿaṭerót*	*ġəṭráwwət*	*ġaṭrāwət*	*angiẓ ārabī*
octopus (general term)	*térebaḥt~ terbáḥa* (pl. *terébaḥ*)	*terəbáḥt* (pl. *terōḥ*)	*terəbáḥt*	*tərbaḥt*	*terebáḥt* (pl. *terēbaḥ*)	

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
squid (general term)	*ʿáṭerhe~ʿaṭeráya* (pl. *ʿaṭérihi*), *ikídəhən* (sm.)	*ġaṭərít*	*ʿaṭerāyə~ʿaṭerót*	*ġəṭráwwət*	*ġaṭrāwət*	*angiẓ kanʾēdin*
squid, giant		*ḥéḏi* (pl. *aḥḏēt*)~ *ḥéṣi* (pl. *aḥṣēt*)		*ḥəḏi* (pl. *aḥḏēt*)	*ḥendīt~ḥindiyōt* (pl. *ḥendéytən*)	
squid (various spp.)	*ʿáṭerhe líbəhan*; *ʿáṭerhe ʿáfer*; *ikídəhən*					
shellfish (various groupings)						
shellfish (general term)	*ʿáfšer~ʿábšer* (edible)	*ʿašfír* (pl. *ʿašfór*) (edible), *dəbbún~dēbbín~ edbíb* (pl. *edbób*) (sm.), *zīriyún* (sm.)	*ʿašfír* (pl. *ʿašfór*)		*ʿašfēr* (pl. *ʿašfōr~ʿašfār*)	
abalone	(*di-*)*ʾīdōnə~*(*di-*)*ʾīdānə* (pl. *ʾidəhántən*), *ʾīdānə di-ʾīdānə*, *ʾídəhen*, *idbīyo*	*ṣifiźḥót* (pl. *ṣufúźaḥ*)	*ṣifilḥót* (pl. *ṣfúlaḥ)*	*ṣəfəlḥāt* (pl. *ṣfōləḥ*)	*ṣəfəlḥēt* (pl. *ṣəfēlaḥ*)	

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
auger shell	*ṣóḥəṣaḥ~ ṣəḥéṣaḥ~ ṣaḥṣáḥḥan* (pl.) (sm.), *ša^{ʕ}árher* (pl. *ša^{ʕ}árhur*) (med.)					
cerith	*ḳerá^{ʕ}ad*	*ēḳ^{ʕ}át* (pl. *eḳē^{ʕ}a*), *ṯɛ̄t ɛ-rébrem* (pl. *ṯúi ɛ-rébrem*), *śka^{ʕ}ún*, *iṯ^{ʕ}eyl* (pl. *iṯáb^{ʕ}al*) (med.), *ba^{ʕ}l eḳerṓs̃*			*ṭowḳa^{ʕ}* (pl. *ṭuwēḳa^{ʕ}~ ṭowḳa^{ʕ}āt*); *ḥagerīt ṭowḳa^{ʕ}* (med.), *bəḳ^{ʕ}át* (pl. *bəḳāya*)	
chiton	*śīḥānə~śīhíno~ śīḥīnə*	*śənḥót* (pl. *śənáḥ*)	*śēnəḥāt*, *śitəbíb ejíber*, *śedyōḳ ejíber~śədyōḳ ḏə-jíber*	*śīnəḥ*	*śīnəḥāt~śīnaḥt* (pl. *śēyináḥ~ śēnaḥ*) (lg.), *śīdəḥāt* (sm.)	
clam (general term)	*ḥamōyə ḥamo^{ʔ}wīyə* (pl. *ḥamé^{ʔ}e~ ḥamá^{ʕ}a*);	*tḥoś* (pl. *məntóbḥəś*)			*ḥāmi~ḥāmīt* (pl. *ḥāmōtən*), *tḥāś*	*dawk*

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
clam (various spp.)	*ḥamōyə* *ḥamoʾwīyə* (pl. *ḥaméʾe*~ *ḥamáˤa*); *gáḥban*	*məṣḏó* (pl. *məṣóbḏə*); *debdíb* (pl. *debdób*); *tḥóś* (pl. *məntóbḥəś*)	*gerēnítə*			
cockle	*məkḥíro* (pl. *mḳáḥir*)	*ḳaḥf* (pl. *ḳḥef*)				
conches and tritons (general term)	*ḥanšə*	*ḥanḳ* (sgv. *ḥanšít*, pl. *ɛḥníḳ*~*ḥenúḳtə*~ *ḥanuštə*)	*ḥanḳít* (sgv.) (pl. *ḥanúḳtə*~ *ḥēnúḳtə*) ~*ḥanšít* (sgv.) (pl. *ḥanúštə*)	*ḥanḳ*	*ḥanḳ* (pl. *ḥanāḳ*~*aḥnāḳ*), *ḥanḳāt* (sm.)	
conches and tritons (various spp.)	*ḥinášə gīm*; *ḥanšə di-aṣābiˤ*; *ḥanšə ṭahāḳə*; *ḥanšə širīfə*					
cone shell (cone snail) (various spp.)	*fáˤrher* (pl. *fˤárher*)~ *fˤárˤəher* (pl. *fˤárˤəhur*)	*ḥāgirít*, *ijór* (pl. *ɛjirít*)			*ˤabōd*, *ḥagerén*	

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
cowrie (general term)	*ḥīmbōbə*, *ḳaḥbōbə* (pl. *ḳáḥəbbə*), *ḥanbəb*	*faḥeré*, *žīrét* (pl. *žyortə*), *ḥõ̃t* (pl. *ḥũ̃yə*)~*ḥūyɛ̃̄t* (pl. *ḥɔ̃̄i*)	*ḥōbɛ̄t* (pl. *ḥawbɛ́ˀ*)			*pakkis*
cowrie (various spp.)	*íləhe*; *fólihi ber íləhe*	*lē ɛ-rémnem*		*bəḳrēt*	*beḳerét* (pl. *əbḳār*); *ṯēt* (pl. *ṯúi*); *ḥayr* (pl. *ḥēr*)	
frog shell	*ḳeráˁad*, *di-ḳeráˁad*	*ēḳáˁt* (pl. *eḳēˁa*)			*bəḳˁát* (pl. *bəḳāya*)	
limpet, keyhole	*idbəhīyo*~*idbīyə*~*idbīyo*	*dəbbún*~*dēbbín*~*edbíb* (pl. *edbób*)				*mṣaww*
limpet (various spp.)	*məḳḥíro* (pl. *mḳáḥir*), *ṣəwēlaḥ*, *ṣəfálḥo*					
limpet, slipper (=slipper shell)	*míririhin*, *di-mérˀhen*					
mussel	*fudək*~*fdīyiḳ*~*fádək*~*féteḳ*~*fōteḳ*	*féḏeḳ*	*féḏeḳ*		*féḏeḳ*	*dawk*

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
nerite	*tábər ʾə́bəhān~ tʸúbur ʾə́bəhān*					
olive shell (olive snail)	*fáʿrher* (pl. *fʿárher*)~ *fʿarʿəher* (pl. *fʿarʿəhur*)				*ḥəbyōt* (pl. *ḥabî*)	
oyster (general term)						*maḥḥar*
oyster, black-lip pearl-shell	*móṣəliḥ~ māṣəliḥ* (pl. *mṣāliḥ*)	*məṣláḥ*			*məṣəláḥ* (pl. *mṣawlaḥ~ məṣōlaḥ*)	
oyster, pearl (general term)	*bílbil*	*ṣdɛf* (pl. *ṣīdóf*)	*ṣdef*		*ṣdef* (pl. *ṣdāwəf*)	*millāwin*
oyster, rock (general term)	*zōkə~zə́ko* (pl. *ízku*)	*zikt*	*zukt*	*zikt*	*zikt*	
periwinkle (various spp.)	*ṭahəḳāno* (pl. *ṭháḳəhan*); *míririhin~ mirəmíro~ di-mérʾhen*	*ʿaš̃fír hōšún*; *ʿaš̃fír ḥɔ̄r*; *zīryún*; *ḳit ɛ-ḳiźźún*				
scallop	*məlbído*					

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
topshell (various spp.)	*ḥílihin~ di-ḥílihin*; *ṣaˁáḳəhan*; *yənāṣir oˀōbən*	*baˁl eḳerṓš*; *ḥayḳín~ḥayḳín* (pl. *ḥayṣ́ón*); *ḥāśi* (pl. *ḥāśún*); *iśirír* (pl. *iśirór*); *ḳarəmút*; *kšēb*; *śkaˁún*; *ṯɛt ɛ-rébrem* (pl. *ṯúi*)	*ˁašfír ḏə-həbēˁar* (pl. *ˁašfór ḏə-həbēˁar*); *ġabiyīn ḏə-ˁawf*; *mġabbín* (pl. *mġabiyōn*)		*eśxerīr~śxērīr* (pl. *śxerór*); *ḥāwəlīn~ hōwəlīn* (pl. *ḥāwəlénət*), *ṯēt* (pl. *ṯúi*)	
triton (see conches and tritons)						
turban shell (general term)	*ˁáfšer~ˁábšer*	*ˁašfír* (pl. *ˁašfór*), *ḳarəmút*	*ˁašfír* (pl. *ˁašfór*)		*ˁašfēr* (pl. *ˁašfōr~ˁašfār*)	
turban shell (various spp.)	*ˁábšer di-ṣaˁāḳən*, *ˁábšer di-ṣ́ˁbib*	*baˁl āˁóṣub* (pl. *bˁíl āˁóṣub*)	*ˁašfír ḏə-həbēˁar* (pl. *ˁašfór ḏə-həbēˁar*)			
turret shell	*ṣóḥəṣaḥ~ ṣəḥéṣaḥ~ ṣaḥṣáḥḥan* (pl.) (sm.), *ṣaˁárher* (pl. *ṣaˁárhur*) (med.)					

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
tusk shell	*ṣóḥəṣaḥ*~ *ṣəḥéṣaḥ*~ *ṣaḥṣáḥḥan* (pl.) (sm.), *ṣaˁárher* (pl. *ṣaˁárhur*) (med.)					
winkle		*śirír* (pl. *śirór)*, *ˁašfór śīrór* (pl.)	*mġabbín* (pl. *mġabiyōn*), *ġabiyīn ḏə-ˁawf*			
whelk (various spp.)		*ēḳáˁt* (pl. *eḳēˁa*), *iṯˁeyl* (pl. *iṯábˁal*), *ṣaˁlōn*			*ṭōḳaˁ* (pl. *ṭuwēḳaˁ*~ *ṭōḳaˁāt*), *ḥagerīt ṭówḳaˁ*, *bəḳˁát* (pl. *bəḳāya*), *ḥawm* (pl. *aḥwām*~ *ḥāmōtən*)	
shellfish (various spp.)					*minkéyś* (pl. *minkāś*), *səlhēb*	*bōrī bōrī*

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
jellyfish (various groupings)						
jellyfish, stinging (general term)	*ṣafáḳa*	*səméṭé~səmbāṭə*		*samāṭə*	*səmāṭə*	*ṣābuṭ~sābuṭ*
salp (string jellyfish) sp.						*saḥḥ*
jellyfish (various spp.)	*ṣafáḳa di-ʿúbri*				*ʿamgéllət* (pl. *ʿamēgəl*)	*dōl*; *fillaq*, *nāgil*; *silslā~sinslā*; *ṣābuṭ jāridin*
corals (class Anthozoa)						
coral (general term)	*ḥśōbə* (pl. *ḥśōyub*)~ *aḥśébə~xśōbə* (pl. *xśēb*)		*axśób~xśob* (pl. *xaśbín)*		*mərgān~ məryān~mərīnút*	*dām*
coral, brain	*ḳárṣəhel*					*baqara*; *mōra*
coral, branching	*məḳwāš*					*dām*

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
coral, wire						*urq*
sea fan		*ʿaḏōl*			*ʿaḏōl*	
coral (various spp.)	*ḳárfaṣ*					
echinoderms (phylum Echinodermata)						
sea cucumber	*ḥfoš, fáḥal di-rínhem, ḥabšítin* (pl.)	*féḥel ɛ-rébrem~ féḥel ɛ-rémnem~ féḥel ɛ-rémrem*	*əlšīn*	*fēḥəl ḏə-rawrəm~fēḥəl ḏə-rōnəm*	*faḥl l-ərawnə*	*kēr pāčak*
sea urchin (various spp.)	*ḥádheḏ; úʾiriḥ~ úʾiriˢ* (pl. *íʾiráḥān~íʾiraḥ*); *gánəs; kirīzi, di-kirīzi~di-kōriz* (pl. *il-kōriz*)	*ḥedḥēd*	*śkaˢ ḏə-rōrəm*	*ḥədḥayd*	*ḥedḥēd; tekrīz*	*lumba*
starfish (sea star)	*məkfíno, négəmə di-rínhem*	*žyeb ɛ-rémnem*				

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
other invertebrates (various groupings)						
bristleworm (general term)	*ˤōmə*					
bristleworm (various spp.)	*ṣafáḳa di-móšḥiḳ*					
sea slug (various spp.)	*máḳəliz di-rínhem*	*žyeb ɛ-rémnem*, *défer ɛ-rémnem*; *šidíf* (pl. *šídóftə*); *śerḥṓt ɛ-rébrem*; *śerḥṓt ɛ-ginnīn*	*əlšenút*	*dēfər ḏə-rawrəm*~ *dēfər ḏə-rōnəm*	*ˤagerēz lə-gəmōl*, *yingēn*~*yingīr*; *šídəfēt* (pl. *śədéf*~*šídāf*)	
sponges and sea squirts	*ˤayn fáʾižə*	*kerṭīb* (pl. *kerṭób*)			*kerṭīb* (pl. *kerṭōb*)	
sponge (various spp.)		*défer*				
algae and seagrass						
seaweed (general term)	*śaˤr di-rínhem*, *śeˤr*, *róġod di-rínhem*~*rúˤud di-rínhem*,				*śaˤr l-ərawnə*; *kenzerēt*~ *kenzerōt*	

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
seaweed, other algae (various spp.), and seagrass	*bū ḥánṣab*; *dáḥrer*; *eśrīʿo di-rínhem~eśrīġo di-rínhem*; *imīrə*; *ḳáʿṣaṣ*; *ḳármaṭ*; *ḳárśa*; *ḳárzaz*; *sebtə*; *síʾlhil~ sílihil*; *ṣáʿluf di-rínhem*; *šəmārix~ šəmāriḥ*	*ḳiśəmír*; *gīlít*; *ʿōt*; *śerġót*	*ḳeśəmír*; *ḳəśōr*		*ʿabšāš* (pl. *ʿabəšawbiš*); *ʿaləfēt~ʿaléf*; *gəsēr*; *ḳiśəmír*; *merġād*; *ḥamərét*; *sḥāyif~sḥeft*; *sōmíh*; *ṭəwlīb*; *wars*; *zġaléf*	*sawkē*; *xawẓa*; *xall*; *xāras*

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
TERMINOLOGY ASSOCIATED WITH MARINE ORGANISMS						
ambergris	*ʿámbəher*	*ʿambér~ʿanbér*	*ʿambér*	*āmbēr*	*ʿambér*	*ambar*
bait		*ʿõ̃t*	*ʿōmīt*		*ṣamdēt*	
coral atoll	*durmə*					
coral bead					*mərīnút* (pl. *mərgān~ məryān*)	
coral rag (coral stone)	*xśōbə* (pl. *xśēb*)*~ḥśóbə* (pl. *ḥśōyub*), *aḥśōbə libīni*		*xśob~axśób* (pl. *xaśbín)*			*gišr*
cuttlebone (cuttlefish bone)	*ḥiléfə~ḥaléfo* (pl. *ḥəlfētin*)	*ḳerembáx~ ḳeremnáx*	*ḥilfót*	*ḳərambáx*	*ḥaləfēt* (pl. *ḥaléf*)	
dolphins: pod of females and calves				*məṣḥáyrər*	*məṣḥayrer*	
dolphin fat	*ḥaṣīfo di-ʿíləho, məśəríṭo, ṣīfə di-ʿáləho*					
ink, cuttlefish	*ġōb~ʿōb*				*ġāb lə-ġaṭrāwət*	

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
quicklime, powdered	*nūrə~nʸūrə*	*nūrət*	*nōrət*	*nawrət*	*nawrət~nōrət, hekk, rínət~ rēnət*	
operculum (general term)	*ḥāfūr*	*ḥāfūr~ḥayfór*	*ḥāfūr*	*ḥāfūr*	*ḥāfūr*	
operculum (various types)	*di-ṣ̌ōˁaf*; *ḳówḥaf*; *ṭífher di-ḥánṣ̌ə* (pl. *ṭifherítin di-ḥánṣ̌ə*); *ḳánfər*; *ḳarš frens*; *sígədə*; *mətəníyo*; *ṣ̌iˁəfo*	*ḳɛrš̃ frens* (pl. *ɛ̄ḳerós̃ frens*); *bēsə ˁašfirīn*				
oysters: clump of rock oysters					*raḥs*	
phosphorescence		*śéreft*			*ḥaśm*	
red tide					*ftəwíw*	*sawkē*
salt	*mílḥo* (dim. *meləḥáno*)	*miźḥót*	*milḥót* (dim. *milḥānút*)	*məlḥāt*	*milḥāt*	*xwā*
salt, sea			*milḥót rəwnyút*			

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
sea, seawater	*rínhəm~rínim~ rínihim* (pl. *rōnihim~ rínihum*)	*rémnem, rébnem, rémrem*	*rōrəm~rawrəm* (pl. *rəwērəm*)	*rawrəm* (pl. *rwarrəm*)	*rawnə~rōnə* (pl. *rəwīnə*)	*dirya* (def. *diryō^{ʔ}ō*)
seagrass and seaweed beds or forests	*mír^{ʕ}id* (pl. *mər^{ʕ}ádihun*)~ *mírġid* (pl. *mərġádihun*)					
seashell		*ḥu^{ʰ}m* (pl. *ḥɛ̄mtə*)~*ḥɪ̄y* (pl. *ḥiyúm*)			*ḥawm* (pl. *aḥwām~ ḥāmōtən*)	
sea urchins: gonads	*ḥōmə di-kirīzi, ɬbḳəhal di-kirīzi, ḳaḥéləhān di-kirīzi*					
seaweed, dried: used as a charm	*šágret yāsūr*					
shark liver oil	*ṣīfə, ṣīfə di-léḥḥīm*	*ṣift*	*ṣift*	*ṣəft*	*ṣaft, ṣift*	
shark liver oil, purified	*ṣīfə ṣal, ḥám^{ʔ}ī di-léḥḥīm*					

English	Soqotri	Shehret	Hobyot	Mehri	Btahret	Kumzari
shell horn: conch or triton shell used as signal or musical instrument	*ḥanšə* (pl. *ḥénaš*, dim. *ḥanúšə~ḥinášə)*	*ḥanšét~ḥanšét ḏə-ḥayfūr*	*ḥanšə*			*barġum*

PART II.
ANNOTATED ALPHABETICAL LEXICON

Here, as a complement to Part I—the Comparative Lexicon of fish and other marine species in six languages of southeastern Arabia—we provide an Annotated Alphabetical Lexicon of vernacular marine species names in these languages, along with associated terminology. The languages studied here along with the abbreviations used for them are, again, as follows:

B Btahret
H Hobyot
K Kumzari
M Mehri
Sh Shehret
Sq Soqotri

Purpose of the Alphabetical Lexicon

While the Comparative Lexicon provides a concise, unified comparison of each species across the six languages, the multi-language format of each item does not lend itself to inclusion of descriptive notes. The richness of the knowledge that speakers have shared along with their labels for marine organisms has necessitated an additional angle into the study of marine organisms in these languages. We have therefore innovated with an Annotated Alphabetical Lexicon that allows users from a wide variety of backgrounds—linguists, anthropologists, biologists, fishers, and

©2026 Miranda J. Morris, et al., CC BY-NC 4.0 https://doi.org/10.11647/OBP.0538.02

importantly, speakers of the languages studied—to access the terminology more easily, and to find additional information for each term as follows:

- Users can look up vernacular terms directly, without knowledge of or reference to a formal 'western' scientific taxonomy.
- Users can identify in exactly which sections given vernacular terms occur in the comparative lexicon, if they wish to see a term in its taxonomic context as well as in its complete comparative linguistic context.
- When identical terms are used in a language for more than one species from the western taxonomy, or for species in more than one language, the terms will appear together or as adjacent entries.
- Explanations are provided to help define terms more narrowly than the comparative lexicon allows for.
- When relevant, relationships between various terms within a given language are indicated.
- The key contribution of the Annotated Alphabetical Lexicon, however, is the inclusion of descriptive notes, which offer real-world context for the terms, and bring together diverse knowledge that fishers have shared in the course of fieldwork. By collecting and presenting knowledge in this format, our aim is to encourage others not only to work with fishers in collecting names of various marine organisms but also, while this is still possible, to learn from their wealth of livelihood-related expertise and their deep understanding of their environment.

The types of data presented in the descriptive notes are outlined in the section 'Guide to Descriptive Notes' below.

In addition to the alphabetised tables published here, the Annotated Alphabetical Lexicon is available as a sortable spreadsheet at the following persistent link: https://doi.org/10.5683/SP3/ITULF9.

Sections

The Annotated Alphabetical Lexicon is divided into three sections:

1) A brief list of **general terms for 'fish'**, including general terms for fish of various life stages and sizes;
2) An extended list of **vernacular names for fish and all other marine organisms**. We view it as important to bring together all organisms in the same list, because the language-specific boundaries between fish and other organisms do not neatly match this boundary in the western scientific framework (see Appendix 1: 'Vernacular Fish Naming and Classification', and Anonby and Al Kamzari 2025, 41–43).
3) A short glossary of terms associated with fish and other marine organisms.

Transcription and Ordering of Entries

Data are transcribed using transcription conventions relevant to each language. The transcriptions are generally phonemic. However, in some cases, phonemes may be overdifferentiated, with

two or more symbols used for the same phoneme, whether because their phonemic identity is uncertain or because of distinctive phonetic realisations of a single phoneme. The phonological value of the symbols used is schematised for each language in the opening pages of this volume and discussed further in Watson, Anonby, and Morris (2025).

We adopt the following alphabetical order for this index, which brings together symbols from all of the languages in the study:

ʔ ʕ a ā b č d ḍ d̲ ḍ̲ e ē ɛ ɛ̄ ə f g ġ h ḥ i ī j k ḳ l m
n o ō ɔ̄ p q r s ṣ š ṣ̌ š̃ ṣ̃ ś ṣ́ t ṭ ṭ̲ u ū w x y z ẓ ź ž ž̃

In cases where a given symbol is found in only one or two languages in the sample, it is indicated in parentheses. The following symbols are excluded from the alphabetical ordering:

- contrastive vowel nasalisation, marked with a tilde (e.g., Sh. *lxyūt* ‘shark (sgv.)’);
- stress, marked with acute accent on short vowels (e.g., M. *xolxól* ‘grouper (various spp.)’) on words that do not follow a known, predictable stress pattern.

Glottal stop *ʔ* is transcribed word-initially only when it functions as a root consonant.

When similar species share the same vernacular name within a given language, we put English equivalents for all of these species in the same entry, even if they are classified differently in the western scientific taxonomy (see, for example, the discussion of sea snakes vs snake eels in the main Introduction to

this volume). This also means that general terms will be presented in the same row as particular species that have been identified, if the same term is used. When is it clear that multiple types of fish are covered by the same term, but this term does not have a general English equivalent or, alternatively, we have not been able to identify some of these types, we indicate these as '(various spp.)'.

Guide to the Descriptive Notes

Descriptive notes, bringing together speakers' knowledge on marine species, are a central contribution of this study. We provide descriptive notes for each term, whenever available, of the following types:

- literal meaning
- related terms in other languages
- geographic and dialectal diffusion
- use as trade term
- degree of certainty of identification
- terms for life stages
- sexual differentiation
- physical description
- habitat, seasonal cycles, and behaviour
- harvesting techniques
- use as bait
- consumption as food
- other uses, e.g., medicinal value
- fish types as classified in the language
- historical and cultural accounts

- synonyms and related fish types in the language
- Arabic name

Each of these types of notes is explained and illustrated below.

While the speakers we consulted are the primary source of all data, in cases where we are explicitly indicating that a particular observation comes from a speaker, we put the information in double quotation marks (“ ”). Single quotes (‘ ’) are reserved for glosses, i.e., direct translations of the language data they accompany.

Indications of present vs past time reference in the notes are inexact. While we have used past tense for explanations that speakers located in the past, or for situations that we have observed no longer to be the case, in other cases—in line with the data as we recorded them—we follow the formulations of speakers, who were explaining their knowledge of things current at the time of research. Many of these practices have disappeared with the advent of large-scale commercial fisheries.

Notes on Btahret and Soqotri terms are more ample than those of the other languages due to the length, depth, and methods of Morris’s field research with these language communities. The fullness of these notes also reflects the importance of harvesting the sea as the livelihood of Btahret and Soqotri speakers. While in many areas of the Arabian coast, and in parts of Soqotra, some people fished only seasonally and others refused to eat fish, the small Btahret community and communities on Soqotra’s north coast were entirely dependent on the sea for their survival. As a result, their sea-related lexicon is extensive (see Gasparini and Morris 2025, 908–9).

Descriptive notes on Kumzari fish types, with an emphasis on cataloguing related terms in other languages, have already been systematically brought together in Anonby and Al Kamzari's (2025) prototype study in the first volume. Except for mention of related Arabic terms, these notes are for the most part not repeated here. For marine organisms other than fish, however, and for terminology associated with fish, descriptive notes are included for Kumzari as well, since these have not appeared elsewhere.

The examples given here focus on the content of the note type being explained, but otherwise follow the structure of the species listed in the Annotated Alphabetical Lexicon:

lexical item	**lang.**	**English equivalent**	**grouping**	**notes**

Literal Meaning

The literal meaning, i.e., the direct translation of a term. When the literal meaning is figurative rather than descriptive, we underline its literal application by writing 'lit.' (literal meaning) before the term.

mɛrjén	Sh	yellowtail scad	Carangidae	Lit. 'coral'.
šīraḥ ʿáfer~ *šīrax ʿáfer*	Sq	spiny lobster sp.	crustaceans	Lit. 'reddish spiny lobster'.

Related Terms in Other Languages

Here, we identify cognates, that is, terms in other languages that show similarities to both the form and meaning of the vernacular term. Often, the occurrence of a related term in Arabic will indi-

cate that the term has been borrowed from Arabic into the language being studied. However, because of complex paths of borrowing, and the multi-directional patterning of translanguaging generally (see Watson, Anonby, and Morris 2025, 11–15), we limit ourselves to an observation of this similarity, and leave open the directionality of linguistic diffusion.

asīb	Sq	unicornfish (general term); bluespine unicornfish, horse-face unicornfish	Acanthuridae	Cf. P. *asb* ‘horse’, K. *asp* ‘horse, seahorse’.
blēwud	Sh	Indian threadfish	Carangidae	Cf. Engl. ‘plywood’.
ḥēmis	K	sea turtle (general term)	sea turtles	Cf. GAr *ḥamīs*.
mayg	K	shrimp or prawns (general term); small shrimp spp.	crustaceans	Cf. Mn. *mayg*, Bl. *meyg*, P. *maygu* ‘shrimp’.

Geographic and Dialectal Diffusion

In cases where we have observed that a term is used in a particular area, or in a particular dialect, we specify this. Distinctive terminology and pronunciations of the island communities where we conducted research—ʿAbd al-Kūri, Samḥa, and al-Ḥallāniyyāt (see ‘Notes on Islands’ in the front matter)—appear frequently.

ḳəśʿān	Sh	rabbitfish sp.	Siganidae	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt.
śaḥṭət (pl. *śāḥaṭ*)	M	whale (general term), oceanic dolphin (general term) (lg.)	cetaceans	Mehreyyet dialects.

Use as Trade Term

Many fish names in southeastern Arabia are associated with commercial contexts, especially markets, across a wide area, whether along the Dhofar coast, in the now-massive urban markets of the Gulf states, or even further afield along the trade routes of the Indian Ocean. Trade terms are often adapted to the structure of the languages of those who use them. While these 'trade' terms may exist alongside vernacular species names within a language community, over time they often replace them. Given the prevalence of translanguaging in these domains, assessments of such terms as 'borrowings', 'adaptations', or 'genuine vernacular forms' can be very difficult, so we focus on the use of the terms in trade rather than their degree of integration into the languages studied here.

feráḥa	Sh	robust tuskfish (trade)	Labridae	Trade term, cf. ArD *feráḥa*.
rəbyān	H	prawn, shrimp (trade)	crustaceans	Trade term, cf. ArD *rubyān*.

Degree of Certainty of Identification

There are varying degrees of certainty for the identification of the species catalogued here. Uncertainty may be due to factors such as the existence of more than one very similar species, a consultant's lack of familiarity with the species, or the disappearance of the species from the ecosystem.

ḥáyhim (dim. *ḥowhīmo*)	Sq	sea snake (general term) or snake eel (general term)	sea snakes (Hydrophiinae) or snake eels (Ophichthidae)	Identification as sea snakes vs snake eels is uncertain.

šerʿáyb	Sh	trevally sp. (sm.)	Carangidae	Lit. 'stunted'. The identification of this fish type is uncertain. It has been used to indicate a small type of trevally, and may also be a more general term for small or stunted fish.

Terms for Life Stages

As discussed in the Comparative Lexicon, when organisms are distinguished by their size or life stage, we indicate this through use of following descriptors: immature (imm.), for very young organisms; small (sm.); medium (med.); large (lg.); and very large (v. lg.).

baʿl miśḳōḳ	B	blacktip shark (v. lg.)	sharks	This term refers to the fissured skin of the very old, large stage of blacktip shark *ḥazāzi*.
čūk jmēs	K	hammerhead (sm., general term)	sharks	Small stage. Med. stage *jmēs*, lg. stage *jubbē*.
yiḏḥáyl	Sh	snapper (various spp.) (imm.)	Lutjanidae	This term refers to the immature life stage of *merēt* snappers.

Sexual Differentiation

Organisms are differentiated according to sex in two different ways. First, there may be a basic biological differentiation. This occurs most commonly with sea turtles, where females and males

not only look different, but are of differing value in their quality as food. In addition, certain fish species, or groups of species, may be designated as 'male' or 'female'; this occurs most frequently with fish, and is discussed further below in 'Fish types as classified in the language'.

ʿanīn	B	goatfish (general term); freckled goatfish	Mullidae	These goatfish are seen as "male"; the "females" are *bəxanōnyət~ bəxanōnīt* goatfish.
ḥamsə~ ḥōmis (pl. *áḥəmis*)	Sq	sea turtle (general term) (f.)	sea turtles	Female sea turtles of various species. Only females were desirable as food. Male *ʿábəhan*.

Physical Appearance

The physical appearance of an organism is included in the case that speakers view it as noteworthy, or if it helps to describe a species that we have not been able to identify precisely.

ēṣəlól	Sh	unidentified fish sp.	(unknown)	Described as small and white.
fidīm (pl. *fēdəmət*)	B	various shark spp.; dusky shark, pigeye shark, sandbar shark, smoothtooth blacktip shark	sharks	A term for various sharks described as large and pale. Said to be the largest shark after *sēhəm* 'hammerhead'.

Habitat, Seasonal Cycles, and Behaviour

Consultants have provided extensive information about species' habitat, seasonal cycles, and behaviour.

di-ḥaṣáhan	Sq	yellow-bellied sea snake	sea snakes (Hydrophiinae)	Solitary. Found floating out at sea on mats of seaweed and marine debris; not found washed ashore.
sárḥīn	Sq	Delagoa thread-fin bream, rosy threadfin bream, goldsilk sea-bream	Nemipteridae, Sparidae	Bottom-dwelling, and "always present" in both rocky and sandy areas.
ṭələʿēt	B	sardine-type shoaling fish sp.	Clupeidae	Comes at the end of summer, before the monsoon, when they are moving east to west. Few are caught because they pass by so quickly.

Seasonal cycles vary greatly from one location to another. For example, the 'monsoon' means something very different on Soqotra versus the southern Arabian coast. On Soqotra the short 'summer' season (Sq. *ḳéyaṭ*) is a couple of months of very hot, still weather. This is followed by a 'monsoon' (Sq. *ḥorf~xorf*) that lasts for some five months, roughly June to October, and brings fierce gales but no rain. Until recently, these hot, dry winds effectively closed the island to sea traffic and fishing. This is followed by the 'post-monsoon' season (Sq. *ṣɛrb*), which brings winter rains. In contrast, in coastal Dhofar and western Yemen, the 'monsoon', roughly May to September, brings thick mists and rains to coastal mountain ranges and the plains below. The sea is rough and most fishing is curtailed.

Harvesting Techniques

Harvesting techniques include various types of traps, nets, lines, spears, hooks, and bait.

širéʔ~širéʔe~širóʔo (pl. *šereʔhétin*)	Sq	wolf herring (general term); blackfin wolf herring, Dorab wolf herring	Chirocentridae	Caught on fishing line that must be kept moving. The best bait is *kálibə* fingerlings, but it also comes to a lure of peeled *Cissus* plant stalk, bone, or strip of pale cloth.
śéysino~śīséno	Sq	rabbitfish (general term); dusky spinefoot, forktail spinefoot, whitespotted spinefoot	Siganidae	Can be caught throughout the summer, and then in the post-monsoon season. It is the most important of the fish caught in traps, with seaweed the best bait. Also caught in cast nets but rarely takes a baited hook.

Use as Bait

Many organisms are used as bait for catching other species.

lúḥuš	Sq	Baelama anchovy, Day's thryssa, long-jaw thryssa, Whitehead's thryssa	Engraulidae	Mainly used as bait, but not as good for bait as any sardine sp. or *di-háwiyə* shad spp. Also *fákəreš*, *rínnəb*.
śērax (sgv. *śēraxt*, pl. *śērx~śəryōx*) *~śīrox* (sgv. *śīrxót*)	H	spiny lobster (general term); slipper lobster sp.	crustaceans	Important as bait, especially in the early post-monsoon season.

Consumption as Food

Coastal livelihoods revolve around the harvesting of the sea, with foods as the primary product.

Here, we indicate community members' assessments of the value of marine organisms as food, whether highly prized, simply edible, avoided as undesirable, or even poisonous. Clearly, assessments of what is edible vary according to how hungry people are. In all areas, perspectives on desirability as food have changed across generations as well. Older people remember when fishing was for home consumption—for survival—and any surplus was dried, salted, and traded. For younger people, fishing is now a commercial activity and there is a much wider choice of foods; there is no longer any 'need' to eat all of the sea creatures that were consumed by their forebears.

Related to this, the notes also document ways in which marine species were preserved and prepared as food. These methods are described separately in Appendix 2: 'Fish Processing and Preparation'.

fánṭa~ fanṭət	Sq	guitarfish or wedgefish (general term); bottlenose wedgefish	guitarfish and wedgefish	If a guitarfish is large, steps are taken to preserve it: it is split in half along its length, leaving one side attached to backbone and tail; opened out flat and slashed, and its flesh is salted; closed and put in the shade for one or two weeks until it no longer drips; washed in seawater and then sun dried. At this point, it is called *fanṭət māliḥ* 'salt guitarfish'. The flesh can also be cut in strips and hung up to dry without salting to make *ḳədīd~ máḳdid* (see Introduction notes).
gehərét	B	shark (various spp.); blacktip reef shark, smoothtooth blacktip shark	sharks	Eaten; flesh, fins and liver are all considered excellent. Along with the fins of *fīdīm, ḏəmāwi, yəbābə~yəbábət* and *sēhəm*, these fins get the best price.
śerḥṓt ɛ-ginnīn	Sh	sea slug sp.	other invertebrates	Lit. 'desperation food of the foetus', these were eaten to still hunger pangs.
ṭómma	M	swimming crab sp.	crustaceans	Known to be edible, but not eaten.

zaʿmōmə~ *zaʿmāmə*	Sq	pufferfish (general term); blackspotted puffer, sharpnose puffer, spotted sharpnose puffer, yellowspotted puffer	Tetraodontidae	All *zaʿmōmə* are seen as dangerous to eat, with a toxic part said to lie between the liver and its stomach. In a fat fish, this dangerous part is clearly visible as a dark reddish-coloured blob. To prepare, the head, skin, and most innards are discarded and the cleaned fillets are eaten. Fillets can be preserved by drying. The liver is also good, but in a thin fish, the toxic part also affects the liver, so all *zaʿmōmə* must be carefully examined to decide whether they are safe to eat.

Other Uses

In addition to their value as bait and food, marine species have historically served for many other uses, for example, tools, dishes, fishing equipment, medicine, amulets, incense, jewellery, toys, musical instruments, property markers, fuel, and weapons.

ḥamsə~ *ḥōmis* (pl. *áḥəmis*)	Sq	sea turtle (general term) (f.)	sea turtles	The oil (*ṣīfə di-ḥamsə* or *ḥamʾī di-ḥamsə* ‘rendered oil of the turtle’) was drunk to relieve chest problems and treat poor eyesight. Oil was used for lighting. The shell was used as a water trough for livestock and as a pen for chickens, goat kids and lambs.

ḥēśyót~ ḥayśōt (pl. *ḥayśí*)	B	crab (general term)	crustaceans	Stomach contents of black crabs were used medicinally, applied to infected wounds, and eaten to treat a persistent cough.

Fish Types as Classified in the Language

In addition to giving names for individual types, speakers classify fish into a taxonomy that includes groupings at various levels. Examples of top-level fish groupings in Soqotri are: *ṣodə di-ḳaʿ* 'fish of the bottom', i.e., demersal fish; *ṣodə di-ḳéśʔor* 'fish of the rocks', rockfish and reef fish; *ṣodə di-šīmi* 'fish of the sandy bottom'; *ṣodə di-ṭaḥḥ* 'inshore fish'; *ṣodə di-ġubbə* 'fish of the deep sea'; *ṣodə məḥāgir* 'migratory fish'; *ṣodə di-ṣfʿəfə* 'fish with scales'; *ṣodə di-sōl* 'shoaling fish', which include large fish like tuna that travel in shoals; and *ṣodə di-ḳāsir* 'stinging fish'. Shehret has some additional categories that are related to the types of fish, and fishing methods, that are important there: *ṣud e-ḳerḳōr* 'fish of the fishtrap'; *ṣud itfíf* 'fish of the surface', *yḥɛrt əló* 'that do not go down', i.e., pelagic fish; and *ṣud a-ʿād* 'fish that come with the sardines'. Species may be distributed in more than one category, for example, some deep-sea fish are also migratory fish. Larger gropings at the convergence of categories also occur: Sq. *gyaḥš* is a broad category bringing together diverse types of inshore rockfish such as emperors, grunts, snappers, and seabreams, all of which can be processed for sale abroad. Another recurrent category in all the MSAL is *bayāḍ~biyáḍ* 'whitefish', a term adopted from Arabic, including mainly trevallies. In all the languages studied, a final important grouping is 'sardine-type shoaling fish':

Sq. *ʿīdi*, Sh. *ʿād*, H., B. *ʿayd*, M. *ayd*, K. *ūmat*. This label more properly denotes the Indian oil sardine, but the term is applied to many other small pelagic coastal fish as well: anchovies, herrings, and silversides; smaller mackerels, scads, fusiliers, flying fish, and halfbeaks, more broadly; and of course, various sprats and fingerlings of many types. When speakers have referred to larger groupings such as these, we record this.

ʿīdi	Sq	sardine-type shoaling fish (general term); Indian oil sardine; various small spp.	Clupeidae or Engraulidae	It is said that as the moon wanes, the *ʿīdi* eat little and grow thin, and as the moon waxes, they eat continually and grow fat. These fish are very important as bait.
di-ḳénṭəher (pl. *il-ḳénṭəhur*)	Sq	blacktail snapper	Lutjanidae	Seen as the best-tasting of the *ṣodə di-ḳéśʿur* ‘rockfish’.

Historical and Cultural Accounts

Descriptions of some species are enriched with historical and cultural accounts offered by speakers in their descriptions.

baʿl	Sh	sawfish	sawfish	The rostrum (nose bone) was historically used in place of a sword on ceremonial occasions and as a weapon by people who owned no sword, dagger, or other weapon.
byāḥ	K	mullet (general term)	Mugilidae	The constellation Pleiades is known in Kumzari as *čikkit byāḥō* ‘stringful of dried mullets’.

lebd (sgv. *ləbdét*)	B	flatfish (general term)	Soleidae, Bothidae	It is said to look as it does as punishment for swearing at its *xāl* 'maternal uncle'.
śīḥāṭə (pl. *śáhiṭ*)	Sq	whale (general term), oceanic dolphin (general term) (lg.); false killer whale, pygmy killer whale, short-finned pilot whale	cetaceans	There is a legend about one type that lives in deep freshwater pools in the seasonal rivercourses of the island. This type is said to be particularly dangerous, and able to eat a person. At times of very strong flooding they are washed out to sea where they pose a danger to fishermen.

Synonyms and Related Fish Types

In cases where two names are used for the same organism, we provide a cross-reference ('also') between the labels. While in some cases the terms may be true synonyms, in many cases there are differences in the application of the terms by different people.

fīṣ̄	Sh	chequered hawkfish, stocky hawkfish	Cirrhitidae	Also *ʿafirúr*.
rābəḏ̣~ rībəṣ́	M	porcupine ray, leopard whipray	stingrays and relatives	Also *ṭabbawḳət rībəṣ́*, *ṭabbawḳət*.

Arabic Name

There are no fixed species naming conventions in Modern Standard Arabic; although Arabic dialects are rich in species names, unfortunately, many reference works simply translate technical

English species names into Arabic. In the current study, we limit ourselves to authentic Arabic dialect terms, sourced from published materials as listed in n. 3 on p. 3 above. These sources vary greatly in the locations of the dialects they are based on, as well as in the quality and systematicity of their transcriptions. While we have regularised the transcriptions as much as possible, without overwriting possible actual variation such as the occurrence of final phonemic *h* following vowels word-finally, some of the variability of these sources will have persisted in our Arabic transcriptions. Other Arabic terms are sourced from fishers who have provided both vernacular and Arabic equivalents, as well as directly from speakers of Arabic varieties of the region: local Arabic dialects (ArD), principally of Dhofar; Gulf Arabic (GAr); and Musandam Arabic (MAr).

ʿaṣēt	Sh	emperor bream spp.	Nemipteridae	ArD *xōḏīr*, *ḥamšˇka*.
fíliyis	Sq	blackspotted rubberlip	Haemulidae	ArD *šamāhi*.
xīṭāt	B	blueline snapper, fivelined snapper	Lutjanidae	GAr *naysar*, *farš*, other ArD *xayṭayt*.

References

Anonby, Erik, and Abdul Qadr Al Kamzari. 2025. ‘A Typology of Fish Names in Kumzari’. In *Harvesting the Sea in Southeastern Arabia,* vol. 1, *Regional Studies*, edited by Janet C. E. Watson, Miranda J. Morris, and Erik Anonby, 31–89. Cambridge Semitic Languages and Cultures 32. Cambridge: University of Cambridge / Open Book.

Miranda J. Morris, Erik Anonby, and Janet C. E. Watson. 2025. 'Replication Data for: Annotated Alphabetical Lexicon of Fish and Other Marine Organisms in Languages of Southeastern Arabia'. *Arabian Peninsula Languages Dataverse*, edited by Erik Anonby. Toronto: Borealis Dataverse. https://doi.org/10.5683/SP3/ITULF9

ANNOTATED ALPHABETICAL LEXICON

General Terms for ‘Fish’

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	notes
bəḳāl	B	roe	Lit. ‘eggs’. Eaten.
bəḳāl	H	roe	Lit. ‘eggs’. Eaten.
būt	K	small fish (general term)	Small. Also *kāsal*, *ūmat*.
fāḳa	B	fry, fingerlings (general term)	Found in lagoons and at sea. Also *ferzáx*, *šəbšíb*, *kálibə*.
ferzáx	B	fry, fingerlings (general term)	Also *fāḳa*, *šəbšíb*, *kálibə*.
ḥaśś (sgv. *ḥaśśét*)	B	small fish (various spp.)	Small fish of different spp. that come close inshore, and are caught in fish traps.
ḥerīnút (pl. *ḥerīnítə*)	Sh	fry, fingerlings (general term)	Also *šə̃mšəm*, *šə́bšəb*~*šəbšíb*~*šəbšeyb*.
ḥot (pl. *ḥētān*)	Sq	large fish (general term)	
ḥōt (pl. *aḥwét*~*aḥwétət*)	H	large fish (general term)	
ḥūt (pl. *aḥwāt*)	B	large fish (general term)	
íbḳəhal di-ṣodə	Sq	roe	Lit. ‘fish eggs’. Eaten. Also *mínḳəhil*, *nɛ̄ḳil*.
kāsal	K	small fish (general term)	Very small. Also *būt*, *ūmat*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	notes
kɛ̄libə	Sq	fry, fingerlings (general term)	ʿAbd al-Kūri. Small sardine-type fish. They reach the island in the monsoon months. Excellent as bait. Also *kə́libə*.
kə́libə	B	fry, fingerlings (general term)	Small sardine-type fish. Excellent as bait. Also *fāḳa*, *ferzáx*, *šəbšíb*, *kə́libə*.
kə́libə	Sq	fry, fingerlings (general term)	Small sardine-type fish. Excellent as bait. Also *kɛ̄libə*.
mínḳəhil	Sq	roe	Eaten. Also *íbḳəhal di-ṣōdə*, *nɛ̄ḳil*.
mišuwḥálihin (pl. *mišuwḥálihun*)	Sq	small fish (general term, various spp.)	The plural form refers to myriad tiny fish that swim around rocky areas and are generally seen as too small to be useful for eating or as bait for catching other fish.
mīʾī (sgv. *may*, pl. *mēyan*)	K	fish (general term)	
nɛ̄ḳil	Sq	roe	Eaten. Also *íbḳəhal di-ṣōdə*, *mínḳəhil*.
ṣayd (sgv. *ṣīdīt*, pl. *ṣyōdət*)	M	fish (general term)	
ṣayd (sgv. *ṣodət*, *ṣayd ṭad*)	H	fish (general term)	
ṣayd∼ṣud (sgv. *ṣādə∼ṣādət*, dim. *ṣeyādēn*)	B	fish (general term)	

lexical item	**lang.**	**English equivalent**	**notes**
ṣodə (pl. *eṣdóʔo*, dim. pl. *ṣīdho*)	Sq	fish (general term)	
ṣud	Sh	fish (general term)	
šəbšíb	B	fry, fingerlings (general term)	Also *fāḳa*, *ferzáx*, *kálibə*.
šəbšíb~šəbšeyb (pl. *šəbšób*)	H	fry, fingerlings (general term)	Small freshwater creatures, such as *Triops* freshwater shrimp, are referred to with this word as well.
šə̃bšəb~šəbšíb~šəbšeyb (pl. *šəbšób*)	Sh	fry, fingerlings (general term)	Also *ḥerīnút*, *šə̃mšəm*.
šə̃mšəm	Sh	fry, fingerlings (general term)	Also *ḥerīnút*, *šə̃bšəb~šəbšíb~šəbšeyb*.
ūmat	K	small fish (general term)	Very small. Also *būt*, *kāsal*.
wēkəb	B	small fish (various spp.)	Small fish spp. and immature fish that come close inshore for shelter and warmth during the months of the monsoon.

Names for Fish and Other Marine Species

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ʔaferiḳ lə-dəhēmiš	B	Malabar blood snapper (sm.), mangrove snapper (sm.), striped snapper (sm.); common blacktip silverbiddy (sm.)	Lutjanidae, Gerreidae	Cf. *ʔaferíḳ* ‘inside of a fish’s mouth, gap between teeth’. Small life stage of *bišḥét* snappers, and small life stage of *reffə~riffə* silverbiddy. The latter is sometimes found in lagoons.
ʔárṣi (pl. *ʔarāṣi*)	Sh	longtail carpetshark, zebra shark	sharks	Lit. ‘of the ground’, cf. ArD *ʔarḍi*. The fins are considered to have no value. Also *ēxant lxim, timīt, iṯˁáyl ɛ-rɛmnəm*.
ʔídəhen	Sq	abalone	shellfish	Samḥa. Lit. ‘ear’. Eaten. Important food source in the monsoon months. Also *di-ʔīdōnə~di-ʔīdānə, ʔīdānə di-ʔīdānə, ʔīdōnə~ʔīdānə*.
ʔīdānə di-ʔīdānə	Sq	abalone	shellfish	Lit. ‘ear of the ear’. Eaten. Also *di-ʔīdōnə~di-ʔīdānə, ʔídəhen, ʔīdōnə~ʔīdānə*.
ʔīdōnə~ʔīdānə (pl. *ʔidəhántən*)	Sq	abalone	shellfish	ˁAbd al-Kūri *ʔīdānə*. Lit. ‘ear’. Eaten. Also *di-ʔīdōnə~di-ʔīdānə, ʔídəhen, ʔīdānə di-ʔīdānə*.
ʔōgihir	Sq	wavylined grouper	Serranidae	Also *ḥálḥal~xálxal*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ʿabádyət sāḥūḳ~ ābádyət sāhūk	M	granulate/Halavi's guitarfish	guitarfish and wedgefish	Also *ābádyət~ʿabádyət*, *sāḥūk*, *sāḥūk əl-knēnaḥ*, *ḳrayšəli~ḳrayšəlay*.
ʿabédyət	H	guitarfish or wedgefish (general term); spotted eagle ray/ocellated eagle ray	guitarfish and wedgefish, sting-rays and relatives	This term refers to guitarfish seen as useful, but they are not eaten by many people. Cf. *ḳerēšál*.
ʿabédyət	Sh	guitarfish or wedgefish (general term); giant guitarfish, spotted guitarfish (=Oman/Bengal guitarfish)	guitarfish and wedgefish	Also *fánṭə*, *bēḳārḳəb*, *ḥalí səmmān*, *ṭyoḳət*, *ḳerš̄áli*, *fánṭos*, *bəsrīfoh*. "Always present." Fins fetch a good price. Strips of flesh are cut and dried to make *máḳədid* (see Appendix 2).
ʿaberínnə	Sq	stonefish (general term)	Synanceiidae	Saṃha.
ʿábəhan	Sq	sea turtle (general term) (m.)	sea turtles	Male sea turtles of various species. Female *ḥōmis~ḥamsə*.
ʿabidírhin	Sq	terapon (sp.)	Terapontidae	Lit. 'with paler blotches'.
ʿabōd	B	cone snail spp.	shellfish	Cf. ArD *ʿābōd*. Not eaten. Played with as a spinning top.
ʿabremə	H	terapon (general term); spinycheek terapon	Terapontidae	Cf. ArD *ʿebremeh*. GAr *baʿm*, *yali*.
ʿabrémət (pl. *ʿabērem*)	B	terapon (general term); jarbua, fourlined terapon, spinycheek terapon; yellowstriped goatfish	Terapontidae, Mullidae	Cf. ArD *ʿebremeh*. Terapons described as "very bony." Terapons also *ṣīrór*, ArD also *ṣārūr*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ʿábrəhem (pl. *ʿáberhum*~*ʿabírhim*)	Sq	terapon (general term); jarbua, fourlined terapon, spinycheek terapon	Terapontidae	“Always present” in lagoons. The skin is thorny and rough. Never grows large. Not fished for but comes to fishing line and small fish traps in lagoons. When held firmly “it grunts and squeaks.” It is placed live inside the mouth of a speech-impaired or dumb child to encourage speech. Not liked as food as it is “very bony.” Useless as bait.
ʿabrəmə	M	terapon (general term); spinycheek terapon	Terapontidae	Cf. ArD *ʿebremeh*. GAr *baʿm*, *yali*.
ʿábšer	Sq	edible shellfish (general term); turban shell (general term)	shellfish	ʿAbd al-Kūri, Samḥa. General term for edible shellfish, and also refers to turban shell spp. specifically. Eaten. Important food source in the monsoon months. All such shellfish grow fat in the *ṣɛrb* post-monsoon season. Turban shells are used as bait. Consultants on Samḥa describe turban shells as having a *də́nub* (lit. ‘tail’, i.e., the edible part), *śabḥ* (fat), and *ṭífher* (lit. ‘fingernail’) at the entrance, i.e., operculum. Also *ʿáfšer*.
ʿábšer di-ṣaʿāḳən	Sq	turban shell sp.	shellfish	ʿAbd al-Kūri. Eaten. Used as bait.
ʿábšer di-ṣfʿbib	Sq	turban shell sp.	shellfish	ʿAbd al-Kūri. Eaten. Used as bait.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ʿabṣāṣ (pl. *ʿabəṣawbiṣ*)	B	seaweed sp.	algae	Has air bladders.
ʿadənāt (pl.)	Sh	surgeonfish sp.	Acanthuridae	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt. ArD *farḍ, sīsīn, sīsān al-ġubbah.*
ʿaḏōl	B	sea fan	corals	Fan-shaped soft *Alcyonacea* corals.
ʿaḏōl	Sh	sea fan	corals	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt. Fan-shaped soft *Alcyonacea* corals.
ʿafērér	H	threadfin bream (general term)	Nemipteridae	Lit. ‘reddish’. Many people would not eat this fish. Also *bētmērə*.
ʿafirírhin (pl. *ʿafirirhun*)∼*ʿefírro*∼*ʿefiríro*	Sq	hawkfish sp., bluestripe herring (=goldspot sardine)	Cirrhitidae, Clupeidae	Lit. ‘reddish’. Hawkfish “always present.” Caught along with other fish in cast nets at sea and in lagoons. Not liked much as food, but good as bait. Herring is a sardine-type fish (see ‘Fish Types’, p. 159). Herring also *biśáʿa*.
ʿafirúr	Sh	chequered hawkfish; other hawkfish spp.	Cirrhitidae	Lit. ‘reddish’. Also *fiṣ̃*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ˁáfšer	Sq	edible shellfish (general term); turban shell (general term)	shellfish	General term for edible shellfish, and also refers to turban shell spp. specifically. Eaten. Important food source in the monsoon months. All such shellfish grow fat in the *ṣɛrb* post-monsoon season. Turban shells are used as bait. Also *ˁábšer*.
ˁafškín~ġafškín	Sh	blenny (general term); mudskipper (general term)	Blenniidae, Oxudercidae	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt *ġafškín*. Blenny also *dəbˁér*. Mudskipper not used as bait, because it lives among rocks on the shoreline and cannot be caught in a cast net. Mudskipper also *bəkšīré~bəkšīrét*, *dəbˁér*.
ˁáftəm	Sq	sea chub (general term); brassy chub, grey chub	Kyphosidae	“Always present” all round the coast. When close inshore caught in cast nets; it can be lured inshore by casting handfuls of sand mixed with strong-smelling rotting fish, etc., on the sea. Seen as having unusually long intestines. In certain areas of the island it can make people ill, and in those places the head and intestines are removed before cooking, as these are the toxic parts. Once caught in the monsoon months for home consumption only, but now also sold when other fish are scarce or hard to catch.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ʿagām~ʿaḳām	M	barracuda (general term)	Sphyraenidae	Cf. ArD *al-ʿaqām*.
ʿagerēz lə-gəmōl	B	sea slug sp.	other invertebrates	Lit. ‘camel testicle’. Eaten cooked.
ʿaḳām (dim. *ʿaḳamənēt*)	B	barracuda (general term); blackmargin barracuda, great barracuda, obtuse barracuda, pickhandle barracuda, sawtooth barracuda	Sphyraenidae	Cf. ArD *al-ʿaqām*.
ʿaḳām~ʿagām	M	barracuda (general term)	Sphyraenidae	Cf. ArD *al-ʿaqām*.
ʿaḳāma	Sh	barracuda (general term, trade)	Sphyraenidae	Trade term, cf. ArD *al-ʿaqām*. Arrives with shoaling sardines. The best bait is sardines or meat of crab or rock lobster. It must be hit very hard on the head to kill it or it can inflict a dangerous bite. Said to be good eating. Also *ʿoḳṻt*.
ʿaḳlūl~mʿāḳlūl	B	blacktip shark (sm.), blacktip reef shark (sm.)	sharks	Small stage of blacktip shark and blacktip reef shark *ḥazāzi*. Also *xammīn*, *bəḳāni*, *gərēnīyə*, *baʿl yirdēm*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ʿaḳōmət~ʿaḳāma	H	barracuda (general term)	Sphyraenidae	Cf. ArD *al-ʿaqām*. Salalah *ʿaḳāma*.
ʿalāḳ	Sh	needlefish sp.	Belonidae	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt.
ʿaləfēt~ʿaléf	B	seaweed sp.	algae	Strap-like and reddish coloured. Attached to the bottom. Turtles feed on it.
ʿali bin dḳum	M	goatfish (general term)	Mullidae	Lit. ‘bearded Ali’.
ʿaliʿāl	Sh	fusilier sp.; rainbow runner, greater amberjack	Caesionidae, Carangidae	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt. Rainbow runner and greater amberjack also *ʿambarīyah~ambarīyah*, *bitmērə*, *bū rās*, *šoṭróx*; ArD *ḥamām*, *bātmayreh kabīr*.
ʿalṣ (pl. *ʿulūṣ*, *ʿalṣān*)	B	shark foetus, newborn shark (general term)	sharks	Used to make *ribīs* (see Appendix 2).
ʿalṣān (pl. *ʿéylṣún*)	Sh	shark foetus, newborn shark (general term)	sharks	When preparing as *rīs* (see Appendix 2), its dried flesh is ground to a paste; *rīs* was a common food in frankincense harvesters’ camps. For trade, it is cut in half, salted, and sun-dried.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ʿambarīyah	Sh	swordfish (general term, trade)	Xiphiidae	Trade term. Cf. ArD. *ʿambarīyah* 'swordfish', lit. 'like ambergris'. It is so called because its very white and fatty flesh is thought to resemble the best ambergris. The fish has a thick layer of subcutaneous fat like dolphin blubber. "Always present" but far out at sea. Like tuna, it is usually caught by trolling with sardine bait. When fishing among a shoal of sardines, however, it is best to play the line. In the days when sharks were very valuable its flesh was used as shark bait. The flesh remains good as shark bait for up to 3 days, and after that it is less attractive to sharks. When cooked in water the flesh doesn't absorb salt, no matter how much is added, and the flavour remains sweet. Also *mīx ḥōr*, *zrōḳət*. GAr also *xayl al-baḥr*, *salsūl*, other ArD *mīx*, *sinsūl*.
ʿambarīyah~ambarīyah	Sh	rainbow runner (trade)	Carangidae	Trade term. Lit. 'like ambergris', because its flesh is thought to resemble the best ambergris: very white and fatty. Also *bitmērə*. ArD *ḥamām*, *bātmayreh kabīr*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ʿamberīyə~ʿanberīyə	Sq	swordfish (general term)	Xiphiidae	Cf. ArD. *ʿambarīyah* ‘swordfish’, lit. ‘like ambergris’. On ʿAbd al-Kūri it is seen as a nuisance because it damages nets. GAr also *xayl al-baḥr*, *salsūl*, other ArD *mīx*, *sinsūl*.
ʿamfəlūs	Sh	common dolphinfish	Coryphaenidae	Cf. ArD *ʿanfalūs*. Although it is said to have good meat, many people will not eat this fish. Also *bā ṣʿūbēn*, *bū ṣʿūbēn*, *ṣʿībēn*.
ʿamgéllət (pl. *ʿamēgəl*)	B	jellyfish spp.	jellyfish	Has long trailing tentacles that cause extreme pain if touched. The sting is treated by sitting over a fire of smoking camel dung.
ʿándaḳa	B	common ponyfish, slender ponyfish; deepwater longtail red snapper, ruby snapper; Japanese threadfin bream; santer seabream	Leiognathidae, Lutjanidae, Nemipteridae, Sparidae	Cf. ArD *al-ʿandaqah*. Ponyfish also *ṣāllət*. Snappers also *zik*. Japanese threadfin bream in ArD also *ġazwān*, *abū rīšah*. Santer seabream also *ʿaṣāb*, *bōdiḥ*, *kōfer*.
ʿándaḳa	Sh	green jobfish, rusty jobfish, sharptooth jobfish, smalltooth jobfish	Lutjanidae	Cf. ArD *ʿandaqa*, *ʿandaga*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ʿándaḳa	Sq	green jobfish, rusty jobfish, sharptooth jobfish, smalltooth jobfish, crimson snapper, deepwater longtail red snapper, John's snapper, mangrove snapper, pink snapper	Lutjanidae	Cf. ArD *ʿandaqa* 'jobfish'. Jobfish are bottom-dwelling, and "always present" in coral reefs. Very easy to catch: comes to fishing line with any bait, even the skin of its own kind. Used to be salted and dried to make a second-rate *kánda* (see Appendix 2). Also *ʿāfer*, *ḥábrəhem*, *ḥáṭəhan*, *ḳašbērə~ḳašmērə*, *maʿrēmə*, *šōbiḥ*, *ṭáʿamə*.
ʿándaḳa~ʿandeḳé	Sh	black-streaked monocle bream, Japanese threadfin bream	Nemipteridae	Arrive with the sardines, and are plentiful in the post-monsoon season. Also *maḥlól*.
ʿándaḳa ʿeféro	Sq	Arabian pandora	Sparidae	Lit. 'reddish *ʿándaḳa* (jobfish or snapper)'.
ʿanəḳāb	B	king soldier bream; other seabream spp.	Sparidae	Cf. ArD *ʿanaqīb*. Sm. *kōfer*, lg. *fʿarə*, lg. m. *baʿlít əḏerwēt*. Also *ḥagirīt ṭeráḥt*. ArD also *ṭeraḥa*.
ʿanfəlūs	B	common dolphinfish	Coryphaenidae	Cf. ArD *ʿanfalūs*. Described as "the very worst fish," and soft-fleshed. Only eaten if nothing else available; some people will not eat it at all. Also *ṣayd mxānīṭ*.
ʿanibōt (pl. *ʿanūb*)	H	mullet (general term) (sm.)	Mugilidae	Cf. ArD *ʿanūb*. Small life stage of *bēher*.
ʿanīn	B	goatfish (general term); freckled goatfish	Mullidae	Also *sulṭān ibrāhīm*. These goatfish are seen as "male;" the "females" are *bəxanōnyət~bəxanōnīt* goatfish. Also *ləʿúni~əlʿúni*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ʿanḳób	Sh	seabream sp.	Sparidae	
ʿanūb~ʿonúb	Sh	ladyfish (general term); mullet (general term) (trade); bluespot mullet	Elopidae, Mugilidae	Cf. ArD *ʿanūb*. Ladyfish found at sea and in lagoons where it comes to spawn. Caught along with other fish in cast nets, but seen as unpleasantly soft-fleshed and not good eating. Also *bēher*, *ʿēfə*, *ṣayd al-mxānīṭ*, ArD also *bēher*. Mullet (Salalah, trade term) described as having “a large head and small body.” Found in the sea and in lagoons. Also *dəbʿér*.
ʿarbīḳ	B	frigate tuna	Scombridae	Arrives in the summer months with sardines and *gəmgēm* grunts. Larger and less bony than sardines. Much liked as food. Also *śerwé*, *ṭabbānə*.
ʿaríf~ʿayróf	Sh	moray eel (general term) (m.)	Muraenidae	These species are seen as “male;” the “females” are *nəbrít~inmirít~inmirít* moray eels. It is seen as shameful to eat moray eels.
ʿarīrōt	H	silverside sp.	Atherinidae	
ʿarḳéb ɛ-rémnem	Sh	needlefish sp.	Belonidae	Lit. ‘rodent of the sea’. ArD *marān*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ʿaršəb	Sq	robust silverside	Atherinidae	ʿAbd al-Kūri. Described as a "white fish." Caught in sandy areas or among pale rocks. Widespread in the monsoon months and seen as good eating. Also *ḳáššo*.
ʿaršəb~*ʿáržəb* (pl. *ʿáržub*)~*ġoršúb* (pl. *ġoršúi*)	Sh	robust silverside	Atherinidae	Said to be "all bones" and is not liked as food. Only eaten if nothing else available. Caught with cast nets or on fishing line with hermit crab bait. Also *bū ʿayn*, *šaʿbān*~*šaʿbān*, *ʿūt áḥmad*.
ʿáržəb (pl. *ʿáržub*)	Sq	smallscale bonefish; ladyfish (general term); tenpounder; milkfish; robust silverside	Albulidae or Elopidae; Atherinidae	Smallscale bonefish: "Always present." Found inshore, especially when the sea is calm, and sometimes in lagoons when high tides breach their banks. Often caught alongside mullets in cast nets; also comes to fishing line with sardine or hermit crab bait. It is said to be "all bones" and is not liked as food. It is said that the sultan's family and sayyids (descendants of the Prophet Muhammad) would not eat this fish. Ladyfish: Found especially in lagoons, and caught in cast nets if no bait available. Widespread at the end of monsoon and late summer. Also very scaly, and not liked as food because very bony. Also *bēhirə*, *mīlaḥ*~*mīlax*. Robust silverside also *ʿaršəb*, *bēhirə*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ʿáržəb (pl. *ʿáržub*)~ *ʿaršəb*~*ġoršúb* (pl. *ġoršúi*)	Sh	robust silverside	Atherinidae	Said to be “all bones” and is not liked as food. Only eaten if nothing else available. Caught by cast net or on fishing line with hermit crab bait. Also *bū ʿayn, šaʿbān*~ *šaʿbān, ʿūt áḥmad*.
ʿasábsəb~*āsábsəb*	M	pinkear emperor	Lethrinidae	ArD *ḥamšak*.
ʿaskíd (pl. *ʿaskód*)	Sh	damselfish and clownfish (general term)	Pomacentridae	Grows fat in the monsoon months. In the summer these fish often float ashore dead, or dying, and are eaten by cattle. Also *ḥarērnút*.
ʿaṣāb	B	emperor (general term) (lg.); smalltooth emperor, snubnose emperor, spangled emperor	Lethrinidae, Sparidae	Emperor, large life stage; sm. life stage *skfīt*, med. life stage *ṭebṭūb*. Good and fat from the end of winter and through the summer. Also *ḥamśékt, skfīt*. ArD *šaʿari, ḥamšak*. Santer seabream also *ʿándaḳa, bōdiḥ, kōfer*, ArD *al-ʿandaqah*.
ʿaṣéb (pl. *ʿaṣéy*)	Sh	santer seabream	Sparidae	Also *daʿín*.
ʿaṣēt	B	snapper sp.	Lutjanidae	
ʿaṣēt	Sh	brassy chub; emperor (general term) (sm.); snapper sp.; emperor bream spp.	Kyphosidae, Lethrinidae, Lutjanidae, Nemipteridae	Brassy chub also *ġatób, ġatám*~*ġuṭúm, sfədɛ́t, ṣufīrót*. Emperor, small life stage; lg. life stage *ḥamśék*. Emperor bream in ArD *xōḏīr, ḥamška*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ʿaṣəfīn	B	silver sillago	Sillaginidae	Also *laḥáš*. ArD *ḥāsūn*.
ʿaṣəfīn	H	silver sillago	Sillaginidae	Described as “all scales with no blood.” Only eaten if nothing else is available.
ʿaṣfīn	H	silverside and sand smelt spp.	Atherinidae	Described as “all scales, with no blood.” Only eaten if nothing else available. Also *kəskūs*.
ʿašfēr (pl. *ʿašfōr*~ *ʿašfār*)	B	edible shellfish (general term); turban shell (general term)	shellfish	Eaten. Used as bait.
ʿašfír (pl. *ʿašfór*)	H	edible shellfish (general term); turban shell (general term)	shellfish	Eaten. Turban shells are boiled in seawater or roasted in hot embers. Good as bait in the monsoon.
ʿašfír ḏə-həbēʿar (pl. *ʿašfór ḏə-həbēʿar*)	H	turban shell or topshell spp.	shellfish	Lit. ‘*ʿašfír* of the she-camels’. Eaten, but not much liked as its flesh is said to be watery.
ʿašfír (pl. *ʿašfór*)	Sh	edible shellfish (general term); turban shell (general term)	shellfish	Mostly eaten in winter when tides go out further, and they are at their fattest. Turban shells are seen as good eating, next in delicacy after mussels, conch, and triton. Used as bait.
ʿašfír hōšún	Sh	periwinkle spp.	shellfish	Eaten.
ʿašfír ḥɔ̄r	Sh	periwinkle spp.	shellfish	Lit. ‘dark-coloured *ʿašfír*’. Eaten.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ʿašfirín	Sh	edible shellfish (general term); turban shell (general term)	shellfish	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt. Turban shells are eaten and used as bait.
ʿašfór śīrór (pl.)	Sh	winkle	shellfish	Also *śirír*.
ʿáśer ɛ-xɛ̄ṭ	Sh	broomtail wrasse	Labridae	Lit. ‘friend of the parrotfish’. Also *bárṛka*, *xɛ̄ṭ*.
ʿaṭerāyə~ʿaṭerót	H	squid and cuttlefish (general term)	cephalopods	Not eaten by many people.
ʿaṭeré²	Sh	squid and cuttlefish (general term)	cephalopods	Caught especially in the summer. Often caught with sardine in seine nets. Now caught for sale. Also *ġaṭərít*.
ʿáṭerhe~ʿaṭeráya (pl. *ʿaṭɛ́rihi*)	Sq	squid and cuttlefish (general term)	cephalopods	Eaten. Some kinds of squid as well as cuttlefish preserved by drying. These are then pounded to soften, cut into small pieces, and cooked. One kind of squid causes illness if eaten in error, and itching if touched. Used as bait. All types are plentiful in early summer, around March, with some floating ashore dead.
ʿáṭerhe ʿáfer	Sq	*Loligo* squid sp.	cephalopods	Lit. ‘reddish squid’. Eaten. Used as bait.
ʿáṭerhe líbəhan	Sq	*Loligo* squid sp.	cephalopods	Lit. ‘pale squid’. Eaten. Used as bait.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ʿawárwar	Sq	hardnose shark, sliteye shark, snaggletooth shark, silvertip shark	sharks	The name, related to the term *ʿúwiher* 'blind in one or both eyes', describes these sharks' unusual eyes. In the days of dugout canoes, these were among the most commonly caught sharks, along with *ḥabórki, díǧil*, and *nekkə*. They were caught with hook and line. The silvertip shark is still one of the main shark species that people fish for. Also *helkə, žəbéybi*.
ʿawbān	B	green turtle (m.)	sea turtles	Male. Seen as good eating but inferior to the "female" *mənəṭ̄ōt*.
ʿáwer	Sq	sliteye shark	sharks	ʿAbd al-Kūri. The name, related to the term *ʿúwiher* 'blind in one or both eyes', describes these sharks' unusual eyes. Seen as dangerous. Cf. *ʿawárwar*.
ʿayd (sgv. *ʿaydít*)	H	sardine-type shoaling fish (general term); Indian oil sardine	Clupeidae	This is the best bait for many valuable types of fish. Also *ʿayd ḥanōb*, *ʿayd ḏ̣ə-ʿalél, bikərīt*.
ʿayd (sgv. *ʿaydít*, pl. *ʿaydōt*)~*ʿād*	B	sardine-type shoaling fish (general term); Indian oil sardine	Clupeidae	Size or life stages are *əmṭ̄ṭ̄ṭuw* (v. sm.), *ʿayd əl-ʿāber* (sm.), *lōfax* (med.–sm), *ḥaluwlyúw* (med.), *biśáʿt* (pl. *bəśēʿa*) (med.–lg.), *ṣarābət* (pl. *ṣeráwbi*) (lg.), *kəbārāt* (v. lg.).

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ʿayd ḏə-ʿalél	H	Indian oil sardine	Clupeidae	Lit. ‘pre-monsoon sardine’. Also *ʿayd*, *ʿayd ḥanōb*.
ʿayd əl-ʿāber (sm.)	B	sardine-type shoaling fish (general term, sm.)	Clupeidae	Lit. ‘migrating sardine’. Small size or life stage of *ʿayd*~*ʿād* ‘sardine-type shoaling fish’. Described as having “no scales.”
ʿayd ḥanōb	H	Indian oil sardine	Clupeidae	Lit. ‘large sardine’. Also *ʿayd*, *ʿayd ḏə-ʿalél*.
ʿayəl əl-ʿayəl	Sh	milk shark	sharks	Also *síbəli*.
ʿáyho (pl. *ʿayhítin*)	Sq	longfin yellowtail	Carangidae	Comes to fishing line with sardine bait. In some areas found with shoaling sardine. “Always on the move” but come close inshore when immature. Also *šáʾkid*.
ʿayn bederīyə (pl. *ʿayn bədáwri*)	B	smallspotted grunter; striped snapper	Haemulidae, Lutjanidae	Smallspotted grunter also *baʿlít ʿayn*, *maʿsīm*, *mērḥ*, *terfīs*. Striped snapper also *bišḥét*.
ʿayn bis ṭífher	Sq	barnacle	crustaceans	Lit. ‘eye or spring with claw’. Also *ʿáyn di-ḳéśʾur*, *ʿayn di-rínhem*, *ʿayn fáʾižə*, *dōser*.
ʿáyn di-ḳéśʾur	Sq	barnacle	crustaceans	Lit. ‘eye or spring of the rocks’. Also *ʿayn bis ṭífher*, *ʿayn di-rínhem*, *ʿayn fáʾižə*, *dōser*.
ʿayn di-rínhem	Sq	barnacle	crustaceans	Lit. ‘sea eye or spring’. Also *ʿayn bis ṭífher*, *ʿáyn di-ḳéśʾur*, *ʿayn fáʾižə*, *dōser*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ʿayn fáʾižə	Sq	barnacle; sponge or sea squirt (general term)	crustaceans, other invertebrates	Lit. ‘frothing eye or spring’. Barnacles also *ʿayn bis ṭífher*, *ʿáyn di-ḳéśʾur*, *ʿayn di-rínhem*, *dōser*.
ʿayrīt	H	moray eel (general term) (m.)	Muraendiae	These species are seen as “male;” the “females” are *melkt* moray eels.
ʿayróf~*ʿaríf*	Sh	moray eel (general term) (m.)	Muraenidae	These species are seen as “male;” the “females” are *nəbrít*~*inmirít*~*inmirít* moray eels. It is seen as shameful to eat moray eels.
ʿayṣōṣi	B	boxfish (general term)	Ostraciidae	Lit. ‘bony’. Considered inedible. Disliked for biting through fishing lines with its four large fused teeth. Also *gizīl*, *məterḳəś*~*məntérḳəś*.
ʿayyāf	B	mullet (general term) (lg.)	Mugilidae	Large life stage of *duʿéyr*. Sm. *kḏəréft*, med. *duʿéyr*.
ʿázfi (pl. *ʿazēfī*)	B	sordid rubberlip, painted sweetlips	Haemulidae	Imm. life stage *ṭebərīn*, sm. *xśēm*~*axśēm*, med. *herhīr*, lg. *gídəbi*. Also *ləgmān*.
ʿáźi ber duḳúm	Sh	goatfish (general term); threadfin (general term); blackspot threadfin, fourfinger threadfin	Mullidae	Lit. ‘bearded Ali’. Goatfish also *kēr ɛ-ṣūd*, *ḳenšoʿót*~*ḳenšoʿót*, *sulṭān ibrahīm*. Threadfins also *eš̃lól*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ʿābə	Sq	parrotfish (general term); Arabian parrotfish, bridled parrotfish, bullethead parrotfish, Carolines parrotfish, Dhofar parrotfish, dusky parrotfish, dusky-cap parrotfish, ember parrotfish, palenose parrotfish, purple-brown parrotfish, rusty parrotfish, sicklefin parrotfish, steephead parrotfish	Scaridae	"Always present" around coral rocks and reefs. Readily comes to fish traps, but rarely to fishing line. Its liver is always eaten with its flesh, as it is otherwise seen as rather tasteless; sometimes only the liver is eaten. This fish cannot be preserved in any way. Also *mišḥālə*.
ʿābə berāḳ	Sq	bluebarred parrotfish	Scaridae	Lit. 'lightning parrotfish'. Said to be the best parrotfish for eating. Also *mišḥālə*.
ʿād (sgv. *ʿaydít*)	Sh	sardine-type shoaling fish (general term); Indian oil sardine	Clupeidae	Also *ʿād ʿayźól*~*ʿād ʿīlél*, *ʿād ṣēryót*.
ʿād~*ʿayd* (sgv. *ʿaydít*, pl. *ʿaydōt*)	B	sardine-type shoaling fish (general term); Indian oil sardine	Clupeidae	Size or life stages are *əmṭēṭuw* (v. sm.), *ʿayd əl-ʿāber* (sm.), *lōfax* (med.–sm), *ḥaluwlyúw* (med.), *biśáʿt* (pl. *bəśēʿa*) (med.–lg.), *ṣarābət* (pl. *ṣeráwbi*; lg.), *kəbārāt* (v. lg.).

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ʿād ʿayźól~ʿād ʿīlél	Sh	Indian oil sardine	Clupeidae	Lit. 'pre-monsoon sardine'. They arrive at the end of summer, migrating south-westwards along the bottom of the Arabian Peninsula towards Yemen; at this time of year they are quite thin. Caught with cast nets, and sometimes tipped into lagoons as a bait reserve for the monsoon months. Also *ʿād, ʿād ṣēryót*.
ʿād ṣēryót	Sh	Indian oil sardine	Clupeidae	Lit. 'post-monsoon (*ṣɛrb*) sardine'. They arrive after the monsoon, migrating north-eastwards along the bottom of the Arabian Peninsula towards the Muscat area; at this time of year they are very fat and full of oil. Also *ʿād, ʿād ʿayźól~ʿād ʿīlél*.
ʿāfer (pl. *ʿāfirítin*)	Sq	crimson snapper, humphead snapper, Malabar blood snapper; bigeye (general term); paeony bulleye, purplespot bigeye; Talang queenfish	Lutjanidae, Priacanthidae, Carangidae	Lit. 'red'. Snappers also *ʿándaḳa, ḥáṭəhan, ḥínḳəhon, ḥínḳəhon di-jəmbáḥa~ḥínḳəhon di-jənbáḥa, ḳašbērə~ḳašmērə, ḳeśərəbo, ṭáʿamə*. Bigeyes also *məlέbəd*. Queenfish also *ḥabīyeb, sēlīb*.
ʿefírro~ʿefiríro~ʿafirírhin (pl. *ʿafirirhun*)	Sq	bluestripe herring (= goldspot sardine)	Clupeidae	Lit. 'reddish'. A sardine-type fish (see 'Fish Types', p. 159). Also *biśáʿa*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ʿēfə	Sh	ladyfish (general term)	Elopidae	Al-Ḥallānīyyāt. Described as very bony and not much liked as food. Also *ʿanūb*~*ʿonúb*, *bēher*, *ṣayd al-mxānīṭ*. ArD *ʿanūb*, *bēher*.
ʿəskádo~*ʿáskədo* (pl. *ʿásked*)	Sq	damselfish and clownfish (general term)	Pomacentridae	Never grows very large. “Always present” in coral reefs and rocky areas. Comes close inshore, but never into lagoons. Caught with cast nets and fish traps, and is also very easy to catch on fishing line with hermit crab or bristleworm bait. There is no market demand, and it is caught for home consumption only.
ʿíləho (pl. *ʿilhóytin*)~*ʿílʾho* (pl. *ʿilʾhóytin*)	Sq	dolphin (general term); common bottlenose dolphin, Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin, long-beaked common dolphin, Risso’s dolphin, spinner dolphin, spotted dolphin	cetaceans	The melted fat (*ṣīfə di-ʿíləho*) was used medicinally, drunk by those experiencing *ʿazkə* ‘deterioration in eyesight’ and applied locally to treat fungal skin diseases.
ʿilmə	Sq	grouper (various spp.); slender grouper, smooth grouper, coral hind, golden hind, halfspotted hind, sixspot hind, yellowfin hind, tomato hind	Serranidae	These groupers are described as “always present.” Never found close inshore. It takes any bait, even flesh of its own kind. It feeds at night so it can be caught then as well as by day. Seen as good eating. Also *dáʿaf*, *ḥálḥal*~*xálxal*, *līhan*~*līhun*, *sīleb*~*sēleb*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ʿilmə ḥáwro	Sq	redmouth grouper	Serranidae	Lit. ‘dark-coloured *ʿilmə* grouper’. Also *samāma~samōmə*.
ʿímə̀hor	Sq	grouper (various spp.); Malabar grouper, orangespotted grouper, potato grouper	Serranidae	Large grouper, similar to *twēnə* groupers. Bottom dwelling, and “always present” around rocks. It takes any bait, even flesh of its own kind. Seen as good eating: the whole fish is edible, even the skin. Of the groupers, after *samāma~samōmə*, which is the very best, *ḥálḥal~xálxal*, *līhun*, and *ʿímə̀hor* are seen as among the best for eating. The potato grouper is said to be the largest of the groupers and to feed many people. Also *ferḥēlə*, *ḥálḥal~xálxal*, *ḥáyhal*, *ḥáyhal ʿaféro*.
ʿírəho (pl. *ʿirhítin*)	Sq	Sind halfbeak; cornetfish sp.; Red Sea houndfish	Hemiramphidae, Fistulariidae, Belonidae	Sind halfbeak: “Always present.” Comes to fishing line with sardine bait and to boats when fish are being cleaned. Seen as good eating. Also *śiʿún*. ArD *sabsebūs*. Cornetfish sp.: Bottom dwelling, and “always present” close inshore. Caught in cast nets or on fishing line by accident. Useless as bait. Not eaten by most people: said to taste a bit like *némiro* moray eel, and the head is “nothing but bone.” Also *šílāka*, *śiʿún*. Red Sea houndfish: Also *šílāḳa*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ʿīdi	Sq	sardine-type shoaling fish (general term); Indian oil sardine; various small spp.	Clupeidae or Engraulidae	It is said that as the moon wanes, the *ʿīdi* eat little and grow thin, and as the moon waxes, they eat continually and grow fat. These fish are very important as bait.
ʿoḳűt (pl. *ʿayḳúmtə*)	Sh	barracuda (general term)	Sphyraenidae	Cf. ArD *al-ʿaqām*. Arrives with shoaling sardines. The best bait is sardines or meat of crab or rock lobster. It must be hit very hard on the head to kill it or it can inflict a dangerous bite. Said to be good eating. Also *ʿaḳāma*.
ʿonúb~*ʿanūb*	Sh	ladyfish (general term); mullet (general term); bluespot mullet	Elopidae, Mugilidae	Cf. ArD *ʿanūb*. Ladyfish: Found at sea and in lagoons where it comes to spawn. Caught along with other fish in cast nets, but seen as unpleasantly soft-fleshed and not good eating. Also *bēher*, *ʿēfə*, *ṣayd al-mxānīṭ*. ArD *bēher*. Bluespot mullet: Also *dəbʿér*.
ʿõt	Sh	*Enteromorpha* seaweed sp.	algae	Lit. ‘bait’. Fine green algal growth. Used to bait fish traps.
ʿōbēn	Sh	sea turtle (general term) (m.); green turtle (m.)	sea turtles	Male sea turtles of various species.
ʿōmə	Sq	bristleworm (general term)	other invertebrates	Used as bait. This term is related to the GAr. term for ‘sardine’, which is also an important bait species.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ʿũt áḥmad	Sh	silverside and sand smelt spp.	Atherinidae	Lit. ‘Aḥmad’s bait’. Also *bū ʿayn*, *ġoršúb*, *šaʿbān~šaʿbān*.
ab dēnō~abu dēnō	K	silky shark	sharks	
abū ʿáṭerə	B	Chacunda gizzard shad	Clupeidae	Lit. ‘father of the squid’, cf. *ʿáṭerə* ‘squid; multi-stemmed *Cissus* sp.’. Also *bū ʿáṭerə*, *ləḥōmer*, *mənʿáṭerə*, *śġay~śáġa*, *xibārit*.
agár	B	chub mackerel	Scombridae	Also *bū mwēyis*, *mwēyis*.
aġerít	Sh	grouper (various spp.)	Serranidae	This is a category of groupers described as “similar to *ī̃ṣíṭ/wāḳiṭ* groupers, but redder.”
aḥáləṭ	B	sawfish (sm.)	sawfish	Small stage of *biʿl*.
aḥśébə (pl. *ḥśōyub*)	Sq	coral (general term)	corals	Samḥa. Also used to refer to dead coral and coral rag. Also *ḥśōbə*, *xśōbə*.
ambarīyah	M	greater amberjack	Carangidae	Cf. ArD *ʿambarīya*. Also *śəṭrōx~šəṭrōx*. ArD also *šaṭrūx*.
ambarīyah~ʿambarīyah	Sh	rainbow runner (trade)	Carangidae	Trade term. Lit. ‘like ambergris’, because its flesh is thought to resemble the best ambergris: very white and fatty. Also *bitmērə*. ArD *ḥamām*, *bātmayreh kabīr*.
ambarō	K	banded monocle bream	Nemipteridae	

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ambəgáyg	H	grunt sp.	Haemulidae	Onomatopoeic term meaning ‘grunts’.
amfəlūs	M	common dolphinfish	Coryphaenidae	Cf. ArD *ʿanfalūs*.
anbōt	M	mullet sp.	Mugilidae	ArD *bayāḥ*, *faḳeḏīl*.
anfuẓ	K	unidentified fish sp.	(unknown)	
angiẓ	K	squid and cuttlefish (general term)	cephalopods	
angiẓ ārabī	K	cuttlefish	cephalopods	Lit. ‘Arab cephalopod’.
angiẓ kanʾēdin	K	squid	cephalopods	Lit. ‘king mackerel cephalopod’.
asīb	Sq	unicornfish (general term); bluespine unicornfish, horseface unicornfish	Acanthuridae	Cf. P. *asb* ‘horse’, K. *asp* ‘horse, seahorse’. “Always present” among rocks and in coral reefs. It comes to fishing line with hermit crab or bristleworm bait. Once the flesh is cooked it does not spoil. It has a spine which is rich in fat and is eaten. This fish was formerly made into *ḥanīṭ* (see Appendix 2), though this is said to be rather smelly and not as good as *ḥanīṭ* made from rabbitfish. Also *tīlīb*, *asīb di-naḥárher*~*asīb di-məṭāšo*.

lexical item	**lang.**	**English equivalent**	**grouping**	**notes**
asīb di-məṭāšo	Sq	bluespine unicornfish, orangespine unicornfish	Acanthuridae	Said to have a rather unpleasant taste. Formerly caught for home consumption only, but now also caught for sale. Also *asīb*, *asīb di-məṭāšo*, *tīlīb*.
asīb di-naḥárher	Sq	bluespine unicornfish, orangespine unicornfish	Acanthuridae	'Unicornfish with the nose'. Said to have a rather unpleasant taste. Formerly caught for home consumption only, but now also caught for sale. Also *asīb*, *asīb di-məṭāšo*, *tīlīb*.
asp	K	seahorse (general term); yellow seahorse	Syngnathidae	Cf. K. 'horse', P. *asb* 'horse'.
asp sirx	K	red seahorse	Syngnathidae	
ášxali~lə-ʔášxali	B	drum/croaker (general term) (sm.)	Sciaenidae	Small life stage of drum/croaker *ṣɛrf*.
áš̃xali	Sh	drum/croaker (general term) (sm.); tiger-toothed croaker (sm.)	Sciaenidae	Small life stage of *ṣarf*.
aśábḥa yənṭīrūr	B	whitecheek monocle bream	Nemipteridae	Lit. 'its fat oozes'. Also *ṣabīrōr*.
atōn	H	unidentified fish sp.	(unknown)	

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
axšām	M	sordid rubberlip, painted sweetlips; other grunt, rubberlip, or sweetlips spp. (trade)	Haemulidae	Trade term, cf. ArD *xašīm*. Also *xśōm~xśum~axśōm*.
axśēm~xśēm	B	blackspotted rubberlip, painted sweetlips (sm.); threadfin bream (general term)	Haemulidae, Nemipteridae	Cf. ArD *axšām*. Small life stage of *ʿázfi* rubberlip and sweetlips; GAr *farš*, *yanam*. Threadfin bream also *ṭeráḥt*.
axśób~xśob (pl. *xaśbín)*	H	coral (general term)	corals	Also used to refer to dead coral and coral rag.
axśōm~xśōm (pl. *xśəmīm*)*~xśum*	M	sordid rubberlip, painted sweetlips; other grunt, rubberlip, or sweetlips spp.	Haemulidae	Trade term *axšām*. Cf. ArD *xašīm*.
ayd (sgv. *ʿīdīt*)	M	sardine-type shoaling fish (general term); Indian oil sardine	Clupeidae	Also *ayd aylōl*.
ayd aylōl	M	Indian oil sardine	Clupeidae	Lit. ‘pre-monsoon sardine’. Also *ayd*.
ābádyət~ʿabádyət	M	guitarfish or wedgefish (general term); giant guitarfish, granulate/Halavi’s guitarfish, Salalah guitarfish	guitarfish and wedgefish	This term refers to guitarfish seen as useful. The initial *ʿ* is sometimes pronounced under the influence of Btahret. Also *bər šəmōt*. Cf. *ḳrayṣ̌əli~ḳrayṣ̌əlay*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ābádyət sāḥūḳ~ ʿabádyət sāhūk	M	granulate/Halavi's guitarfish	guitarfish and wedgefish	Also *ābádyət~ʿabádyət*, *sāḥūk*, *sāḥūk əl-knēnaḥ*, *ḳrayṣəli~ḳrayṣəlay*.
āfīrōr~ʿafīrōr	M	bigeye (general term); paeony bulleye, purplespot bigeye	Priacanthidae	Lit. 'being red'. Also *ḥōmər*.
ālaq	K	trumpetfish (general term), needlefish (general term); hound needlefish	Aulostomidae, Belonidae	
ālaq dašt	K	Chinese trumpetfish	Aulostomidae	
ālaq ṭarḥētin~ālaq ṭarḥin	K	barred needlefish	Belonidae	
āmur	K	potato grouper (med.)	Serranidae	Medium life stage. Sm. *bahlul*, lg. *lākō*.
āqadī	K	blueline snapper (lg.)	Lutjanidae	Large life stage. Sm. *purġar*.
āsábsəb~ʿasábsəb	M	pinkear emperor	Lethrinidae	ArD *ḥamšak*.
āṣəbīt	M	emperor (general term) (sm.); spangled emperor	Lethrinidae	Small life stage. Lg. life stage *ḥamśēk*. ArD *xōḏeyr*.
āśər ḏə-xēṭ	M	broomtail wrasse	Labridae	Lit. 'friend of the parrotfish'.
bʾām~bām	K	leatherback turtle	sea turtles	Cf. K. *bʾām*, MusAr *biʾām* 'thumb'.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
bʿayr	M	king soldier bream (v. lg. m.)	Sparidae	Lit. ‘camel stallion, pack camel’, and called this when its hump is well-developed. Large life stage, male, of *ḍaʿárə*, *fəraḥt*. ArD *jamal*~*gamal*.
baʿel yiherēk	B	dolphin sp.	cetaceans	‘Of the *yiherēk* plant (*Salvadora persica*)’. Not eaten.
baʿl	M	sawfish	sawfish	Cf. GAr and other ArD *bū sayf* ‘with a sword’. Also *bū ṣayf*, *bāl əškay*.
baʿl	Sh	sawfish	sawfish	The flesh is of little value but fins and liver are considered good. It arrives in the summer with the *ʿād aʿiźól* summer sardines. The rostrum (nose bone) was historically used in place of a sword on ceremonial occasions and as a weapon by people who owned no sword, dagger, or other weapon.
baʿl ãʿóṣəb (pl. *bʿíl ãʿóṣub*)	Sh	turban shell spp.	shellfish	Lit. ‘with a turban’. Large spp. Eaten. Boiled in seawater or roasted in hot embers. Common in shell middens. Syn. *ḥāśi*.
baʿl eḳerós̃	Sh	topshell or cerith spp.	shellfish	Lit. ‘with coins’, referring to the thick rounded operculum. Eaten. Syn. *śkaʿún*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
baʕl enxarír	B	sailfish and marlins (general term); black marlin, Indo-Pacific sailfish	Istiophoridae	Lit. 'with a proboscis, nose'. Also *mīx*. ArD *sinsūl*, *səlsūl*, *mīx*.
baʕl əmśédət	B	eightbar grouper	Serranidae	Lit. 'girthed up'. Also *rēdeḳ*, *dīsko*.
baʕl ḥāṣen	B	banded eagle ray, spotted eagle ray/ocellated eagle ray, leopard whipray; other ray spp.	stingrays and relatives	Lit. 'of the *ḥāṣen* ray'. This term is used for long-tailed rays with spots. It is seen as good eating and can be made into *ʿarsi* (see Appendix 2). The oil from its liver is good for water-proofing skin bags. The tail was used as a file or saw. Also *ber ḥāṣen*, *rəbābə*, *ḳerḥáyt*, *ṭweyrrāt*, *šeršāf*, *gəḥəgéḥ*. ArD *sefén*, *širš*.
baʕl miśḳōḳ	B	blacktip shark (v. lg.)	sharks	Lit. 'fissured'. This term refers to the fissured skin of the very old, large stage of blacktip shark *ḥazāzi*.
baʕl sdērīyə	B	ray sp.	stingrays and relatives	Lit. 'with a shirt'. This is a manta ray sp. described as having white patches.
baʕl šélfi	B	smalleye stingray	stingrays and relatives	Lit. 'with a bayonet'. Considered to be the largest type of stingray. Its tail was used as a file or saw. Also *ráʕi šélfi*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
baʿl śkaʿ	B	porcupinefish (general term)	Diodontidae	Lit. ‘with spines’. Also *məngámred*.
baʿl yirdēm	B	smoothtooth blacktip shark (sm.)	sharks	Lit. ‘of the human’. Small stage of *ḥazāzi*, *fidīm*, *gehərét*. Also *xammīn*, *gərēnīyə*, *bəḳāni*, *ʿaḳlūl~mʿāḳlūl*.
baʿlə~biʿlə	Sq	green turtle	sea turtles	Comes ashore in late summer to lay eggs. On Soqotra the meat of this turtle was more expensive than that of the hawksbill.
baʿlít ʿayn	B	smallspotted grunter	Haemulidae	Lit. ‘of the eye’, in reference to its large eyes. Also *ʿayn bederīyə*, *maʿsīm*, *mērḥ*, *terfis*.
baʿlít aʿayn	Sh	smallspotted grunter	Haemulidae	Lit. ‘of the eye’, in reference to its large eyes. Also *erī̆t*, *gəṯʿán*, *məʿārit*, *məránḳaṭ*, *nəgrḗr*, *ṣīrór*, *xśim məránḳaṭ*.
baʿlít e-núź	Sh	king soldier bream	Sparidae	Lit. ‘indigo-dyed’. Lg. m. *jūl*, *jəmal~gəmal*. It is caught with bait of crabmeat or sardines. On al-Ḥallāniyyāt, it is salted and dried. Also *feráḥt*, *sīyə*, *ṯeráḥa*. ArD *ṯeraḥah*.
baʿlít əḏerwēt	B	king soldier bream (lg. m.)	Sparidae	Lit. ‘with a hump’, and called this when its hump is well-developed. Large life stage, male, of *ʿanəḳāb*, *ḥagirīt ṯeráḥt*. ArD *jamal~gamal*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
baʿlít mṣāreh	B	striped bonito	Scombridae	Lit. ‘toothed female’. Imm. *maʿdūd*. Also *bū ḏurūs*, *ṭabbānə*. ArD *abū ḍurūs*, *saqṭānah*, *ṭabbānah*.
baʿrít~baʿrēt	B	queenfish sp.; wahoo	Carangidae, Scombridae	Lit. ‘she travels by night’. Wahoo is considered to have “soft” flesh and is not much liked as food; also *ṭānik swāḥil~ṭōnīk swāḥil*.
bafgīnśūś	M	boxfish (general term)	Ostraciidae	Also *bədbēba*.
baġəmə	B	rainbow runner	Carangidae	Also *ḥagərīt lə-śəṭráx~ḥagərīt əśəṭráx~ḥagərīt śəṭráx*. ArD *ġazāla*, *ḥamām*, *bātmeyreh kabīr*.
bahlul	K	potato grouper (sm.)	Serranidae	Small life stage. Med. *āmur*, lg. *lākō*.
baḥának~bū ḥának	Sq	Arabian smoothhound	sharks	The name, which means ‘with a hard palate’, is due to its ridge of rounded molars rather than the pointed teeth of other sharks.
banāyə	Sh	tiger-toothed croaker	Sciaenidae	Also *dubúš*, *ṣarf*.
baqara	K	brain coral sp.	corals	Lit. ‘cow’, cf. Ar.
bā drēb	M	yellowtail scad (sm.), golden trevally (sm.)	Carangidae	Small stage of yellowtail scad *ḳəṣayr~ḳəṣʿayr*, *mərgān*, *sīma* and golden trevally *bkas*, *ḳəṣayr~ḳəṣʿayr*, *ḳəṣayr səmday*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
bā ṣʿūbēn	Sh	common dolphinfish	Coryphaenidae	Although it is said to have good meat, many people will not eat this fish. Also *ʿamfəlūs, bū ṣʿūbēn, ṣʿībēn*. ArD *ʿanfalūs*.
bāġa	M	chub mackerel, Indian mackerel	Scombridae	Cf. ArD *bāġah*. Imm. *mādūd~maʿdūd*. Also *fərḥēdūd, sīma, zəbb al-abīd*. Chub mackerel ArD *bāġah, bāhi, zubb al-baḥr*, Indian mackerel ArD *ḏalāʿa*.
bāġa	Sh	Indian mackerel	Scombridae	Cf. ArD *bāġah*. Especially plentiful in the post-monsoon season. Caught with fishing line and case net. Also *bū ḏəlīʿa, ḏólʿa~ḏálaʿa, ferḥēdūd, jēḏər~gēḏər, sahwah~sehwə*. ArD also *ḏalāʿa*.
bāġa~bōġa	Sq	Indian mackerel	Scombridae	Cf. ArD *bāġah*. ArD *ḏalāʿa*.
bāl əškay	M	sawfish	sawfish	Lit. ‘with a sword’, cf. GAr and other ArD *bū sayf*, similarly ‘with a sword’. Also *baʿl, bū ṣayf*.
bédaḥ (pl. *bedḥōtən*)	B	javelin grunter; other grunt, rubberlip, or sweetlips spp.	Haemulidae	ArD *maryeh*.

lexical item	**lang.**	**English equivalent**	**grouping**	**notes**
beḥerún	H	orangespotted grouper	Serranidae	Described as “always present.” Caught especially in early winter, at the end of the monsoon. The best bait is octopus. Highly prized as food. Also *hāmūr*, *wāḳiṭ*, *xalxál~xolxól*.
beḳé²	Sh	African pompano, longfin yellowtail	Carangidae	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt. Caught on fishing line with sardines or rock lobster as bait. They are seen as very strong when hooked. They are also caught in cast nets. Large ones are said to have been shot with a gun when close inshore in rocky areas. Excellent eating, especially in the post-monsoon season. Also *rḥaṭót~erḥéyṭ*. ArD *erḥēṭ*, *erḥáṭeh*.
beḳerét (pl. *əbḳār*)	B	cowrie spp.	shellfish	Lit. ‘cow’. Large and spotted. ArD *šēdefeh*, *ḥimār*.
ber ʿímahor	Sq	brownmarbled grouper	Serranidae	Lit. ‘child of the *ʿímahor* grouper’. Also *ḥálḥal~xálxal*.
ber bəd	H	dolphin sp.	cetaceans	Lit. ‘child of the camel calf’.
ber bībáyn	B	brassy chub	Kyphosidae	Lit. ‘child of two doors’. Also *ġaṭṭēn*.
ber dəbēbɛ́	Sh	pufferfish (general term)	Tetraodontidae	Lit. ‘child of the large-bellied one’. Also *bədbēbɛ́²*, *śxalét*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ber ḏ-aʿáyd	H	smoothhound (general term)	sharks	Lit. ‘child of sardines’. The oil extracted from this shark’s livers is the kind most used for oiling and caulking wooden ships. The livers are melted down and the oil is poured into its large stomach for storage. Once filled with oil, the stomach is hung up, ready for the oil to be used. Also *maʿšīf*.
ber ḥaknōf	H	snapper sp.	Lutjanidae	Large. Described as a fish that gets off the hook.
ber ḥāṣen	B	banded eagle ray, spotted eagle ray/ocellated eagle ray, leopard whipray; other ray spp.	stingrays and relatives	Lit. ‘child of the *ḥāṣen* ray’. This term is used for long-tailed rays with spots. It is seen as good eating and can be made into *ʿarsi* (Appendix 2). The oil from its liver is good for water-proofing skin bags. The tail was used as a file or saw. Also *baʿl ḥāṣen*, *rəbābə*, *ḳerḥáyt*, *ṭweyrrāt*, *šeršāf*, *gəḥəgéḥ*. ArD *sefén, širš*.
ber ḥāṣen	Sh	banded eagle ray, spotted eagle ray/ocellated eagle ray, leopard whipray	stingrays and relatives	Lit. ‘child of the *ḥāṣən* ray’. This term is used for long-tailed rays with spots. Also *ṭyoḳət*, *kedwə*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ber mēyə~ber mʾēyə	Sq	swimming crab sp.; mud crab	crustaceans	Lit. 'child of the current'. One type, mud crab, is found in lagoons, grows large and is eaten; another is small and reddish; another is seen in groups swimming on the surface of the sea. The latter type, which may be the same as *bū mḳāsāt*, arrives in Soqotra's waters at the beginning of winter and again toward the end of summer, before the summer rains.
ber taʿtárras	H	manta ray (general term), devilray (general term); bentfin devilray	stingrays and relatives	Also *ṭəbóḳət*.
ber tēs	B	cobia	Rachycentridae	Lit. 'child of the male goat', due to its large size. More commonly called *sxalét*.
beráḳət~beréḳət	B	Diana's hogfish, robust tuskfish, broomtail wrasse	Labridae	Lit. 'lightning'. Said to eat *merġād* and *ḥamərét* green algae. Also *zik*.
beršəmōt (pl. *beršēmtən*)	B	bowmouth guitarfish, Salalah guitarfish	guitarfish and wedgefish	Seen as useless. Also *ḥáder*. ArD *širš, abū ḳarḳūr*.
bert ərəšīd	B	pilotfish	Carangidae	Lit. 'daughter of the rightly guided'. Also *ḥagərīt lə-śəṭráx~ḥagərīt əśəṭráx~ḥagərīt śəṭráx*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
bēher	B	milkfish	Chanidae	Cf. ArD *bēher*. Found at sea and sometimes in lagoons.
bēher	H	milkfish; mullet (general term)	Chanidae, Mugilidae	Cf. ArD *bēher*. Many people will not eat these fish. Sm. mullet *ʿanibōt*.
bēher (sgv. *beherít*)	Sh	milkfish; ladyfish (general term); Indo-Pacific tarpon	Chanidae, Elopidae, Megalopidae	Cf. ArD *bēher*. Found at sea and in lagoons, where it comes to spawn. Caught along with other fish in cast nets. Milkfish eats *ṣerġót* 'fine green algae'; described as very bony and fatty with dark-coloured flesh, and often muddy-tasting. Ladyfish and Indo-Pacific tarpon seen as unpleasantly soft-fleshed and not good eating. Ladyfish also *ʿanūb*~*ʿonúb*, *ʿēfə*, *ṣayd al-mxānīṭ*; ArD also *ʿanūb*. Indo-Pacific tarpon also *ṣayd al-mxānīṭ*.
bēhirə (pl. *bēhir*)	Sq	milkfish	Chanidae	Cf. ArD *bēher*. Found at sea and sometimes in lagoons. Large ones come to fishing line with hermit crab or bristleworm bait. Also *ʿáržəb*; like other types of *ʿáržəb*, it has many tiny bones.
bētmērə	H	threadfin bream (general term)	Nemipteridae	Many people would not eat this fish. Also *ʿafērér*.

lexical item	**lang.**	**English equivalent**	**grouping**	**notes**
bɛ́hirə (pl. *bēhir*)	Sq	Indo-Pacific tarpon	Megalopidae	Also *ḏilé^{ʿ}e*.
bɛ́kist (pl. *bɛkístən*)	Sq	golden trevally, whitetongue trevally	Carangidae	These are smaller types or life stages of trevallies, cf. larger trevallies *rá^{ʿ}ha*~*rá^{ʔ}ḥa*. Found with shoaling sardines. Come to fishing line with sardine bait. Also *šīṭɛ́mə*~*šīṭāmə*. ArD *beyaḏ*.
bɛ̄ḳārḳəb	Sh	guitarfish or wedgefish (general term); giant guitarfish, bowmouth guitarfish	guitarfish and wedgefish	Also *fánṭə*, *^{ʿ}abédyət*, *ḥalí səmmān*, *ṯyoḳət*, *ḳerš̃óli*, *fánṭos*.
bɛ̄ḳārḳəb bū ḥṣa	Sh	granulate/Halavi's guitarfish	guitarfish and wedgefish	Also *ḳerš̃óli*.
bədbēba	M	boxfish (general term); pufferfish (general term)	Ostraciidae, Tetraodontidae	Boxfish also *bafgīnśūś*.
bədbēbɛ́^{ʔ}	Sh	pufferfish (general term)	Tetraodontidae	Lit. 'large-bellied'. Also *ber dəbēbɛ́*, *śxalét*.
bəġrārə	M	Red Sea houndfish; other needlefish sp.; cornetfish (general term)	Belonidae, Fistulariidae	Needlefish in ArD *marān*.
bəġrērɛ́	Sh	Sind halfbeak; Red Sea houndfish; cornetfish (general term); goby (general term)	Hemiramphidae, Belonidae, Fistulariidae, Gobiidae	Sind halfbeak in ArD *sabsebūs*. Red Sea houndfish also *ġeyrór*~*ġírór*, ArD *marān*. Cornetfish: Al-Ḥallāniyyāt; also *ġeyrór*~*ġirór*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
bəkas~bəkes	B	bluefin trevally, golden trevally, whitetongue trevally	Carangidae	Also *ṣebīrōr~ṣebōrór~ṣōrór*. ArD *ṣāl*, *xamxama*, *gerbúnt*.
bəkīli (pl. *bēkəl~bākul*)	Sq	sea snake (general term) or snake eel (general term); tiger snake eel	sea snakes (Hydrophiinae) or snake eels (Ophichthidae)	Soqotra, Samḥa. Identification as sea snakes vs snake eels is uncertain. Referred to as ‘snake’, using the same term as for land snakes. Not eaten. Greatly feared. Often found in fish traps; once in a trap it eats anything inside and no other fish will enter. One kind, said to resemble a moray eel sp., “has many sharp teeth and a lot of fat.” Also *ḥáyhim*.
bəkīli ʿábdəher	Sq	sea snake (sp.) or snake eel (sp.)	sea snakes (Hydrophiinae) or snake eels (Ophichthidae)	Soqotra, Samḥa. Lit. ‘blotched snake’. Identification uncertain. Not eaten. Greatly feared. Often found in fish traps; once in a trap it eats anything inside and no other fish will enter.
bəkīli ḥáwro	Sq	sea snake (sp.) or snake eel (sp.)	sea snakes (Hydrophiinae) or snake eels (Ophichthidae)	Soqotra, Samḥa. Lit. ‘dark-coloured snake’. Identification uncertain. Not eaten. Greatly feared. Often found in fish traps; once in a trap it eats anything inside and no other fish will enter.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
bəkšīt	M	hardnose shark, silky shark, spinner shark	sharks	"Arrives with the sardines." Also *swaydūr*, *rbīʿi*, *ḏinf*.
bəkšīt	Sh	silky shark (lg.)	sharks	Larger than *ḏəmɛ̄wi*. Eaten; flesh, liver and fins all considered valuable. It arrives in the summer with the *ʿād aʿiźól* summer sardines.
bəkšīt (pl. *bəkyéštən*)	B	grey reef shark, silky shark, hardnose shark, spinner shark	sharks	Arrives with the summer sardines. Smaller than *fidīm/ribīʿi* and *ḥazāzi* sharks. GAr *yaryūr~gargūr*. Sm. *xaršəkōt*, sometimes also *gerēnīyə*; lg. *ribīʿi*, m. *slēmāni*. Also *swēdūwə*, *yūbāt*. Spinner shark is seen "leaping and twisting above the sea" Described as "blue." Flesh, liver and fins are all excellent, and it is valued like *ḥazāzi*. Bears young in winter (Nov.–Dec.). When lg. *məsə́dəf*, it is no longer able to leap and twist over the sea. Said to be *ḏinf* in Mehri.
bəkšīré~bəkšīrét	Sh	mudskipper (general term); lizardfish (general term)	Oxudercidae, Synodontidae	Mudskipper not used as bait, because it lives among rocks on the shoreline and cannot be caught in a cast net. Also *dəbʿér*, *ġafšḵín~ʿafšḵín*. Lizardfish also *ḥāsún~ḥāsūm*, *təmsáḥ*, ArD *ḥāsūm, abū laban, jamz al-baḥr*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
bəḳˁát (pl. *bəḳāya*)	B	whelk or frog shell spp.	shellfish	Eaten. Boiled in seawater or roasted in embers. Seen as good eating. Also *ṭōḳaˁ*.
bəḳāni	B	blacktip shark (sm.), blacktip reef shark (sm.)	sharks	Small stage of blacktip shark and blacktip reef shark *ḥazāzi*. Also *xammīn*, *gərēnīyə*, *ˁaḳlūl~mˁāḳlūl*, *baˁl yirdēm*.
bəḳrēt	M	cowrie spp.	shellfish	Lit. ‘cow’. Large and spotted.
bənāwət	B	snapper sp.; tiger-toothed croaker (imm.)	Lutjanidae, Sciaenidae	For croaker, immature life stage of tiger-toothed croaker *ṣɛrf*.
bənāyə	M	tiger-toothed croaker	Sciaenidae	Also *ṣarf~ṣōrəf*.
bər ḥaydəmūs	M	sandbar shark	sharks	Also *ḏəmāwi*, *yūbāt*.
bər ḥāṣən	M	banded eagle ray, spotted eagle ray/ocellated eagle ray	stingrays and relatives	Lit. ‘child of the *ḥāṣən* ray’. This term is used for long-tailed rays with spots. The flesh is described as tasting like livestock meat.
bər ṣəmīrūr	M	twobar seabream; other seabream spp.	Sparidae	Also *kōfer*.
bər šəmōt	M	guitarfish or wedgefish (general term)	guitarfish and wedgefish	Lit. ‘child of Pleiades’. This term refers to guitarfish seen as useful. Also *ābádyət~ˁabádyət*, *sāḥūk əl-knēnaḥ*, *bū ṭəwāl*. Cf. *ḳrayšəli~ḳrayšəlay*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
bárṛka	Sh	Diana's hogfish, broomtail wrasse; parrotfish sp.	Labridae, Scaridae	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt. Lit. 'lightning'. Diana's hogfish and broomtail wrasse also *ʿáśer ɛ-xēṭ*, *xēṭ*.
bəsrīfoh	Sh	spotted guitarfish (=Oman/ Bengal guitarfish)	guitarfish and wedgefish	Also *ʿabédyət*.
bəṣaṣáno	Sq	longspout silverbiddy; striped ponyfish	Gerreidae, Leiognathidae	Also *mirāṭa*.
bəškər	M	doublespotted queenfish, needlescaled queenfish, smallspotted pompano, Talang queenfish	Carangidae	Also *bū razzə*, *məškər*, *raḥṭōt*. ArD *zerb*.
bətmērə	B	fusilier sp.	Caesionidae	Cf. ArD *bātmayreh*.
bətmērə~bū tímərə	Sq	thumbprint monocle bream	Nemipteridae	Also *bū náḳṭə*, *di-náḳṭə*.
bətrārə	Sq	silver sillago	Sillaginidae	"Always present" close inshore. Described as "like the *ʿáržəb* ladyfish" because they are similar in appearance, and equally undesirable for eating. Only fished for as bait, and only if no other bait is available. Also *fə́kəreš*, *gaʿlút*.
bəxanōnyət~bəxanōnīt	B	goatfish sp.	Mullidae	These goatfish are seen as "female;" the "males" are *ʿanīn* and *ləʿúni~əlʿúni* goatfish.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
biʿl (pl. *biʿōl*)	B	sawfish	sawfish	Imm. *aḥáləṭ*. Eaten. Fins and flesh are considered excellent, and the liver is especially valued. The rostrum (nose bone) was historically used in place of a sword on ceremonial occasions and as a weapon by people who owned no sword, dagger, or other weapon.
biʿlə~baʿlə	Sq	green turtle	sea turtles	Comes ashore in late summer to lay eggs. On Soqotra the meat of this turtle was more expensive than that of the hawksbill.
bidbōdi	Sq	flathead sp.	Platycephalidae	Bottom-dwelling, and “always present” inshore. Only the top of head and eyes are visible above the sea floor. Has a blunt nose. Comes to fishing line with hermit crab or bristleworm bait, and can be caught with cast nets. Not seen as good to eat; head removed before eating and flesh said to taste a bit like flatfish. Formerly caught for home consumption only, but recently also caught in the monsoon months for sale.
bidbōdi xárṭum	Sq	flathead sp.	Platycephalidae	Lit. ‘*bidbōdi* flathead with a proboscis’. Has a pointed nose.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
bígəhel	Sq	orange-spotted emperor, orange-striped emperor, yellowtail emperor	Lethrinidae	"Always present" with *kteb*~*kētəb*, *ḥídəher* and other *máʿsam* emperors. Particularly common along the south coast. Comes to fish traps or fishing line with any bait, even flesh of its own kind. Seen as good eating. One of the *gyaḥš* fish (see 'Fish Types', p. 159) and can be salted and dried to make *kánda* (see Appendix 2). Also *máʿsam*. ArD *šaʿari*.
bikərīt	H	sardine-type shoaling fish (general term)	Clupeidae	This term refers to fat sardine-type shoaling fish (see 'Fish Types', p. 159) which are in good condition. Also *ʿayd*.
bikīli di-gʸēhi	Sq	Indonesian shortfin eel	Anguillidae	Lit. 'snake of the seasonal watercourse'. It spawns in the sea and then migrates back to fresh water. Like other eels, it can migrate overland during rains, when it may be mistaken for a snake. Also *bikīli di-rīho*, *bikīli di-rīho ḥə́wro*, *bikīli liwēḵə*.
bikīli di-rīho	Sq	Indonesian shortfin eel	Anguillidae	Lit. 'water snake'. Also *bikīli di-gʸēhi*, *bikīli di-rīho ḥə́wro*, *bikīli liwēḵə*.
bikīli di-rīho ḥə́wro	Sq	Indonesian shortfin eel	Anguillidae	Lit. 'dark-coloured water snake'. Also *bikīli di-gʸēhi*, *bikīli di-rīho*, *bikīli liwēḵə*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
bikīli liwēḵə	Sq	Indonesian shortfin eel	Anguillidae	Also *bikīli di-gʸēhi*, *bikīli di-rīho*, *bikīli di-rīho ḥáwro*.
bilˁaḵām	H	torpedo scad	Carangidae	Many people do not eat this fish.
bilˁáyd	B	blacktip shark (med.–sm.), blacktip reef shark (med.–sm.)	sharks	Lit. ‘with the sardines’. Medium-small stage of blacktip shark and blacktip reef shark *ḥazāzi*. Also *mēbˁar*.
bílbil	Sq	pearl oyster (*Pinctada radiata*)	shellfish	Eaten. Formerly dived for commercially.
bilḥaṣād	B	pompano sp.	Carangidae	ArD *mḏeneb*.
billō	K	greater amberjack	Carangidae	
bint an-nōxəḏəh	Sh	twobar seabream (trade)	Sparidae	Salalah. Trade term. Cf. Ar. ‘sea captain’s daughter’. Caught with cast nets, but is not important as food. It is fat in winter, with a very fatty head. It is said that it borrowed the sharp teeth of the *daˁnít* ‘two-spot razorfish’ and refused to give them back, so the *daˁnít* struck it a great blow on the head, leaving a hole which filled with fat. Also *maḥlól*, *nāʾib al-wāli*, *sbīt~sbēti*, *ṣīrór*.
binxāli	B	hooktooth shark, snaggletooth shark	sharks	GAr *bin xāli*. Eaten. Fins, liver, and flesh are considered good.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
biserifúf	Sh	flatfish (general term)	Soleidae, Bothidae	Lit. 'on a little side', referring to it lying on its side on the sea floor. While it used to be seen as worthless, is it now sold at market. Also *bū sīref*, *samak mūsa*, *woṭyə*. ArD *samak mūsa*.
bisərīfūf	M	flatfish (general term)	Soleidae, Bothidae	Lit. 'on a little side', referring to it lying on its side on the sea floor.
bišáˁa	M	delicate round herring, Hilsa kelee (=kelee shad, fivespot herring)	Clupeidae	
bišḥét (pl. *bišḥéy*~*bišáḥey*)	B	Malabar blood snapper, mangrove snapper, striped snapper	Lutjanidae	Small life stage *aferiḳ lə-dəhēmiš*. Also *ˁayn bederīyə*, *ḥōmer*, *zik*.
bíšker (pl. *ēškór*)	Sh	smallspotted pompano, needlescaled queenfish, Talang queenfish, orangespotted trevally; butterfish (general term)	Carangidae, Stromateidae	Trevally and other Carangidae also *bū rəṣāṣ*, *ɛrṣēṣé*~*erṣāṣa*, *míšker*, *rġa*, *ṭẽkerór*, *ṭamkəri*, *zerb*. Butterfish also *miškér*.
biśáˁa	Sq	bluestripe herring (=goldspot sardine), delicate round herring	Clupeidae	A sardine-type fish (see 'Fish Types', p. 159). Not liked as food, but good as bait. Also *biśáˁa*, *biśáˁa di-ḥáṣlub*, *ˁefírro*~*ˁefiríro*~*ˁafirírhin*, *gerādə*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
biśáˁa di-ḥáṣlub	Sq	delicate round herring	Clupeidae	A sardine-type fish (see ‘Fish Types’, p. 159). Not liked as food, but good as bait. Also *biśáˁa, di-ḥáṣlub, gerādə*.
biśáˁa réḳfif	Sq	Hilsa kelee (=kelee shad, fivespot herring)	Clupeidae	Lit. ‘slim *biśáˁa*’. A sardine-type fish (see ‘Fish Types’, p. 159).
biśáˁt	B	delicate round herring	Clupeidae	Also *gerād*.
biśáˁt (pl. *bəśēˁa*)	B	sardine-type shoaling fish (general term, med.–lg.)	Clupeidae	Medium–large size or life stage of *ˁayd~ˁād* ‘sardine-type shoaling fish’.
bitmērə	Sh	fusilier (general term); thumbprint monocle bream; rainbow runner	Caesionidae, Nemipteridae, Carangidae	Cf. ArD *bātmayreh kabīr*. Rainbow runner also *ˁaliˁāl*, *ˁambarīyah~ambarīyah*, ArD also *ḥamām*.
biyyaṭ~biyyaḍ	K	sandbar shark	sharks	
bkas	M	golden trevally	Carangidae	Sm. stage *bā drēb*. Also *ḳəṣayr~ḳəṣˁayr, ḳəṣayr səmday*. ArD *ṣāl, xamxama, gerbúnt*.
blēwəd	M	Indian threadfish	Carangidae	Cf. Engl. ‘plywood’. Also *sālim sayf*.
blēwud	B	Indian threadfish	Carangidae	Cf. Engl. ‘plywood’. Also *əmṣāṭer, káti šbáḥ, śūbaḥ*. ArD *mubārak as-sayf, xayyāṭ, ẓill aš-šams*.

lexical item	**lang.**	**English equivalent**	**grouping**	**notes**
blēwud	Sh	Indian threadfish	Carangidae	Cf. Engl. ‘plywood’. Also *mselləbə*, *rġa*, *ʃarmum*, *ṭamkəri*, *ṭ̃ẽkerór*.
bóhim~báhim (pl. *bóhum*)	Sq	surgeonfish (general term)	Acanthuridae	“Always present” around coral reefs. Readily enters fish traps: “30 to 40 can be caught in one day.” Very common in summer months. It must be handled with care because of spines at the tail. Seen as eating “filth,” from which it gets an unpleasant smell, whether fresh or cooked. Not offered to guests, and sometimes discarded when caught. Once dried, the flesh turns reddish and the smell is less apparent, so it is used to make *ḳədīd~máḳədid* (see Appendix 2).
bóhim di-məṣáḥir	Sq	doubleband surgeonfish	Acanthuridae	Lit. ‘surgeonfish with brandings’. “Always present.” Its smell is even worse than that of other surgeonfish, so it must be picked up by the tail and held at a distance.
boks (pl. *bokōs*)	Sh	golden trevally	Carangidae	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt. Also *ēm ɛ-ṣúd*, *gerbunt*, *ḳaṣʿér*, *shīl*, *ṭamkəri*, *ṭ̃ẽkerór*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
bōdiḥ	B	snapper (various spp.); karanteen seabream, santer seabream, striped seabream	Lutjanidae, Sparidae	These species are seen as “male;” the “females” are *mēryət* snappers and seabreams. Found at sea and sometimes in lagoons. Seabreams also *ʿándaḳa*, *ʿaṣāb*, *fíraḥt*, *kōfer*, *ṯeráḥt*. ArD *ṭaraḥa*.
bōdiḥ (pl. *bə́daḥ*)	Sq	bronzestriped grunt, lemonfish, lined grunt, African painted sweetlips	Haemulidae	“Always present” inshore. In some areas of Soqotra eating this fish can cause illness. Small life stage *bōdiḥ ḥálḥal*. Also *di-ḥayāṭa*, *ḥádiyiḳ*, *ḥayṭ*, *šerhērə*, *zēkə*. ArD *šamāhi*.
bōdiḥ (pl. *bə́daḥ*)	Sq	goatee croaker; karanteen seabream, santer seabream, striped seabream	Sciaenidae, Sparidae	Seabreams: “Always present” inshore. Caught with cast nets or on fishing line with hermit crab or bristleworms as bait. It never comes to fish traps. Useful as food when other fish are hard to catch, as in the monsoon months and when the sea is rough. Seen as better tasting than *ʿáftəm* sea chubs. However, in certain areas of the island it can cause illness. Also *ṭáʿarə*.
bōdiḥ ḥálḥal	Sq	lined grunt (sm.), lemonfish (sm.)	Haemulidae	Lit. ‘grey-brown *bōdiḥ* grunt’. Small life stage of *bōdiḥ*.

lexical item	**lang.**	**English equivalent**	**grouping**	**notes**
bōġa~bāġa	Sq	Indian mackerel	Scombridae	Cf. ArD *bāġah*. ArD *ḍalāʿa*.
bōrī bōrī	K	shellfish sp.	shellfish	Large shell. The term *bōrī bōrī* also refers to a beetle species.
brit ɛ-ṯyoḵət	Sh	cowtail ray	stingrays and relatives	Lit. ‘daughter of the *ṯyoḵət* ray’. Also *rībəṣ́*.
buġəmə	B	dottyback sp.	Pseudochromidae	
burqēb	K	bull shark (sm.)	sharks	Small stage. Med. stage *qrādī*, lg. stage *rējimī*.
bū ʿáṯerə	B	cleftbelly trevally; Chacunda gizzard shad	Carangidae, Clupeidae	Lit. ‘father of the squid’, cf. *ʿáṯerə* ‘squid; multi-stemmed *Cissus* sp.’. Cleftbelly trevally also *mənʿáṯerə*. Chacunda gizzard shad also *abū ʿáṯerə, ləḥōmer*, *mənʿáṯerə*, *śġay~śáġa*, *xibārit*.
bū ʿayn	H	bigeye scad, bigeye trevally	Carangidae	Lit. ‘father of the eye’, on account of its large eyes. Also *ḥeṣwáyn*, *ḳeṣʿáyr ḥowr*.
bū ʿayn	Sh	silverside and sand smelt spp.	Atherinidae	Lit. ‘father of the eye’, on account of its large eyes. Also *ġoršúb*, *šaʿbān~šaʿbān*, *ʿūt áḥmad*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
bū ʿayn	Sh	bigeye scad, mackerel scad, redtail scad; chub mackerel, big-eye tuna	Carangidae, Scombridae	Lit. ‘father of the eye’, on account of their large eyes. Scads also *ḥagénút xumxiűt~ḥajinót xumxiűt, mselləbə, sīma~sīmé~sīméh,* ArD *sīma, ṣīma*. Chub mackerel and big-eye tuna imm. *maʿdūd*; also *ḍ̣álʿa~ḍ̣álaʿa, jēḏ̣ər~gēḏ̣ər, jēḏ̣ər bū ḥmad, ḳarʿáyb~məḳarʿáyb, sehwə~sahwah, sīma~sīmé~sīméh, zibb al-ʿabīd.*
bū ḏ̣īl	Sq	thresher (general term)	sharks	Lit. ‘father of the tail’. Seen as harmless.
bū ḍ̣əlīʿa	Sh	Indian mackerel	Scombridae	Especially plentiful in the post-monsoon season. Caught with fishing line and case net. Also *bāġa, ḍ̣álʿa~ḍ̣álaʿa, ferḥēdūd, jēḏ̣ər~gēḏ̣ər, sehwə~sahwah*. ArD *bāġah, ḍ̣alāʿa*.
bū ḍ̣urūs	B	striped bonito	Scombridae	Cf. ArD *abū ḍurūs*, lit. ‘father of teeth’, in reference to its many sharp teeth. Imm. *maʿdūd*. Also *baʿlít mṡāreh, ṭabbānə*. ArD *saqṭānah, ṭabbānah*.
bū ferrīx	B	bull shark (med.), oceanic whitetip shark, silvertip shark	sharks	Lit. ‘father of ripe fruit’. Med. stage of *ribīʿi*. Eaten. Flesh, fins, and liver are all valued. Arrives from October onwards.
bū ferrīx	M	oceanic whitetip shark	sharks	Lit. ‘father of ripe fruit’. Also *rbīʿi, fīdīm*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
bū ḥanak	M	Arabian smoothhound	sharks	Lit. ‘father of the hard palate’, due to its ridge of rounded molars rather than the pointed teeth of other sharks. Also *síbəli bū ḥanak~səbli bū ḥanak*.
bū ḥának~baḥának	Sq	smoothhound, Arabian	sharks	Lit. ‘father of the hard palate’, due to its ridge of rounded molars rather than the pointed teeth of other sharks.
bū ḥanákə~bū ḥanēka~bū ḥnēk~bū ḥnak	Sh	smoothhound (general term); Arabian smoothhound	sharks	Lit. ‘father of the hard palate’, due to its ridge of rounded molars rather than the pointed teeth of other sharks. Also *yəbābə~gəbēba~jəbēba, fīdīm*.
bū ḥánṣab	Sq	seaweed sp.	algae	Lit. ‘father of beads’, on account of its air bladders.
bū ḳalāḳil	Sq	chub mackerel	Scombridae	Lit. ‘father of tassels’. Also *jēdeb~gídeb~gēdeb*.
bū ḳalāḳil	Sq	frigate tuna	Scombridae	Lit. ‘father of tassels’. Also *śérwəhe~śérwe*.
bū ḳarnēn	Sq	hammerhead (general term)	sharks	Lit. ‘father of two horns’. cf. Ar. One of the main shark species people fish for. Also *di-ḳérəhān*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
bū ḳáṭaˁ	B	shark (small spp. or sm. stage of lg. spp., trade)	sharks	ArD also *bū ḳáṭaˁ*, lit. ‘father of the piece’. This trade term likely refers to smaller sharks traded as a single piece.
bū ḳáṭaˁ	M	shark (small spp. or sm. stage of lg. spp., trade)	sharks	ArD also *bū ḳáṭaˁ*, lit. ‘father of the piece’. This trade term likely refers to smaller sharks traded as a single piece.
bū ḳáṭaˁ	Sh	shark (small spp. or sm. stage of lg. spp., trade)	sharks	ArD also *bū ḳáṭaˁ*, lit. ‘father of the piece’. This trade term likely refers to smaller sharks traded as a single piece. At this stage, *sēhəm* ‘hammerhead’ has five fins which can be sold for a good price.
bū ḳáṭabə	Sq	common dolphinfish	Coryphaenidae	Lit. ‘father of the slice’. Also *ṣaˁūbān*.
bū ḳerēḳer	B	granulate/Halavi’s guitarfish (sm.)	guitarfish and wedgefish	Lit. ‘father of tassels’. Small stage of *ḥáder*.
bū máṭraḳa	Sh	hammerhead (general term); scalloped hammerhead, smooth hammerhead	sharks	Lit. ‘father of the hammer’, from Ar. Also *sēhəm*, *məṭráḳət*.
bū məlāḳaz	Sq	swimming crab sp.	crustaceans	Lit. ‘father of pincers’. Groups are seen swimming on the surface of the sea.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
bū mḳāsāt	Sq	swimming crab sp.	crustaceans	Lit. ‘father of shears’. This is a red swimming crab with pointed legs. Groups are seen swimming on the surface of the sea. They reach Soqotra’s waters at the beginning of winter and again toward the end of summer, before the summer rains.
bū mšiṭ	Sh	sicklefish (general term)	Drepaneidae	Lit. ‘father of the comb’. Often float ashore dying or dead in the summer, and are eaten by cattle. Also *míšəṭ~mišəṭ*, *miśeréḳ*.
bū mwēyis	B	torpedo scad; chub mackerel	Carangidae, Scombridae	Lit. ‘father of the little razor blade’. Torpedo scad also *mwēyis*, ArD *bāmḏēres*, *diyāweh*. Chub mackerel also *agár*, *mwēyis*.
bū nəḳṭə	Sq	bluespotted seabream, onespot seabream; blackspot emperor; black-streaked monocle bream, smooth dwarf monocle bream, thumbprint monocle bream	Sparidae, Lethrinidae, Nemipteridae	Lit. ‘father of the spot’. Seabreams and breams: “Always present” out at sea but rarely inshore. Comes to fish traps and fishing line with any kind of bait. Good eating, but too small to preserve by salting or drying. Seabreams also *di-ḥāber*, *di-nəḳṭə*, *ḥabīrə*. Blackspot emperor also *di-náḳṭə*, *fṣáḥan*. All breams are seen as good eating, like *gyaḥš* fish (see ‘Fish Types’, p. 159). Breams also *bətmērə~bū tímərə*, *di-náḳṭə*, *śḥántit*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
bū ráḳaṭ	B	hammerhead (sm., general term)	sharks	Small life stage of *sēhəm*. Not eaten, and said to be of no value.
bū rázzah	H	Talang queenfish	Carangidae	Lit. ‘father of the nailhead brand mark’. Also *zerb*.
bū rázzə	M	largespotted dart, Talang queenfish	Carangidae	Lit. ‘father of the nailhead brand mark’.
bū rās	Sh	greater amberjack	Carangidae	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt. Lit. ‘father of the head’, cf. ArD, on account of its large head. Also *ʿaliʿāl*, *šoṭróx*.
bū rəṣāṣ	Sh	smallspotted pompano; onespot snapper	Carangidae, Lutjanidae	Lit. ‘father of the lead (sinker weight)’, on account of its spots which resemble these. Smallspotted pompano also *ḳəlɛ́ṭ*. Onespot snapper also *bíšker*, *rəṣāṣé~ɛrṣɛ̄ṣɛ́*, *míšker*.
bū səmēraḥ	H	fusilier sp.	Caesionidae	Seen as eating “filth,” and many people do not eat this fish.
bū sídis	Sh	jawfish (general term); robust jawfish	Opistognathidae	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
bū sīréf	Sh	flatfish (general term)	Soleidae, Bothidae	Lit. ‘father of the side’, referring to it lying on its side on the sea floor. While it used to be seen as worthless, is it now sold at market. Also *biserifúf*, *samak mūsa*, *woṭyə*. ArD *samak mūsa*.
bū swādə	B	black trevally	Carangidae	Lit. ‘father of black’.
bū ṣʿūbēn	Sh	common dolphinfish	Coryphaenidae	Although it is said to have good meat, many people will not eat this fish. Also *ʿamfəlūs*, *bā ṣʿūbēn*, *ṣʿībēn*. ArD *ʿanfalūs*.
bū ṣayf	M	sawfish	sawfish	Cf. GAr and other ArD *bū sayf* ‘with a sword’. Also *baʿl*, *bāl əškay*.
bū śedḳ	H	Baelama anchovy, buccaneer anchovy	Engraulidae	Lit. ‘father of the corner of the mouth’, cf. *śedḳ* ‘corner of the mouth’, therefore meaning ‘with wide-stretched mouth’. Also *ġarḳ*. *ṣaḥrāwət*. ArD *ġarq*, *barīyə*.
bū tímərə∼bətmērə	Sq	thumbprint monocle bream	Nemipteridae	Lit. ‘father of the date’. Also *bū náḳṭə*, *di-náḳṭə*.
bū ṭəwāl	M	granulate/Halavi’s guitarfish	guitarfish and wedgefish	Lit. ‘father of length’. Also *ḳrayšəli∼ḳrayšəlay*, *ābádyət*, *sāḥūk əl-knēnaḥ*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
bū ṭuyūr	B	tiger shark (lg.)	sharks	Cf. Ar., lit. ‘father of birds’. Said to allow birds to clean its teeth. Lg. stage of *nimrāni~nibrāni*, *rēḵyət*.
būt	K	unidentified fish sp.	(unknown)	
būt dām	K	Arabian bluestriped dottyback	Pseudochromidae	
būt murwan	K	five-lined cardinalfish, red sweeper	Apogonidae, Pempheridae	
byāḥ	K	mullet (general term)	Mugilidae	The constellation Pleiades is known in Kumzari as *čikkit byāḥō* ‘stringful of dried mullets’.
čāwuẓ	K	rabbitfish sp. (lg.)	Siganidae	Large life stage. Sm. *gawgaw*.
čum sāʔit	K	bigeye (general term); paeony bulleye	Priacanthidae	
čūk jmēs	K	hammerhead (sm., general term); scalloped hammerhead (sm.), smooth hammerhead (sm.), bigeye hound shark (sm.)	sharks	Small life stage. Med. stage *jmēs*, lg. stage *jubbē*.
čūk pārawē	K	unidentified fish sp. (sm.)	(unknown)	Small life stage. Lg. *pārawē*.
čūm	K	unidentified fish sp.	(unknown)	

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
dáʿaf	Sq	smooth grouper, yellowfin hind	Serranidae	Also *ʿilmə*.
daʿān	B	wrasse (general term); two-spot razorfish; cinnabar goatfish, rosy goatfish; gurnard (general term)	Labridae, Mullidae, Triglidae	
daʿé	Sh	cardinalfish sp.	Apogonidae	Also *daʿí*.
daʿí	Sh	cardinalfish sp.	Apogonidae	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt. Also *daʿé*.
daʿín (sgv. *daʿnít*)	Sh	wrasse (general term); two-spot razorfish, robust tuskfish	Labridae	
daʿín (sgv. *daʿnít*)	Sh	santer seabream	Sparidae	Also *ʿaṣéb*.
daʿnít (pl. *daʿín*)	Sq	spadefish sp.	Ephippidae	
daġs	Sh	dolphin (general term)	cetaceans	Cf. ArD *doxs*. Also *ġabér*.
daḥaśíś	M	parrotfish (general term); dusky wrasse	Scaridae, Labridae	Parrotfish described as “slimy and very wriggly,” and it is said that “it takes seven men to hold it;” also *ġaṣbīt ībayt~ġaṣbīt hibʿayt*.
dáḥrer	Sq	seaweed sp.	algae	ʿAbd al-Kūri. Greenish-brown. Used to bait fish traps.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
dawk	K	clam or mussel (general term)	shellfish	
dābit	K	shark sp.	sharks	This is a large shark species, or group of large species. The scope of this term is now unclear to speakers, but it may refer to large sharks which are not dangerous to people.
dāfin~dōfən (pl. *idféno*)	Sq	barred trevally, bluefin trevally, orangespotted trevally; other trevally spp.	Carangidae	Most types come to fishing line with sardine bait. One type, however, is described as "always present," both inshore and out at sea, although unlike other trevallies it is not found with shoaling sardine. Also *šáˤkid*. ArD *beyaḍ*. Barred trevalley also *šáˤkid di-ṣaˤáləfo*.
dām	K	coral (general term); branching coral spp.	corals	All corals are considered a non-living type of mineral.
debdíb (pl. *debdób*)	Sh	ark clam sp.	shellfish	Eaten.
défer	Sh	sponge sp.	other invertebrates	Lit. 'unpleasant thing'. Possibly *Tedania* sponge spp. It squirts liquid when trodden on. "Anyone who touches it grows very hot."
défer ɛ-rémnem	Sh	sea slug sp.	other invertebrates	Lit. 'unpleasant thing of the sea'.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
dekəs (sgv. *deksīt*, pl. *dekəsīn*)	H	sharks (v. sm. spp., general term); longtail carpetshark, bigeye hound shark, blacktip shark, bramble shark, milk shark, sliteye shark, zebra shark	sharks	Very small spp. of *lxīm*. All *dekəs* are good for making *ṣenṭ* (ArD *ribīs*) see Appendix 2). The flesh is also slashed, salted and dried. Dried flesh strips and the tiny fins are sold.
derḳíṣ	Sh	surgeonfish sp.; painted sweetlips	Acanthuridae, Haemulidae	Painted sweetlips small stage *xśim*; also *ṣīféf*.
dēfər ḏə-rawrəm~dēfər ḏə-rōnəm	M	sea slug sp.	other invertebrates	Lit. ‘unpleasant thing of the sea’.
dəbʿér (pl. *dəbʿór*)	Sh	Arabian toothcarp; blenny (general term); mullet (general term), grey mullet; mudskipper (general term)	Cyprinodontidae, Blenniidae, Mugilidae, Oxudercidae	Blenny also *ʿafs̄kīn*, *ġafs̄kín*. Mullet very small; also *ʿanūb~ʿonúb*. Mudskipper also *bəkṣ̄íré~bəkṣ̄írét*, *dəbʿér*, *ġafs̄kín~ʿafs̄kín*.
dəbbún~dēbbín~edbíb (pl. *edbób*)	Sh	small edible shellfish (general term); keyhole limpet	shellfish	Small shellfish not usually worth collecting, but eaten if nothing else is available. Limpets referred to by this term are eaten and described saying, “it looks like a tiny abalone.” Also *zīryún*.
dəbúš	H	tiger-toothed croaker	Sciaenidae	The best bait is sardines. Formerly, many people would not eat this fish.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
dəfiš	B	sea catfish sp.	Ariidae	While some say that eating a lot of this fish has an anaphrodisiac effect on men, others say that this is only something that people in the Gulf believe.
dəgāg	Sq	lionfish (general term)	Scorpaenidae	Cf. ArD ‘cockerel (rooster)’ and ‘fully armed’, in reference to its comb. This fish has venomous spiky fin rays. Sometimes comes to fish traps and fishing lines. Unlike the *di-ḥayhul dəgāg*, this lionfish moves around. Someone pierced by a spine rubs the site with honey and then has it cauterised. Also *di-ḥóyhi*, *dīk al-baḥr*, *míśereḳ di-rínhem*.
dəgāgo	Sh	torpedo scad	Carangidae	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt. Also *gisébə*, *ṭamkəri*, *ṭɛ̃́kerór*.
dəgāgóh	M	torpedo scad	Carangidae	Also *əmsərēwīn*.
dəḥaśíś	Sh	dusky wrasse, moon wrasse	Labridae	Lit. ‘slippery’.
dəjɛ̄jo	Sh	torpedo scad	Carangidae	Also *gisébə*, *ṭamkəri*, *ṭɛ̃́kerór*.
dəmlēḳ~dəmlīḳ	B	robust silverside; other silverside sand smelt spp.	Atherinidae	One of the smaller sardine-type fish (see ‘Fish Types’, p. 159). Arrives in shoals in winter. Also *gináˁ*, *kerāši*, *lōfax*.
dgēgō	K	torpedo scad	Carangidae	

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
dġaf	B	wrasse sp.; yellowfin hind	Labridae, Serranidae	Wrasse in GAr *ḥummarah*, *ʿarūs*, other ArD *dáġaf*.
dġaf	H	wrasse sp.; smooth grouper, yellowfin hind	Labridae, Serranidae	
dġaf	M	wrasse sp.; smooth grouper, yellowfin hind	Labridae, Serranidae	
dġaf~doġóf	Sh	smooth grouper, yellowfin hind	Serranidae	ArD *hāmūr*.
di-ʾīdōnə~di-ʾīdānə (pl. *ʾidəhántən*)	Sq	abalone	shellfish	Lit. ‘of the ear’. Eaten. Also *ʾídəhen*, *ʾīdānə di-ʾīdānə*, *ʾīdōnə~ʾīdānə*.
di-ʿabdérihon	Sq	loggerhead turtle	sea turtles	Seen out at sea, and does not come ashore on ʿAbd al-Kūri. Nests on Soqotra.
di-ʿan di-ʿārə	Sq	bridled seabream, twobar seabream, yellowfin seabream	Sparidae	“Always present” inshore, and sometimes found in lagoons. Caught in cast nets or on fishing line with hermit crab or bristleworms as bait. It never grows very large, but is a broad fish. It is caught for home consumption only, as there is no market demand. Also *zindaʿārə*.
di-ʿáskədo	Sq	oblique-banded snapper	Lutjanidae	Lit. ‘with the damselfish/clownfish’.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
di-ˢayn	Sq	bigeye scad	Carangidae	Lit. ‘of the eye’. Also *ḥabīyeb*, *šáˢkid bū ˢayn*.
di-bíjed	Sq	whitebarred rubberlip	Haemulidae	‘With spots, blotches’. Also *ḥádiyiḳ*. ArD *šamāhi*.
di-biróhol	Sq	wahoo	Scombridae	Has very sharp teeth and a raised back fin like a crest. Grows even larger than *ṭarnīk~ṭānik* mackerels. “Always present,” but said to be very hard to catch. It is seen out at sea but rarely takes bait; formerly only 2 or 3 a year were caught by the most skilled fishermen. To catch it, especially in sandy areas, bait is first crumbled on the surface to attract *ṣodə di-ḳéśˀur* ‘rockfish’ (see ‘Fish Types’, p. 159) which are then used as bait. Excellent eating: said to be as good as *sākəl di-rínhem* ‘cobia’ and even better than *ṭarnīk~ṭānik*. The whole fish is edible, even skin and bones.
di-gífirə	Sq	Mozambique seabream	Sparidae	
dígil	B	shark (lg. spp., general term); bull shark (lg.), pigeye shark (lg.), whitecheek shark (lg.)	sharks	Large life stage of lg. spp. of *laxm~ləxām* sharks. Lg. stage of bull shark *ribīˢi*, pigeye shark *fidīm*, whitecheek shark *yəbābə~yəbə́bət*. Also *mánṣar~manṣūr*. GAr *díyil*, ArD *yabāba*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
dígil	Sq	blacktip shark, blacktip reef shark, pigeye shark, sandbar shark	sharks	Seen as dangerous. In the days of dugout canoes, these were among the most commonly caught sharks, along with *ḥabórki*, *ʿawárwar*, and *nekkə*. They were caught with hook and line. Among the main shark types that people still fish for. Also *helkə*, *śāṣə~śēṣé*, *ḥēfi*, *nekkə*, *dōġa*. ArD *yabāba*.
di-ḥámham	Sq	sordid rubberlip	Haemulidae	Onomatopoeic term meaning ‘grunting’. Also *ḥádiyiḵ di-ḥámham*.
di-ḥaṣáhan	Sq	yellow-bellied sea snake	sea snakes (Hydrophiinae)	Lit. ‘giant centipede’. Slim, ringed yellow and black. Seen as very dangerous. Solitary. Found floating out at sea on mats of seaweed and marine debris; not found washed ashore.
di-ḥáṣlub	Sq	delicate round herring	Clupeidae	A sardine-type fish (see ‘Fish Types’, p. 159). Not liked as food, but good as bait. Also *biśáʿa*, *biśáʿa di-ḥáṣlub*, *gerādə*.
di-ḥayāṭa	Sq	bronzestriped grunt, striped grunt	Haemulidae	‘With stripes’. Also *bōdiḥ*, *ḥayṭ*. ArD *šamāhi*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
di-ḥáyhul	Sq	stonefish (general term)	Synanceiidae	Rarely seen moving. Not eaten. Fishermen smash it with a club, though it is hard to kill. If squashed, a white "milk" emerges, said to be the toxin. Its spines are often concealed until it is disturbed. The pain caused by the sting is said to be worse than a scorpion sting. Someone pierced by a spine rubs the site with honey and then has it cauterised. Also *di-ḥóyhi*.
di-ḥáyhul dəgāg	Sq	lionfish (sp.); stonefish (sp.)	Scorpaenidae, Synanceiidae	Lit. 'cockerel (rooster) *ḥayhul*'. Lionfish in some areas of the island causes sickness, but in other places some people eat it; also *di-ḥóyhi*, *dəgāg*, *míśereḳ di-rínhem*, *dīk al-baḥr*.
di-ḥāber	Sq	Oman porgy, onespot seabream	Sparidae	Lit. 'with a blotch or patch'. Also *bū nəḳṭə*, *di-nəḳṭə*, *ṣáfrer di-ḳeyɛ̄bo*.
di-ḥə́wiyə	Sq	Indian pellona (=toothed shad), Bloch's gizzard shad, Chacunda gizzard shad	Clupeidae	Lit. 'with a long piece of twine'. A sardine-type fish (see 'Fish Types', p. 159). "Always present" in lagoons, and inshore when the sea is calm. Fatter and larger than *gídeb* mackerels, but not very good as bait, and not valued as food. Caught in cast nets when other food and bait are not available.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
di-ḥílihin~ḥílihin	Sq	topshell spp.	shellfish	Eaten.
di-ḥíṭəhor	Sq	Bengal snapper, fivelined snapper	Lutjanidae	Lit. ‘striped’. Also *ḳašbērə~ḳašmērə*, *míṭəher*.
di-ḥóyhi	Sq	lionfish (general term); stonefish (general term)	Scorpaenidae, Synanceiidae	Lit. ‘of the ground, of the seabottom’. Lionfish also *dəgāg*, *dīk al-baḥr*, *míśereḳ di-rínhem*. Stonefish: Rarely seen moving. Not eaten. Fishermen smash it with a club, though it is hard to kill. If squashed, a white “milk” emerges, said to be the toxin. Its spines are often concealed until it is disturbed. The pain caused by the sting is said to be worse than a scorpion sting. Someone pierced by a spine rubs the site with honey and then has it cauterised. Also *di-ḥáyhul*.
di-ʔíʔileb	Sq	fantail stingray/blotched fantail stingray/blackblotched stingray/fantail whipray/ bluespotted ribbontail ray	stingrays and relatives	Lit. ‘with spines’. Also *rōbiś~rōbiḍ*, *ṣaṭṭʿo di-ʿarf*, *ḳīréʿe*.
dīk al-baḥr	M	lionfish (general term); stonefish (general term)	Scorpaenidae, Synanceiidae	Cf. Ar. *dīk al-baḥr*, lit. ‘sea cockerel (rooster)’.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
dīk al-baḥr	Sh	lionfish (general term); stonefish (general term)	Scorpaenidae, Synanceiidae	Cf. Ar. ‘sea cockerel (rooster)’. Lionfish also *ṭīrín*. Stonefish also *ġād*, *ṣfedət*.
dīk al-baḥr	Sq	lionfish (general term)	Scorpaenidae	Cf. Ar. ‘sea cockerel (rooster)’. Also *dəgāg*, *di-ḥóyhi*, *míśereḳ di-rínhem*, *ṭīrín*.
di-kirīzi~*di-kōriz* (pl. *il-kōriz*)	Sq	sea urchin sp.	echinoderms	ˁAbd al-Kūri. The gonads are eaten raw. Also *kirīzi*.
di-kúwno	Sq	Moorish idol	Zanclidae	Lit. ‘with a thread’.
di-ḳáˁnəhen di-rínhem	Sq	scorpionfish (general term)	Scorpaenidae	Lit. ‘sea scorpion’. Also *śkoˀ di-rínhem*.
di-ḳénṭəher (pl. *il-ḳénṭəhur*)	Sq	blacktail snapper	Lutjanidae	Always fat, especially in the belly. Said to resemble *ḳašbērə* snappers. Bottom-dwelling, and lives around coral reefs. It never comes close inshore or into lagoons, since it dies in water that is brackish or sweet (fresh). Sardines are the best bait. Seen as the best-tasting of the *ṣodə di-ḳéśˀur* ‘rockfish’ (see ‘Fish Types’, p. 159). Also *ḳašbērə*~*ḳašmērə*, *ṭáˁamə*. See also *ḳənáṭirihin*.
di-ḳeráˁad	Sq	frog shell	shellfish	Shell is black and white, and knobbly. Eaten. Also *ḳeráˁad*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
di-ḳérəhān	Sq	cownose ray (general term), manta ray sp.	stingrays and relatives	Lit. ‘with horns’. Manta rays are seen only out at sea, never inshore. Also *fídmihim di-ṭaḥḥ*, *ḳefʿōnə~ḳefʿānə*, *ṣaṭīʿo di-ḳābə*, *ṣaṭīʿo di-ḳerəhān*, *ṣaṭīʿo ḳefʿōnə*, *kidéhən~kədéʾhen*.
di-ḳérəhān (pl. *il-ḳérəhān*)	Sq	hammerhead (general term); scalloped hammerhead, smooth hammerhead	sharks	Lit. ‘with horns’. Among the main shark species people fish for. Also *bū ḳarnēn*.
di-láḥyi	Sq	striped eel catfish	Plotosidae	Lit. ‘with a beard’. Poor as bait, “even worse than bristleworm,” used only if nothing else available. Its venomous spines can cause pain as severe as a scorpion sting. Said to be all tiny bones, and not eaten. Also *ḥāwer*, *məšuwḥálihin*, *məšuwḥálihin di-láḥyi*.
di-lēmi	Sq	remora	Echenidae	Also *lēmi*. Comes to fishing line; the best bait is the liver of triggerfish, but the liver of other fish, or sardines, can also be used. The head and suction disc are cut off and the rest is eaten. If in poor condition the flesh is very dark. The fish was caught to use for hunting turtles and sharks (see vol. 1, pp. 513–16, 655–57). Fishermen used to hang the suction disc on the outside of their home to bring good luck.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
dil-wāšik	Sq	olive ridley turtle	sea turtles	Common. Usually seen out at sea but a few come ashore.
di-mér^{ʔ}hen~míririhin~mirəmíro	Sq	slipper limpet, periwinkle sp.	shellfish	Samḥa *di-mér^{ʔ}hen*. Eaten.
di-məkāfin	Sq	stonefish (general term)	Synanceiidae	^{ʕ}Abd al-Kūri. Lit. ‘of the shroud’, in reference to its lethal sting.
din^{ʕ}aṣaṭ	B	longnose trevally, orangespotted trevally	Carangidae	Cf. ArD *ḏen^{ʕ}ašeh*. Also *gōḥān*, *ṣāllət*. ArD also *emsūḥ*.
di-náḳṭə	Sq	black-streaked monocle bream, smooth dwarf monocle bream, thumbprint monocle bream	Nemipteridae	Lit. ‘with a spot’. “Always present” out at sea but rarely inshore. Come to fish traps and to fishing line with any kind of bait. Good eating, but too small to preserve by salting or drying. All breams are seen as good eating, like *gyaḥš* fish (see ‘Fish Types’, p. 159). Also *bətmērə~bū tímərə*, *bū náḳṭə*, *šḥántit*.
di-náḳṭə	Sq	blackspot emperor; bluespotted seabream, onespot seabream	Lethrinidae, Sparidae	Lit. ‘with a spot’. Blackspot emperor also *bū náḳṭə*, *fṣáḥan*. Seabreams: “Always present” out at sea but rarely inshore. Comes to fish traps and fishing line with any kind of bait. Good eating, but too small to preserve by salting and/or drying. Also *bū nəḳṭə*, *di-ḥāber*, *ḥabīrə*.

lexical item	**lang.**	**English equivalent**	**grouping**	**notes**
dipsī	K	blacktip trevally	Carangidae	
dírgif	Sq	smoothhound (general term)	sharks	
di-súwlhel	Sq	blue-yellow grouper	Serranidae	Also *samāma~samōmə* (pl. *samóyhim*).
dībē	K	shortfin mako shark	sharks	
dībi~dībə	Sq	shortfin mako shark	sharks	This is the most feared sea creature. It is said to always be found among shoaling sardine-type fish. To attract it, people would cast fish bait into the sea, then hide in their dugout canoe. People know when a *dībə* is hooked because it swims so fast that "the line thrums." If hooked, it rushes straight for the dugout and attacks, turning and circling the dugout. At this point, the two fishermen hiding in the bottom of the dugout throw out a large fish head. While the shark is busy with the fish head, every effort is made to reach out, hook it in, and strike it with a club or metal-tipped pole on the final bone of its spine, to "break its strength," or just behind its final gill, above the kidneys. This temporarily disables it and it can then be pulled in.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
dīsko	B	parrotfish (lg., multi-coloured) (general term); eightbar grouper	Scaridae, Serranidae	Cf. Engl. ‘disco’, on account of its bright colours. Parrotfish also *filibīni*. Eightbar grouper also *baʿl əmśédət*, *rēdeḳ*.
dnān mišk	K	surgeonfish, Sohal (=Sohal tang)	Acanthuridae	
doġóf~dġaf	Sh	smooth grouper, yellowfin hind	Serranidae	ArD *hāmūr*.
dōfən~dāfin (pl. *idféno*)	Sq	barred trevally, bluefin trevally, orangespotted trevally; other trevally spp.	Carangidae	Most types come to fishing line with sardine bait. One type, however, is described as “always present,” both inshore and out at sea, although unlike other trevallies it is not found with shoaling sardine. Also *šáʿkid*. ArD *beyaḍ*.
dōġa	Sq	sandbar shark (lg.)	sharks	Also *dígil*. This term is used when it is exceptionally large and old. One of the main shark species people fish for.
dōl	K	jellyfish sp.	jellyfish	Large and orange, with long, frilly tentacles.
dōser	Sq	barnacle	crustaceans	Also *ʿayn bis ṭífher*, *ʿáyn di-ḳéśʾur*, *ʿayn di-rínhem*, *ʿayn fáʾižə*.
dōṣəhel	Sq	smalltooth jobfish	Lutjanidae	Also *ʿándaḳa*, *ḥábrəhem*, *maʿrēmə*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
duʿéyr (pl. *dōʕār*~*duʕār*)	B	mullet (general term) (med.); bluespot mullet, falcatefin mullet, flathead grey mullet, fringelip mullet, greenback mullet, grey mullet	Mugilidae	General term and medium life stage. Sm. *kḏəréft*, lg. *ʿayyāf*. Found in the sea and sometimes in lagoons. Formerly, this fish was vital for food during the monsoon season. ArD *biyáḥ*, *faḳeḏīl*.
duʿéyr əməstánədi	B	mullet sp.	Mugilidae	Lit. 'resident *duʿéyr* mullet'. Stage when this fish has stayed in the area, and is much thinner.
duʿéyr ənádi	B	mullet sp.	Mugilidae	Lit. 'migratory *duʿéyr* mullet'. Stage when the *duʿéyr* mullet arrives in the area, and is fat.
dubúš	Sh	tiger-toothed croaker	Sciaenidae	Also *banāyə*, *ṣarf*. ArD *al-ṣārif*.
duwayr~*duʾayr*	M	mullet (general term) (med.); grey mullet	Mugilidae	General term and medium life stage. Sm. *kḏəráft*, lg. *kəršay*.
dūdəwāt	B	giant guitarfish (lg.)	guitarfish and wedgefish	Large stage of *fənṭāwət* 'giant guitarfish'. Described as very large. Also *merḳēṭaʿ*.
ḏaḥarúm	B	unidentified fish sp.	(unknown)	
ḏarrāṭə	B	goby (general term)	Gobiidae	Cf. ArD *ḏarrāṭah*.
ḏānəb~*ḏ̣ānəb*	H	brassy chub	Kyphosidae	Salalah *ḏ̣ānəb*. Also *ġaṭṭōn*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḏələfēt	B	sardine-type shoaling fish sp.	Clupeidae or Engraulidae	Small. This is the first of four groups of sardine-type fish (*ḏələfēt*, *ṭələˤēt*, *məḥawərrāt*, *gerād*) to arrive. Comes at the end of summer, before the monsoon, when they are moving east to west. Difficult to catch as shoals stay far out at sea and pass by quickly. Fishermen say *əḏələfēt nōkaˤ bēs eribīˤi* 'the *ḏələfēt* bring the *ribīˤi* (largest) sharks'.
ḏəmāwi	H	shark spp.	sharks	
ḏəmāwi	M	blacktip shark (lg.), dusky shark, sandbar shark	sharks	Also *ḥazāzi*, *yūbāt*, *bər ḥaydəmūs*. Lg. stage of blacktip shark *ḥazāzi*.
ḏəmāwi (pl. *ḏəwēmi*)	B	blacktip shark (med.–lg.); other shark spp.	sharks	ArD *ḏəmāwi*. Said to look like *bəkšīt*. Generally larger than the medium stage *ḥazāzi*, but the two names are sometimes interchangeable. They arrive with the summer sardines. Falls into the *mansūf*, *maṭlūṭ*, *marbūˤ* trade categories (cf. those entries).

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḏəmɛ̄wi	Sh	blacktip reef shark, dusky shark, grey reef shark, silky shark, silvertip shark, spottail shark, whitecheek shark, whitetip reef shark	sharks	Flesh, liver and fins all considered valuable. It arrives in the summer with the *ʿād aʿiźól* summer sardines. Smaller than silky shark when called *bəkšīt*. Also *rbīʿi*, *jəbēba*, *fīdīm*, *šīṣa*, *grēnít*.
ḏərəgīn	B	unidentified fish sp.	(unknown)	
ḏinf	M	silky shark	sharks	Also *bəkšīt*, *rbīʿi*.
ḏībə	H	shortfin mako shark	sharks	This shark's liver makes good oil. Its flesh is seen as unpleasantly soft; it is slashed, salted, and dried.
ḏībə	M	shortfin mako shark	sharks	
ḏībə	B	shortfin mako shark	sharks	Flesh eaten if little else available, but otherwise useless. Seen as very dangerous. Said to have very sensitive hearing and to pursue people out at sea. Also *ḏībə l-ərawnə*.
ḏībə~ḏība	Sh	shortfin mako shark	sharks	"Always present." Attacks swimmers and small boats. Eaten if no other shark meat available, but the liver is considered useless.
ḏībə l-ərawnə	B	shortfin mako shark	sharks	Also *ḏībə*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḍaˁárə	M	king soldier bream (lg.)	Sparidae	This is the mature adult stage of *fəraḥt*, but smaller than the very large male *bˁayr*. ArD *ṯeraḥah*.
ḍálˁa~ḍélˁeh	H	chub mackerel, Indian mackerel	Scombridae	Cf. ArD *ḍalāˁa*. Salalah *ḍálˁa*. Also *sehwə*.
ḍálˁa~ḍəlˁa	Sh	chub mackerel, Indian mackerel, Indo-Pacific king mackerel, skipjack tuna (trade)	Scombridae	Trade term, cf. ArD *ḍalāˁa*. Imm. *maˁdūd*, sm. Indo-Pacific king mackerel *xabbāṭ*. Also *bāġa, bū ˁayn, bū ḍəliˁa, ferḥēdūd, jaˁbobít, jēḏər bū ḥmad, ḳarˁáyb~məḳarˁáyb, sehwə~sahwah, sīma~sīmέ~sīméh, zibb al-ˁabīd*. ArD also *bāġah*, skipjack tuna ArD *ḥaqībah*.
ḍānəb~ḏānəb	H	brassy chub	Kyphosidae	Salalah *ḍānəb*. Also *ġaṭṭōn*.
ḍélˁeh~ḍálˁa	H	chub mackerel, Indian mackerel	Scombridae	Cf. ArD *ḍalāˁa*. Salalah *ḍálˁa*. Also *sehwə*.
ḍəlˁa~ḍálˁa	Sh	chub mackerel, Indian mackerel, Indo-Pacific king mackerel, skipjack tuna (trade)	Scombridae	Trade term, cf. ArD *ḍalāˁa*. Imm. *maˁdūd*, sm. Indo-Pacific king mackerel *xabbāṭ*. Also *bāġa, bū ˁayn, bū ḍəliˁa, ferḥēdūd, jaˁbobít, jēḏər bū ḥmad, ḳarˁáyb~məḳarˁáyb, sehwə, sīma~sīmέ~sīméh, zibb al-ˁabīd*. ArD also *bāġah*, skipjack tuna ArD *ḥaqībah*.
ḍilέˁe	Sq	Indo-Pacific tarpon	Megalopidae	Also *béhirə*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
edbíb~dəbbún~dēbbín (pl. *edbób*)	Sh	small edible shellfish (general term); limpet sp.	shellfish	Small shellfish not usually worth collecting, but eaten if nothing else is available. Limpets referred to by this term are eaten and described saying, “it looks like a tiny abalone.” Also *zīryún*.
elġətġādi~ġətġādi	B	dolphin sp.	cetaceans	Seen as “small and darker in colour than *ġabīr*” dolphins.
elzáḳ (pl. *elzəḳétə*)~ *ləzāḳ*	Sh	remora	Echenidae	Lit. ‘sticks tightly’.
énsəl	Sq	grouper (various spp.); comet grouper, dotdash grouper, dusky grouper, obliquebanded grouper, speckled grouper, strawberry hind	Serranidae	Also *ḥálḥal~xálxal*, *ḥáyhal*, *samāma~ samōmə*.
érəḥe~éyrḥe~írəḥe	Sq	African pompano, snubnose pompano	Carangidae	Seen as excellent eating. Found inshore and in lagoons where it comes to spawn. Comes to fishing line with bristleworm or hermit crab bait, and caught in cast nets when young. Out at sea it grows to a good size. Also *gəmál*, *məḳáref*, *šīṭémə*.
érəḥe~éyrḥe~írəḥe	Sq	butterfish (general term)	Stromateidae	Seen as good eating.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ergēṣ́i	Sh	thresher (general term)	sharks	Also *sənnūrət*.
erḥéyṭ~rḥaṭót (pl. *rḥóṭa*)	Sh	African pompano	Carangidae	Cf. ArD *erḥēṭ*, *erḥáṭeh*. Caught on fishing line with sardines or rock lobster as bait. They are seen as very strong when hooked. They are also caught in cast nets. Large ones are said to have been shot with a gun when close inshore in rocky areas. Excellent eating, especially in the post-monsoon season. Also *beḳé*ʾ.
erī́t	Sh	saddle grunt, smallspotted grunter; terapon sp.	Haemulidae, Terapontidae	Saddle grunt and smallspotted grunter: On al-Ḥallāniyyāt, said to look like *śorḳ~śórəḳ* ‘butterflyfish, angelfish sp., snapper sp.’; also *baʿlít aʿayn*, *feráḥt~firáḥt*, *məʿārit*, *məránḳaṭ*, *nəgrḗr*, *ṣīrór*, *xśim məránḳaṭ*.
erkəféf~rəkféf	B	needlescaled queenfish, Talang queenfish	Carangidae	Also *míšker*. ArD *al-mišxar*.
erxeṭót	Sh	Indian pellona (=toothed shad), Bloch’s gizzard shad, Chacunda gizzard shad	Clupeidae	Said to have “no teeth.” Also *śáġa~śġī*, *zəbb əl-ʿayd*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
éṣiyə	Sq	filefish sp.	Monacanthidae	Has an erect spine on the head. “Always present” among rocks. Comes to fishing line but is not fished for. Not popular as food. Used as bait if nothing else available. Also *éṣiyə di-mədáḥaš*.
éṣiyə di-mədáḥaš	Sq	filefish sp.	Monacanthidae	Also *éṣiyə*.
eš̃lól	Sh	snapper sp.; threadfin (general term)	Lutjanidae, Polynemidae	Threadfin also *ʿáźi ber duḳúm*.
eśxerīr~śxērīr (pl. *śxerór*)	B	topshell spp.	shellfish	Black and white. Eaten.
eṣ́rīʿo di-rínhem~eṣ́rīġo di-rínhem	Sq	*Enteromorpha* seaweed sp.	algae	Central/Eastern dialects *eṣ́rīʿo di-rínhem*, Western dialects *eṣ́rīġo di-rínhem*. Lit. ‘green slime, fine moss of the sea’. Fine green algal growth.
ewġadēt	B	bluefish (sm.)	Pomatomidae	Lit. ‘slips off the hook’. Small life stage of *ṭāka*.
éyrḥe~érəḥe~írəḥe	Sq	African pompano, snubnose pompano; butterfish (general term)	Carangidae, Stromateidae	Seen as excellent eating. Pompano: Found inshore and in lagoons where it comes to spawn. Comes to fishing line with bristleworm or hermit crab bait, and caught in cast nets when young. Out at sea it grows to a good size. Also *gəmal*, *məḳáref*, *šīṭémə*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ēḳáˁt (pl. *eḳēˁa*)	Sh	whelk or frog shell spp.	shellfish	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt. Large. Seen as excellent eating.
ēraraġ	K	threadfin bream spp.	Nemipteridae	
ēraraġ čāf	K	red-filament threadfin bream	Nemipteridae	
ēraraġ dašt	K	Japanese threadfin bream	Nemipteridae	
ɛrbír	Sh	Gulf herring, delicate round herring	Clupeidae	Highly prized as bait. Some also include *zənōb* as a type of this fish.
ɛrṣēṣé~rəṣāṣé	Sh	smallspotted pompano, orangespotted trevally	Carangidae	Described as “seen leaping among the waves.” Also *bíšker*, *bū rəṣāṣ*, *míšker*, *rġa*, *ṭamkəri*, *ṭ̃ēkerór*.
ēm ɛ-ṣúd	Sh	golden trevally; common ponyfish; bigeye (general term)	Carangidae, Leiognathidae, Priacanthidae	Lit. ‘mother of the fish’. Golden trevally also *boks*, *gerbunt*, *ḳaṣˁér*, *shīl*, *ṭamkəri*, *ṭ̃ēkerór*. Ponyfish also *ḥagénút~ḥajinót*, *ṣāllət*, *ṭ̄ēt ɛ-rébrem*. Bigeye also *jaˁfúr*.
ēmyóh	Sh	unidentified fish sp.	(unknown)	
ēṣəlól	Sh	unidentified fish sp.	(unknown)	Described as small and white.
ēxant lxim	Sh	longtail carpetshark	sharks	Not eaten. Also *ʔárṣi*, *timīt*, *iṭˁáyl*, *iṭˁáyl ɛ-rɛmnəm*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
əlˤúni~ləˤúni	B	goatfish sp.	Mullidae	
əl-kənēnaḥ	B	granulate/Halavi's guitarfish (med./lg.)	guitarfish and wedgefish	Medium or large stage of *ḥáder*.
əlšenút	H	sea slug sp.	other invertebrates	Lit. 'little tongue'. Diminutive of *əlšīn* 'sea cucumber spp.'.
əlšīn	H	sea cucumber	echinoderms	Lit. 'tongue'. ArD *xayyār al-baḥr* 'sea cucumber'.
əlxādi	B	grouper sp.	Serranidae	
əmsərēwīl	M	needlefish sp.	Belonidae	ArD *marān*.
əmsərēwīn	M	torpedo scad	Carangidae	Also *dəgāgóh*.
əmṣāṭer	B	Indian threadfish	Carangidae	Also *blēwud*, *kə́ti šbáḥ*, *śūbaḥ*. ArD *mubārak as-sayf*, *xayyāṭ*, *ẓill aš-šams*.
əmṭēṭuw	B	sea catfish sp.	Ariidae	
əmṭēṭuw (v. sm.)	B	sardine-type shoaling fish (general term, v. sm.)	Clupidae or Engraulidae	Lit. 'stretched'. Smallest size or life stage of *ˤayd~ˤād* 'sardine-type shoaling fish'.
əmṭūṭ	H	sardine-type shoaling fish sp.	Clupeidae or Engraulidae	Lit. 'stretched'. Smallest size or life stage of *ˤayd* 'sardine-type shoaling fish'. Arrives in early summer.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ənbīġ~nbīġ	H	drum/croaker sp.	Sciaenidae	Said to be tough, and is not popular as food.
ənkəbənōt	H	rabbitfish (general term)	Siganidae	Also *sīsān*, *śīsún*.
ənṯēyə	B	unidentified fish sp.	(unknown)	
fʿarə	B	king soldier bream (lg.)	Sparidae	Large life stage of *ʿanəḳāb*, *ḥagirīt ṯeráḥt*.
fáʿrher (pl. *fʿárher*)~ *fʿárʿəher* (pl. *fʿárʿəhur*)	Sq	cone shell (cone snail), olive shell (olive snail)	shellfish	Not eaten.
fáḥal di-rínhem	Sq	sea cucumber	echinoderms	Lit. ‘sea penis’. ArD *xayyār al-baḥr* ‘sea cucumber’.
faḥeré	Sh	cowrie (general term)	shellfish	Not eaten. Different sizes are called ‘donkey’, ‘cow’, ‘calf’, ‘ram’, ‘sheep’, etc. Larger species are used to rub dried fat into a paste, which is then stored in a horn and used to wax thread. Also *ḥȭt~ḥūyẽ̄t*, *žīrét*.
faḥl l-ərawnə	B	sea cucumber spp.	echinoderms	Lit. ‘sea penis’.
fanáṭṭi	M	devilray (general term), manta ray (general term)	stingrays and relatives	Also *ḳēfʿān*, *ṭabbawḳət*, *kédwə*.

lexical item	**lang.**	**English equivalent**	**grouping**	**notes**
fánṭa~fanṭət	Sq	guitarfish or wedgefish (general term); bottlenose wedgefish	guitarfish and wedgefish	Guitarfish and wedgefish are "always present." Sometimes caught with hook and line, baited with fish. In general, they are rarely caught, but in early summer or at the end of the monsoon when they come close inshore to give birth they can be caught. They can grow as large as a sawfish, taking "six to eight men to lift them." Their large fins and tail fetched as good a price as shark fins. If a guitarfish is large, steps are taken to preserve it: it is split in half along its length, leaving one side attached to backbone and tail; opened out flat and slashed, and its flesh is salted; closed and put in the shade for one or two weeks until it no longer drips; washed in seawater and then sun dried. At this point, it is called *fanṭət māliḥ* 'salt guitarfish'. The flesh can also be cut in strips and hung up to dry without salting to make *ḳədīd~máḳədid* (see Appendix 2). Sawfish are known about but said not to be found in Soqotran waters.
fánṭə	Sh	guitarfish or wedgefish (general term)	guitarfish and wedgefish	"Always present." Flesh, fins and liver all valued. Also *ʿabédyət*, *bēḳārḳəb*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
fánṭos (pl. *fənébṭes*)	Sh	giant guitarfish; other guitarfish and wedgefish spp.	guitarfish and wedgefish	Also ˁ*abédyət*, *ṭyoḳət*, *ḳerṣ̌áli*, *bēḳārḳəb*. The use of this term for spp. other than giant guitarfish is from al-Ḥallāniyyāt.
faql	K	porcupinefish (general term)	Diodontidae	Cf. GAr *fagl*.
farˁ (pl. *ḥafráˁ*)	B	mullet sp.	Mugilidae	
farjīlīyah	Sh	eightbar grouper	Serranidae	Also *ferjín*.
fār	K	flying fish	Exocoetidae	Cf. ArD *fīrār*, *ferāreh*.
fdīyiḳ~fudək~fə́dək~féteḳ~fōteḳ	Sq	mussel	shellfish	Cf. ArD *fāḏeq*. Samḥa *féteḳ*, ˁAbd al-Kūri *fōteḳ*. Eaten.
féḏeḳ	H	mussel	shellfish	Cf. ArD *fāḏeq*. Eaten. Boiled in seawater or roasted in hot embers. Much liked, and seen by many as the best of the shellfish.
féḏeḳ	Sh	mussel	shellfish	Cf. ArD *fāḏeq*. Seen as very good eating, especially in the post-monsoon season and winter when they are fat. Least good at the end of summer. Boiled or roasted, but not traditionally roasted by women, as when they open they “look like female private parts.”

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
féḥel ɛ-rébrem~féḥel ɛ-rémnem~féḥel ɛ-rémrem	Sh	sea cucumber	echinoderms	Lit. ‘sea penis’.
feráḥa	Sh	robust tuskfish (trade)	Labridae	Trade term, cf. ArD *feráḥa*. Also *feráḥt*, *kənšoʿót*, *ṯeráḥt*.
feráḥt	Sh	robust tuskfish; snapper sp.	Labridae, Lutjanidae	Robust tuskfish also *feráḥa*, *kənšoʿót*, *ṯeráḥt*, ArD *feráḥa*. Snapper sp.: Reddish; seen as good eating, and tastes the same year-round.
feráḥt (pl. *fīríḥ*)	Sh	king soldier bream, Arabian pandora	Sparidae	Lg. m. *jũ̃l*, *jəmal*. It is caught with bait of crabmeat or sardines. On al-Ḥallāniyyāt, it is salted and dried. Also *baʿlít e-núź*, *sīyə*, *ṯeráḥa*. ArD *ṯeraḥah*.
feráḥt~firáḥt (pl. *fīríḥ*)	Sh	saddle grunt	Haemulidae	Good to eat, and tastes the same all year round. Also *erf̃t*, *ṣīrór*. ArD *šamāhi*.
ferfír	H	flying fish	Exocoetidae	Lit. ‘flier’, cf. ArD *fīrār*, *ferāreh*.
ferhēlə di-ʿúbri	Sq	marbled coralgrouper	Serranidae	Lit. *‘ferhēlə* of deeper seas’. Also *sīleb~sēleb*.
ferhídət	H	trevally sp.	Carangidae	
ferḥɛ̄dūd	Sh	Indian mackerel	Scombridae	Especially plentiful in the post-monsoon season. Caught with fishing line and case net. Also *bāġa*, *bū ḍəlīʿa*, *ḍálʿa~ḍálaʿa*, *jēḏər~gēḏər*, *sehwə~sahwah*. ArD *bāġah*, *ḍalāʿa*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ferḥēlə	Sq	black-saddled coralgrouper, roving coralgrouper, squaretail coralgrouper, potato grouper, yellow-edged lyretail	Serranidae	Known as ‘sister of the *sīleb~sēleb* grouper’. Described as “always present.” Hides in holes and crevices in rocks. Comes to fish traps, and to fishing line with bait of any fish. Seen as reasonably good eating and said to taste like *ḥáyhal* groupers. If many were caught, they were salted and dried to make *kánda* (see Appendix 2). Also *ʿímə̀hor*.
fériher~férifer	Sq	flying fish	Ephippidae	Lit. ‘flier’, cf. ArD *fīrār*, *ferāreh*. “Always present” out at sea, but not inshore. Sometimes lands in net or in boat, but cannot be caught otherwise. Said to be good eating.
ferjín	Sh	eightbar grouper	Serranidae	Also *farjūlīyah*.
ferr~ferér	Sh	flying fish	Exocoetidae	Lit. ‘flies’, cf. ArD *fīrār*, *ferāreh*.
férri	B	flying fish	Exocoetidae	Lit. ‘flier’, cf. ArD *fīrār*, *ferāreh*.
feš (pl. *fuš*)	Sq	hawkfish (general term); chequered hawkfish, stocky hawkfish	Cirrhitidae	“Always present.” Caught along with other fish in cast nets at sea and in lagoons. Not liked much as food, but good as bait.
féteḳ~fudək~fdīyiḳ~ fə́dək~ fōteḳ	Sq	mussel	shellfish	Cf. ArD *fāḏeq*. Samḥa *féteḳ*, ʿAbd al-Kūri *fōteḳ*. Eaten.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
fēḏəḳ	B	mussel spp.	shellfish	Cf. ArD *fāḏeḳ*. Eaten.
fēgəmə	M	false killer whale	cetaceans	Cf. ArD *fegemeh* ‘dolphin’. This species, which is a type of dolphin, is usually seen in small family groups.
fēḥəl ḏə-rawrəm~fēḥəl ḏə-rōnəm	M	sea cucumber	echinoderms	Lit. ‘sea penis’.
fēlét	Sh	snapper sp.	Lutjanidae	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt.
fə́dək~fudək~fdīyiḳ~féteḳ~fōteḳ	Sq	mussel	shellfish	Cf. ArD *fāḏeq*. Samḥa *féteḳ*, ʿAbd al-Kūri *fōteḳ*. Eaten.
fə́gəl	B	shark (sm. spp., general term); shark sp.	sharks	Small spp. of *laxm~ləxām*. Also *síbəli*. Seen as useless.
fə́kəreš	Sq	Baelama anchovy; silver sillago	Engraulidae, Sillaginidae	Eastern dialect. Baelama anchovy: Sardine-type fish (see ‘Fish Types’, p. 159); also *lúḥuš*. Silver sillago: “Always present” close inshore. Described as “like the *ʿáržəb* ladyfish” because they are similar in appearance, and equally undesirable for eating. Only fished for as bait, and only if no other bait is available. Also *bətrārə*, *gaʿlút*.
fəḳḏayl	M	mullet sp.	Mugilidae	Cf. ArD *faḳeḏīl*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
fənnáṭi	B	various larger ray spp.; devilray (general term), manta ray (sm.)	stingrays and relatives	Also *kidí*, *ṭabbāḳət*. Smaller manta rays *ḳəfʿān~gəfʿān*.
fənṭāwət (pl. *fənēṭi~əl-fənáṭi*)	B	guitarfish or wedgefish (general term); giant guitarfish	guitarfish and wedgefish	ArD general terms for guitarfish or wedgefish are *širš, abū ḳarḳūr*. Giant guitarfish lg. *merḳēṭaʿ*, *dūdəwāt*, ArD *fənṭōwə*. Eaten. The fins are considered excellent and the tail fetches a good price. Roe are salted and air-dried as gifts or for bartering.
fəraḥt	M	king soldier bream; other seabream spp.	Sparidae	Cf. ArD *ṭeraḥah*. Lg. m. *bʿayr*. Also *ḍaʿárə*.
fərār	M	flying fish	Exocoetidae	Lit. ‘flies’, cf. ArD *fīrār*, *ferāreh*. GAr *gerād, gerād al-baḥr*.
fərḥēdūd	M	Indian mackerel	Scombridae	Also *bāġa, zəbb al-abīd*. ArD *ḍalāʿa*.
fēmi (pl. *fēmōtən*)	B	short-beaked common dolphin, long-beaked common dolphin	cetaceans	Cf. ArD *fegemeh*. These species are seen as “male dolphins protecting females and their young.”
fēṣ	Sq	giant grouper	Serranidae	Also *samāma~samōmə*.
fidēdə	Sq	banded eagle ray	stingrays and relatives	Seen only out at sea, not inshore. Also *kēdɛ~kə́dəhe*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
fidīm (pl. *fēdəmət*)	B	various shark spp.; dusky shark, pigeye shark, sandbar shark, smoothtooth blacktip shark	sharks	A term for various sharks described as large and pale. Said to be the largest shark after *sēhəm* 'hammerhead'. Sm. stage *mēbˁar*, lg. *ráˁi*. Flesh, fins, and liver all valued. Along with the fins of *ḥazāzi*, *ḏəmāwi*, and *sēhəm*, these fins get the best price. Has young in June–July. Also *ribīˁi*, *yūbāt*, *gehərét*, *ḥazāzi*, *baˁl yirdēm*, *yəbābə~yəbə́bət*. Dusky shark and sandbar shark are said to take a long time to die when lodged in a gill net. They were still present in the area as of 2020. They are said to be *bər ḥaydəmūs* in Mehri. Smoothtooth blacktip shark sm. also *xammīn*. Pigeye shark and whitecheek shark lg. *dígil*. A section of their jawbone with teeth was formerly used to shave pubic and axillary hair.
fídmihim di-ṭaḥḥ	Sq	cownose ray (general term)	stingrays and relatives	The descriptor *di-ṭaḥḥ* means 'of the shore'. Also *di-ḳérəhān*.
fijmē	K	short-beaked common dolphin	cetaceans	Cf. ArD *fegemeh* 'dolphin', B. *fēmi* 'dolphin sp.', *fīdīm* 'shark sp.'.
filibīni	B	parrotfish (lg., multi-coloured) (general term)	Scaridae	Lit. 'Filipino', on account of its bright colours. Also *dīsko*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
filibīni	H	parrotfish (lg., multi-coloured) (general term)	Scaridae	Lit. ‘Filipino’, on account of its bright colours. Not usually eaten. Also *ġaṣbīt həbəʿēt*.
filibīni	M	parrotfish (lg., multi-coloured) (general term)	Scaridae	Lit. ‘Filipino’, on account of its bright colours.
filibīni	Sh	parrotfish (lg., multi-coloured) (general term)	Scaridae	Lit. ‘Filipino’, on account of its bright colours. Also *xēṭ*, *meṣ́ərúṭ*.
fíliyis	Sq	blackspotted rubberlip	Haemulidae	Also *ḥśum*, *ḳárdef*. ArD *šamāhi*.
fillaq	K	jellyfish sp.	jellyfish	Large and white, with spongey “arms” below the bell and flat ribbon-shaped tentacles. Syn. *nāgil*.
fíraḥt	B	Arabian pandora, Haffara seabream, karanteen seabream	Sparidae	Cf. ArD *ṭaraḥa*. Also *bōdiḥ*, *ṭeráḥt*.
fiṣ̃	Sh	chequered hawkfish, stocky hawkfish	Cirrhitidae	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt. Also ʿ*afirúr*.
fíter	B	butterflyfish (general term); marine angelfish (general term); damselfish and clownfish (general term); emperor angelfish, semicircle angelfish	Chaetodontidae, Pomacanthidae, Pomacentridae	This term is related to the verb *fētər* ‘lose sensation’, and applies to fish from several families that are potentially dangerous to eat. Also *ktift*, *miśeréḳ*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
fīdīm	M	oceanic whitetip shark, silvertip shark, bull shark	sharks	Also *bū ferrīx*, *rbīʿi*, *yəbāba*, *ḥazāzi*. Bull shark described as similar to *yūbāt* ‘sandbar shark’. ArD *yabāba*.
fīdīm	Sh	blacktip reef shark, Arabian smoothhound	sharks	Also *šīṣa*, *ḏəmēwi*, *yəbābə~gəbēba~jəbēba*.
flēyis	B	giant sea catfish	Ariidae	Also *gēm*, *šerṭīt*.
fólihi ber íləhe	Sq	cowrie spp.	shellfish	Lit. ‘calf of the cow’. This refers to mid-sized types.
fōringī	K	pennant coralfish	Chaetodontidae	
fōteḳ~fudək~fdīyiḳ~ fədək~féteḳ	Sq	mussel	shellfish	Cf. ArD *fāḏeq*. Samḥa *féteḳ*, ʿAbd al-Kūri *fōteḳ*. Eaten.
fṣáḥan (pl. *fṣáḥyun*)	Sq	blackspot emperor, longface emperor, plain emperor, snubnose emperor, spangled emperor; other emperor spp.	Lethrinidae	“Always present” in rocky areas. Comes to any bait, and shark flesh is now used; however, it will come to fish traps even without bait. Larger fish seen as good eating; small ones are caught for home consumption, but there is no market demand for them. Also *bū náḳṭə*, *di-náḳṭə*, *ḥídəher~ḥádher*, *kteb~kētəb*, *máʿsam*.
fudək~fdīyiḳ~ fədək~ féteḳ~fōteḳ	Sq	mussel	shellfish	Cf. ArD *fāḏeq*. Samḥa *féteḳ*, ʿAbd al-Kūri *fōteḳ*. Eaten.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
fuḳl~fugl	Sh	pufferfish sp.	Tetraodontidae	Cf. ArD *fuql~fugl*.
gaʿbút	H	trevally sp.	Carangidae	
gaʿfúr	Sh	cardinalfish sp.; squirrelfish (general term); sabre squirrelfish, tailspot squirrelfish	Apogonidae, Holocentridae	Cardinalfish sp. also *jaʿfúr*; good to eat, but small; eaten at home, but no demand for sale at market.
gaʿlút	Sq	silver sillago	Sillaginidae	"Always present" close inshore. Described as "like the *ʿáržəb* ladyfish" because they are similar in appearance, and equally undesirable for eating. Only fished for as bait, and only if no other bait is available. Also *bətrārə*, *fókəreš*.
gáher	B	squirrelfish (general term); blotcheye soldierfish, tailspot squirrelfish	Holocentridae	Cf. ArD *gaher*. GAr *bū šāmi*.
gáḥban	Sq	*Tridacna* clam spp.	shellfish	Large. Eaten.
gáḥlil (pl. *gáḥlal*)	Sq	moonyfish (general term)	Monodactylidae	Lit. 'rounded, pregnant'. Imm. *ṣáfəlaḳ*. Also *míśereḳ*.
garagumba	K	triggerfish, starry	Balistidae	Also *qambab garagumba*.
gawgaw	K	rabbitfish sp. (sm.)	Siganidae	Small life stage. Lg. *čāwuẓ*.

lexical item	**lang.**	**English equivalent**	**grouping**	**notes**
gā ġalġul	K	boxfish (general term)	Ostraciidae	
gdīr	K	spangled emperor (med.–lg.)	Lethrinidae	Medium–large life stage. Sm. life stage *tarbō*, med.–sm. *nīm gdīr*, lg. *mkindī*.
géher	B	angelfish sp.	Pomacanthidae	Not eaten.
géherə~jáḥerə	H	blacktip reef shark	sharks	
gehərét	B	shark (various spp.); blacktip reef shark, smoothtooth blacktip shark	sharks	Also *śḥaṭát~śḥaṭít*, *ḥazāzi*, *bilʿayd*, *fidīm*, *baʿl yirdēm*. Considered the fourth largest type of shark, after *sēhəm* and *ribīʿi/fidīm*. Described as similar to a small *bəkšīt* shark. Eaten; flesh, fins, and liver are all considered excellent. Along with the fins of *fidīm, ḏəmāwi, yəbābə~yəbábət* and *sēhəm*, these fins get the best price. Smoothtooth blacktip shark is said to arrive pregnant and has two young at a time, at the time of the *ləḥēmer* star season (Nov.–Dec.), when it is windy. Small ones are found in the larger coastal lagoons. Falls into the *mansūf, maṭlūṭ, marbūʿ* trade categories (cf. those entries). ArD *yéhereh*. Blacktip reef shark and smoothtooth blacktip shark sm. *xammīn*, *gərēnīyə*, *bəḳāni*, *ʿaḳlūl~mʿāḳlūl*, *baʿl yirdēm*, med.–sm. *bilʿáyd*, *mēbʿar*, med. *ḥazāzi*, lg. *ḏəmāwi*, v. lg. *baʿl miśḳōḳ*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
gengə	Sq	porcupinefish (general term)	Diodontidae	Samḥa.
gerād	B	sardine-type shoaling fish sp.; delicate round herring	Clupeidae	Small. This is the fourth of four groups of sardine-type fish (*ḏələfēt*, *ṭələˁēt*, *məḥawərrāt*, *gerād*) to arrive, at the end of summer or in the early monsoon, when they are moving east to west. Fishermen say *əgerād bēs ḥezāzi* 'the *gerād* fish bring the *ḥezāzi* shark', which is the third-largest type of shark. Delicate round herring also *biśáˁt*.
gerādə	Sq	delicate round herring	Clupeidae	A sardine-type fish (see 'Fish Types', p. 159). Also *biśáˁa*, *biśáˁa di-ḥáṣlub*, *di-ḥáṣlub*.
gerbúnt	Sh	trevally (various spp.); golden trevally	Carangidae	Also *boks*, *ēm ɛ-ṣúd*, *ḳaṣˁér*, *shīl*, *ṭamkəri*, *ṭ̃ēkerór*. ArD *ṣāl*.
gerēnítə (pl.)	H	surf clams and other small clam spp.	shellfish	Eaten. Small and white-fleshed.
gerēnīyə	H	shark (med. spp., general term)	sharks	Medium spp. of *lxīm*. In general, these sharks are fatter and more thick-set than *síbəli*. Flesh, fins, and liver are all used.
gergáyr	H	grunt sp.	Haemulidae	

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
gēdeb~gídeb~jēdeb	Sq	Indian scad, shrimp scad; blue mackerel, chub mackerel	Carangidae, Scombridae	Scads: Seen as good eating. Now tinned on the mainland. Good as bait. Mackerels: Also *bū ḳalāḳil*.
gēdéb~jēḏéb	H	chub mackerel, blue mackerel	Scombridae	Also *ḏélˁeh~ḏálˁa, zibb al-ˁabīd*. ArD *bāġah, zibb al-ˁabīd*.
gēder	B	albacore, yellowfin tuna	Scombridae	Cf. ArD *jēḏer~yēḏer*. Imm. *zēnəb*. Described as smaller than big-eye tuna.
gēder	H	albacore, big-eye tuna, long-tailed tuna, yellowfin tuna	Scombridae	Cf. ArD *jēḏer~yēḏer*. Described as the largest member of its family. Yellowfin tuna can be caught all year round. Also *sehwə, zēnūb*.
gēdər	Sh	yellowfin tuna	Scombridae	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt. Salting this fish used to be important for trade there.
gēḏəb	M	yellowfin tuna	Scombridae	Also *gēḏər*.
gēḏər	M	albacore, yellowfin tuna	Scombridae	Cf. ArD *jēḏer~yēḏer*. Imm. *mādūd*. Also *gēḏəb*.
gēlō	K	sea catfish (general term); sea catfish sp.	Ariidae	
gēzél	Sh	elongate puffer	Tetraodontidae	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt. Cf. ArD *yízil*. Also *gibzélt*.
gēzəl~gizál	M	elongate puffer	Tetraodontidae	Cf. ArD *yízil*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
gēm	B	sea catfish (general term); giant sea catfish	Ariidae	Makes a grunting sound like *ʿábrəhem* 'grunter' fish. While some say that eating a lot of this fish has an anaphrodisiac effect on men, others say that this is only something that people in the Gulf believe. Baṭāḥira people also say that their women, and women from al-Qarrāʾ (the Central Highlands), will not eat this due to its supposed effect on sexual performance. Also *flēyis*, *šerṭīt*. ArD *jām*, GAr *yām*.
gēm	Sh	giant sea catfish	Ariidae	Some people will not eat this fish. Also *jēm*.
gēm~gʸēm	Sq	giant sea catfish	Ariidae	Used to be discarded or used as bait; now has value for sale and is fished for. Caught on fishing line using any fish as bait. Makes a grunting sound like *ʿábrəhem* 'grunter' fish.
gəbēba~jəbēba~yəbābə (pl. *yəbābóntə*)	Sh	smoothhound (general term); Arabian smoothhound, oceanic whitetip shark, blacktip shark, bull shark, oceanic whitetip shark, smoothtooth blacktip shark, dusky shark, sandbar shark	sharks	Cf. ArD *yabāba*. This is a wide-ranging term that applies to many shark types. Larger than *rbīʿi*, and has a short blunt head. Flesh, liver, and fins all highly valued. Falls into the *mənsūf, məṭlūṭ, mərbūʿ* trade categories (cf. those entries). "Always present." Also *rbīʿi*, *bū ḥanákə~bū ḥanēka~bū ḥnēk~bū ḥnak*, *fīdīm*, *ḏəmēwi*. The use of the term *yəbābə* for oceanic whitetip shark is from al-Ḥallāniyyāt.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
gəfʿān~ḳəfʿān	B	devilray (general term), manta ray (sm., general term)	stingrays and relatives	Also *ṭabbāḳət*, *fənnáṭi*, *kidí*. ArD *gufʿān*.
gəḥəgáḥ	M	bluespotted ribbontail ray, cowtail ray, fantail stingray/ blotched fantail stingray/ blackblotched stingray/fantail whipray, cownose ray	stingrays and relatives	Cf. ArD *guḥúgeḥ*. People are reluctant to handle it because it is slimy and has spines that cut the hand. Also *ṭabbawḳət*.
gəḥəgéḥ	B	cownose ray (general term); bluespotted ribbontail ray, cowtail ray, fantail stingray/ blotched fantail stingray/ blackblotched stingray/fantail whipray, leopard whipray	stingrays and relatives	Cf. ArD *guḥúgeḥ*. People are reluctant to handle it because it is slimy and has spines that cut the hand. Also *rābiṣ́*, *rəbābə sáfərə*, *rəbābə*, *ḳerḥáyt*, *ṣəṭʿāt~ṣəṭʿēt*, *širš~šērš*, *šeršāf*, *baʿl ḥāṣen*, *ber ḥāṣen*. Lg. stage of cowtail ray is *málṭaḥ*. Cownose ray arrives with the beginning of the *ləḥēmer* star season (Nov.–Dec.).
gəmal (pl. *gəmáhal*)	Sq	African pompano (lg.)	Carangidae	Lit. ‘camel’, and is called this when its hump is fully developed. Also *érəḥe~éyrḥe~írəḥe*, *šīṭémə*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
gəmál~jəmál	Sh	humphead snapper, humpback red snapper (lg.); king soldier bream (lg. m.)	Lutjanidae, Sparidae	Lit. ‘camel’, and called this when its hump is well-developed. Snappers: Large life stage of some *ḥōmər*, *merēt*. Plentiful in monsoon months. Caught with sardine bait. Seen as good eating. King soldier bream: Large life stage, male, of *baʿlít e-núź*, *feráḥt*, *sīyə*, *ṯeráḥa*. Also *jũ̃l*. ArD *jamal~gamal*.
gə́məl~jəmal	H	king soldier bream (lg. m.)	Sparidae	Lit. ‘camel’, and called this when its hump is well-developed. Large life stage, male, of *miryít~mēryət*, *ṯeráḥa*. ArD *jamal~gamal*.
gəmgēm	H	grunt (general term)	Haemulidae	Onomatopoeic term meaning ‘grunts’. GAr *yamyām*, other ArD *gimgēm*.
gəmgēm~gəmgīm	B	grunt (general term); olive grunt	Haemulidae	Onomatopoeic term meaning ‘grunts’, cf. *yəgə́mgəm* ‘it grunts’. Present in great numbers in the summer. Small life stage *ḳaṣār*, *šṣ́āwer*.
gə́nəs	Sq	sea urchin sp., possibly flower urchin	echinoderms	Not eaten. Dangerous and avoided.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
gərēnīyə	B	shark (med. spp., general term); blacktip shark (sm.), spinner shark (sm.), spottail shark (sm.)	sharks	Medium spp. of *laxm~ləxām*. Flesh, fins, and liver are all used. It also refers in particular to small stage of blacktip shark and blacktip reef shark *ḥazāzi*, spinner shark *bəkšīt*, spottail shark *swēdūwə*. Also *xammīn*, *bəḳāni*, *ʿaḳlūl~mʿāḳlūl*, *baʿl yirdēm*.
gərēnīyə	M	shark (med. spp., general term); blacktip shark (sm.)	sharks	This term refers to medium-sized shark (*lxaym~ūxaym*) spp. which are eaten. Sm. stage of blacktip shark *ḥazāzi*, *ḏəmāwi*. Cf. *mēbʿar*.
gərēnīyə~grēnít (pl. *grēnīyāt*)	Sh	shark (med. spp., general term); blacktip reef shark (med.), spottail shark	sharks	This term refers to medium-sized shark (*lxim*) spp. which are eaten. Foetus and newborn are good for making *rīs* (see Appendix 2). The variant *gərēnīyə* is influenced by Arabic. Also *ḏəmēwi*. Med. stage of blacktip reef shark *šīṣa*, *fīdīm*, *ḏəmēwi*. Spottail shark is "always present;" its meat and liver are described as good, but there is no commercial demand for its flesh. Cf. *iṯʿáyl*, *iṯʿáyl ɛ-rɛmnəm*.
gəsēr	B	seaweed sp.	algae	Very fine and yellowish. "Sticks to your feet."

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
gəšrān	M	yellowtail scad (sm.)	Carangidae	Small stage of yellowtail scad *ḳəṣayr~ḳəṣˁayr*, *mərgān*, *sīma*.
gəṭˁán	Sh	grunt sp.	Haemulidae	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt. Also *baˁlít aˁayn*. ArD *tagrūr*, *kōhān*.
gəṭˁān	Sq	grunt sp.	Haemulidae	
ghərát	M	blacktip reef shark, smoothtooth blacktip shark	sharks	Also *śaṣyət~šaṣyət*, *śḥaṭáyt*. ArD *šaḥtēt*.
gibzélt	Sh	boxfish (general term); elongate puffer	Ostraciidae, Tetraodontidae	Cf. ArD *yízil*. Also *gēzél*. Boxfish disliked for biting through fishing lines with its four large fused teeth, and for stealing sardine bait. Many people will not eat this fish.
gídeb~gēdeb~jēdeb	Sq	Indian scad, shrimp scad; blue mackerel, chub mackerel	Carangidae, Scombridae	Scads: Seen as good eating. Now tinned on the mainland. Good as bait. Mackerels: Regarded as one of the sardine-type fish (see ‘Fish Types’, p. 159). Comes by day with shoaling sardines and *bəśáˁa*, *ˁaferíro*, and *sēli* herrings. Caught in cast nets when close inshore. It is an excellent bait. It is considered good eating, and better than sardines. Also *bū ḳalāḳil*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
gídəbi	B	blackspot emperor; painted sweetlips (lg.)	Lethrinidae, Haemulidae	Painted sweetlips: Large life stage of *ʿázfi*.
gídəbi	H	grunt (lg., general term)	Haemulidae	Large life stage of *ḥerḥerót*. ArD *eskəfít*.
gífgif	Sq	emperor angelfish, yellow-ear angelfish	Pomacanthidae	"Always present" in coral reefs. Never grows very big, and is "very spiny." Never comes to line or modern nets, but sometimes comes to fish traps, even unbaited ones. It is said to have a rather unpleasant taste and is only eaten if nothing else is available. Causes illness in some areas of the island. There is no market demand, and it is not fished for except for home consumption in the monsoon months. Less experienced fishermen sometimes refer to them with the more general term *ḳēyébo, mizdērə*.
gináʿ	B	robust silverside; other silverside and sand smelt spp.	Atherinidae	Very slim. One of the smaller sardine-type fish (see 'Fish Types', p. 159). Arrives in shoals in winter. Sometimes also found in lagoons. Also *dəmlēḳ~dəmlīḳ*, *kerāši*, *lōfax*. GAr *kəskūs*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ġírór~ġeyrór (pl. *ġorórtə*)	Sh	Red Sea houndfish; cornetfish (general term)	Belonidae, Fistulariidae	Also *bəġréréˑ*. Red Sea houndfish described as having “greenish flesh with bones;” not liked as food.
gisébə	Sh	torpedo scad	Carangidae	Also *dəjējo~dəgāgo*, *ṭamkəri*, *ṭ̃ēkerór*.
gišr	K	barnacle	crustaceans	The same term also means ‘coral rag (coral stone)’. Cf. Ar. ‘hard skin’, Mn. *gešer* ‘barnacle’. Considered a non-living type of mineral.
gišrān	Sh	bigeye trevally	Carangidae	Small life stage of bigeye trevally *ḳaṣʿér sendi* and possibly other trevallies. Also *gišrān bū ʿayn*.
gišrān bū ʿayn	Sh	bigeye trevally	Carangidae	Small life stage of bigeye trevally *ḳaṣʿér sendi*. Also *gišrān*.
gizál~gēzəl	M	elongate puffer	Tetraodontidae	Cf. ArD *yízil*.
gizəlīt	H	elongate puffer	Tetraodontidae	Cf. ArD *yízil*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
gízihel (pl. *gízihol*)	Sq	elongate puffer	Tetraodontidae	Cf. ArD *yízil*. “Always present” among rocks. It is described as “long and thin” and can grow to a good size. It comes to fishing line with any kind of bait. It is usually discarded, but if no other food is available, it is carefully prepared for eating like *zaʿmāmə* pufferfish. It is well remembered that a hungry boy died from eating the discarded liver and skin of one of these fish.
gizīl (pl. *gəzēyil*)	B	boxfish (general term); elongate puffer	Ostraciidae, Tetraodontidae	Cf. ArD *yízil*. Boxfish: Considered inedible. Disliked for cutting through lines with its four large fused teeth. Also *ʿayśōṣi*, *məterḳəś*~*məntérḳəś*. Elongate puffer: Described as having a “very large mouth.” Seen as dangerous to fishermen as it goes for the testicles. In places where they are common, fishermen take a pointed stick with them to hit them out of the way. Imm. *məterḳəś*.
gīlít	Sh	kelp spp.	algae	

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ġīṣít ɛ-rémnem~ġuṣ́ət ɛ-rémnem	Sh	sea snake (general term) or snake eel (general term)	sea snakes (Hydrophiinae) or snake eels (Ophichthidae)	Identification as sea snakes vs snake eels is uncertain. The general term *ġuṣ́ət~ġīṣít* also refers to a certain grouping of smaller land snakes. “Anyone bitten by a sea snake should catch it, bite off its head and eat it, as when bitten by a venomous land snake.” A similar looking snake on land is *mḳerb əkəfén*, lit. ‘the shroud bringer’. Also *ḥōt ɛ-rémnem*.
gmō	K	pinkear emperor	Lethrinidae	
gōḥān	B	longnose trevally, orangespotted trevally; snapper sp.	Carangidae, Lutjanidae	Trevallies also *dinʿaṣ́aṭ*, *ṣāllət*. Snapper sp. said to be similar to *bišḥét* snappers.
grēnít~gərēnīyə (pl. *grēnīyāt*)	Sh	shark (med. spp., general term); blacktip reef shark (med.), spottail shark	sharks	This term refers to medium-sized shark (*lxim*) spp. which are eaten. Foetus and newborn are good for making *rīs* (see Appendix 2). The variant *gərēnīyə* is influenced by Arabic. Also *ḏəmēwi*. Med. stage of blacktip reef shark *šīṣa*, *fīdīm*, *ḏəmēwi*. Spottail shark is “always present;” its meat and liver are described as good, but there is no commercial demand for its flesh. Cf. *iṯʿáyl*, *iṯʿáyl ɛ-rɛmnəm*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
gurgurō	K	unidentified fish sp.	(unknown)	
ġabér	H	dolphin (general term)	cetaceans	ArD *doxs*.
ġabér	Sh	dolphin (general term)	cetaceans	Sometimes shot with a gun when close inshore. It was said that a dolphin satisfied as many people as did a cow, and it was shared out in the same way. Traditionally, women were not meant to eat it. Eaten boiled rather than roasted to preserve the highly valued fat. Many arrived with the seasonal shoaling sardine. Also *daġs*, cf. ArD *doxs*.
ġabiyīn ḏə-ʿawf	H	topshell or winkle spp.	shellfish	Large. Eaten, but not much liked, as it is said to cause indigestion. Also *ṁġabbín*.
ġabīr (pl. *ġebēr*)	B	Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin, Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin	cetaceans	Seen as “pale, with a longer snout than other dolphins.” Important as a source of fat from *gəmrīd* ‘blubber’.
ġafs̃kín~ʿafs̃kín	Sh	blenny (general term), mudskipper (general term)	Blenniidae, Oxudercidae	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt *ġafs̃kín*. Mudskippers are not used as bait, because they live among rocks on the shoreline and cannot be caught in a cast net. Also *bəkš̃īré~bəkš̃īrét*, *dəbʿér*.
ġalāya	Sh	rosy dwarf monocle bream	Nemipteridae	

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ġalémət	B	sea snake (general term) or snake eel (general term)	sea snakes (Hydrophiinae) or snake eels (Ophichthidae)	Identification as sea snakes vs snake eels is uncertain. Greatly feared. Described saying, *hes rēśýít lekīn aġalémət tənākaˁ ˁar bə-līx* ‘like a land-snake, but the *ġalémət* is only found in a gill net’. Also *rəśēt l-ərawnə~rɛśýít l-ərawnə*.
ġalfōt	H	grouper (various spp.)	Serranidae	Caught especially in February–March. Highly prized. Also *səmmān*.
ġalfūḳ	Sh	brownspotted grouper	Serranidae	Cf. ArD *ġalfūq*. Also *xódoʔ*.
ġalīl	B	dusky wrasse, other wrasse spp.; dusky parrotfish	Labridae, Scaridae	
ġarārət	B	needlefish sp.	Belonidae	Cf. ArD *ġarāreh*. ArD also *marān*.
ġarḳ	H	buccaneer anchovy	Engraulidae	Cf. ArD *ġarq*. Also *bū śedḳ*.
ġarḳ	M	Baelama anchovy, buccaneer anchovy	Engraulidae	Cf. ArD *ġarq*. ArD also *barīyə*.
ġarḳ~ġorḳ	Sh	Baelama anchovy, buccaneer anchovy	Engraulidae	Cf. ArD *ġarq*. Better than *ˁād* sardines for feeding cattle. ArD also *barīyə*.
ġaṣbīt həbəˁēt	H	parrotfish (general term)	Scaridae	Lit. ‘seven people to hold fast’. Described as “slimy and very wriggly.” Also *filibīni*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ġaṣbīt ībayt~ġaṣbīt hibʿayt	M	parrotfish (general term)	Scaridae	Lit. ‘seven people to hold fast’. Described as “slimy and very wriggly.” Also *daḥaśíṣ*.
ġatám~ġuṭúm	Sh	brassy chub	Kyphosidae	Also *ʿaṣēt*, *ġatób*, *sfədét*, *ṣufīrót*.
ġatób	Sh	brassy chub	Kyphosidae	Also *ʿaṣēt*, *ġatám~ġuṭúm*, *sfədét*, *ṣufīrót*.
ġatōb	M	brassy chub	Kyphosidae	Also *ġṭūm*.
ġaṭərít	Sh	squid and cuttlefish (general term)	cephalopods	Also *ʿaṭeréʾ*.
ġaṭráwwət	M	squid and cuttlefish (general term)	cephalopods	
ġaṭrāwət	B	squid and cuttlefish (general term)	cephalopods	Cf. ArD *ʿaṭerāya, ġaṭerawwa, ḥabār*.
ġaṭṭēn	B	brassy chub; pinjalo	Kyphosidae; Lutjanidae	Brassy chub also *ber bībáyn*.
ġaṭṭōn	H	brassy chub	Kyphosidae	Also *ḏānəb~ḏānəb*.
ġazál	H	rainbow runner	Carangidae	Lit. ‘gazelle’, cf. Ar. *ġazal*. Some people will not eat this fish. ArD *ḥamām, bātmayreh kabīr*. Also *ġazál al-baḥr*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ġazál al-baḥr	H	rainbow runner	Carangidae	Lit. ‘sea gazelle’, cf. Ar. *ġazal al-baḥr*. Also *ġazál*.
ġād	Sh	stonefish (general term)	Synanceiidae	Also *dīk al-baḥr*, *ṣfedət*.
ġāṭ	M	striped eel catfish	Plotosidae	Described as having spines. Also *lēsəd*.
ġbar	K	shark sp.	sharks	Similar to hardnose shark *manqab* but has a ruddy yellow-brown dorsal fin tip.
ġbayr	M	dolphin (general term)	cetaceans	
ġeyrór~*ġírór* (pl. *ġorórtə*)	Sh	Red Sea houndfish; cornetfish (general term)	Belonidae, Fistulariidae	Also *bəġréré*. Red Sea houndfish: Described as having “greenish flesh with bones”; not liked as food.
ġɛlɛ̄t	Sh	blueline snapper	Lutjanidae	Also *ḳəlɛ́̄t*, *xīṭít*.
ġɛ̄ṭ	Sh	striped eel catfish	Plotosidae	Often found in lagoons. Can be caught with *ṣerġót* green algae as bait. Not liked as food, and many people would not eat this fish; seen as “very bony, and with a muddy taste and dark-coloured fat.” Also *lēsəd*, *sfen*. ArD *berígeh*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ġətġādi~elġətġādi	B	dolphin sp.	cetaceans	Seen as “small and darker in colour than *ġabīr*” dolphins.
ġilílt	Sh	parrotfish sp.	Scaridae	Caught with cast nets. Fat in the summer, but seen as “unpleasantly soft-fleshed” at that time. It also develops an unpleasant flavour in the monsoon months and is not eaten then if anything else is available.
ġorḳ~ġarḳ	Sh	Baelama anchovy, buccaneer anchovy	Engraulidae	Cf. ArD *ġarq*. Better than *ʿād* sardines for feeding cattle. ArD also *barīyə*.
ġoršúb (pl. *ġoršúi*)~ *ʿaršəb~ʿáržəb* (pl. *ʿáržub*)	Sh	smallscale bonefish; robust silverside; other silverside and sand smelt spp.	Albulidae, Atherinidae	Smallscale bonefish: Edible, but only eaten if nothing else available. Atherinidae: Said to be “all bones” and is not liked as food. Only eaten if nothing else available. Caught with cast nets or on fishing line with hermit crab bait. Also *bū ʿayn*, *šaʿbān~šaʿbān*, *ʿūt áḥmad*.
ġótúm	B	surgeonfish sp.	Acanthuridae	ArD *farḍ*, *sīsān al-ġubbah*.
ġótúm	Sh	pinjalo	Lutjanidae	
ġotūm	M	surgeonfish sp.	Acanthuridae	

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ġɔ̄da (sgv. *ġabdít*, pl. *ġɔ̄dét~ġɔ̄dín*)	Sh	cobia	Rachycentridae	Cf. ArD *ġōdeh*. Especially plentiful in the winter post-monsoon season and again in the summer when following sardines. Sardines are the best bait; if none are available, crab or rock lobster meat, *ḳəlēt* snapper, or octopus is used as bait. Its flesh said to taste like *ṭarnik* mackerel. Along with *ṭarník* and *šoṭróx* 'greater amberjack', it is one of the three most expensive fresh fish. However, it is said that this fish should not be eaten by someone who is unwell, or has a major wound, as this makes things worse. Al-Ḥallāniyyāt *ġúdɛ́*. GAr *sičil*.
ġṭūm (pl. *ġəṭmīn*)	M	brassy chub	Kyphosidae	Also *ġatōb*.
ġúdɛ́	Sh	cobia	Rachycentridae	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt. Said to be excellent eating, as its flesh tastes like *ṭarnik* mackerel. Elsewhere *ġɔ̄da*.
ġudúd	H	cobia	Rachycentridae	Highly prized but rarely caught; only a few are caught in April and May.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ġuṣ́ət ɛ-rémnem~ġīṣ́ít ɛ-rémnem	Sh	sea snake (general term) or snake eel (general term)	sea snakes (Hydrophiinae) or snake eels (Ophichthidae)	Identification as sea snakes vs snake eels is uncertain. The general term *ġuṣ́ət~ġīṣ́ít* also refers to a certain grouping of smaller land snakes. “Anyone bitten by a sea snake should catch it, bite off its head and eat it, as when bitten by a venomous land snake.” A similar looking snake on land is *mḳerb əkəfén*, lit. ‘the shroud bringer’. Also *ḥōt ɛ-rémnem*.
ġuṭúm~ġatám	Sh	brassy chub	Kyphosidae	Also *ʿaṣ̄ēt*, *ġatób*, *sfədét*, *ṣufírót*.
hāmūr	H	orangespotted grouper (trade)	Serranidae	Salalah. Trade term. Described as “always present.” Caught especially in early winter, at the end of the monsoon. The best bait is octopus. Highly prized as food. Also *beḥerún*, *wāḳiṭ*, *xalxál~xolxól*.
helkə (pl. *helkét*)	Sq	blacktip shark, blacktip reef shark, bull shark, hardnose shark, spinner shark	sharks	These shark types have black fin tips. Seen as dangerous. In the days of dugout canoes, these were among the most commonly caught sharks. They were caught with hook and line. Among the main shark types that people still fish for. They are said to always be found among shoaling sardine-type fish. Also *dígil*, *śāṣə~śēṣé*, *ʿawárwar*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
helkə di-ġúbba	Sq	spottail shark	sharks	Lit. ‘*helkə* shark of deep waters’. Among the main shark types that people fish for. Also *nekkə*.
herhēr	M	sordid rubberlip	Haemulidae	Also *axśōm*~*xśōm* (pl. *xśəmīm*)~*xśum*.
herhīr~*herhēr* (pl. *heráwhir*)	B	grunt (general term, med.); sordid rubberlip	Haemulidae	Medium life stage of grunts. Seen as excellent food and said to be almost as good as *duʿéyr* mullets and *dġaf* groupers and wrasses. The term *herhēr* is also used as a nickname for the Mahra of the al-Qayḍa area in Yemen. Sordid rubberlip also *ʿázfi*, *İəgmān*.
herran	Sh	rabbitfish (general term) (sm.)	Siganidae	Small life stage of *sīźób*, *śīsūn*.
həbhīb	B	cornetfish (general term)	Fistulariidae	Cf. ArD *hébheb*. GAr *xarxūr*.
hindīt	B	whitetip reef shark (lg.)	sharks	Large stage of whitetip reef shark *rēḳyət*, *śāṣyət*~*śāṣət*, *tīmīt*.
hobērə	H	snapper sp.	Lutjanidae	
hōmər	Sh	grouper (various spp.); tomato hind	Serranidae	Cf. ArD *hāmūr*. On al-Ḥallāniyyāt, it is preserved by salting and drying: the fish is left whole; it is gutted and cleaned, and the flesh is slashed and salted; it is kept for two days out of the sun, then sun-dried, turning frequently. Also *īṣīṭ*, *wāḳiṭ*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
hōmər gíśʿan	Sh	halfspotted hind	Serranidae	Also *īʃ̄íṭ*, *wāḳiṭ*.
hōwəlīn~ḥāwəlīn (pl. *ḥāwəlénət*)	B	Calliostomatidae topshell spp.	shellfish	Large. Eaten. Boiled in seawater or roasted in hot embers.
ḥabīrə	Sq	bluespotted seabream	Sparidae	Lit. 'blotch, patch'. Also *bū nəḳṭə*, *di-nəḳṭə*.
ḥabīyeb	Sq	bigeye scad, doublespotted queenfish, needlescaled queenfish, Talang queenfish; lizardfish sp.	Carangidae, Synodontidae	Scad and queenfish: The whole fish can be eaten and is said to taste like *ṣaʿūbān* dolphinfish. Only inshore when immature. Migrates with kingfish. Traditionally caught on fishing line and now also caught in modern nets. Also *ʿāfer*, *di-ʿayn*, *sēlīb*, *šáʿkid bū ʿayn*. Lizardfish sp.: Bottom dwelling, and "always present." Has strong teeth but said not to attack people. Not valued as food.
ḥabórḳi	Sq	Human's whaler shark, oceanic whitetip shark, whitetip reef shark, silvertip shark	sharks	Seen as dangerous. In the days of dugout canoes, these were among the most commonly caught sharks, along with *dígil* and *nekkə*. They were caught with hook and line. Also *ʿawárwar*, *śāṣə~śēṣé*, *mískaḥ*, *yəbābə*.
ḥábrəhem	Sq	smalltooth jobfish	Lutjanidae	Lit. 'dark greyish'. Also *ʿándaḳa*, *dōṣəhel*, *maʿrēmə*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḥabšítin (pl.)	Sq	sea cucumber	echinoderms	Samḥa. Lit. ‘rolled up’. Not eaten.
ḥáder	B	pinkear emperor	Lethrinidae	ArD *ḥamšak*.
ḥáder (pl. *ḥadāwər*)	B	granulate/Halavi’s guitarfish, Salalah guitarfish, spotted guitarfish (=Oman/Bengal guitarfish)	guitarfish and wedgefish	Lit. ‘hump’. Granulate/Halavi’s guitarfish sm. stage is *bū ḳerēḳer*, med./lg. is *əl-kənēnaḥ*. Seen as useless. Also *beršəmōt*. ArD *širš, abū ḳarḳūr*.
ḥádəriš	Sq	butterfly ray (general term)	stingrays and relatives	Lit. ‘dun, sand-coloured’. Also *šīṭābə*, *miṣdéfin di-ġázer*, *ṭabbāḳət*.
ḥádher~ḥídəher	Sq	pinkear emperor, spangled emperor	Lethrinidae	“Always present” out at sea. Sardines are the best bait for fishing line and fish traps; it is said to only take bait in sandy-bottomed areas. Seen as good eating, and fishermen are always glad to catch one. Described as “a good big fish that holds salt well.” One of the *gyaḥš* fish (see ‘Fish Types’, p. 159); salted and dried to make *kánda* (see Appendix 2). Also *fṣáḥan*, *ḥídəher di-síləhul*, *kteb~kētəb*. ArD *ḥamšak*, *xōḏeyr*.
ḥádḥed	Sq	sea urchin sp.	echinoderms	The gonads are eaten raw, but seen as inferior food to *kirīzi* urchins.

lexical item	**lang.**	**English equivalent**	**grouping**	**notes**
ḥádiyiḳ (pl. *ḥádiyuḳ*)	Sq	grunt (various spp.); yellowback grunt, dusky rubberlip, whitebarred rubberlip, African painted sweetlips, minstrel sweetlips, painted sweetlips, trout sweetlips; drum and croaker (various spp.); tiger-toothed croaker, Arabian Sea meagre, fusca drum	Haemulidae, Sciaenidae	While *náḳaḳ* grunts are long, slim fish with delicious flesh, *ḥádiyik* are broad fish of many sizes, types, and colours. This term is prototypically used for grunts, rubberlips, and sweetlips, but some people also use it for some drums and croakers because all of these fish make grunting noises. All *ḥádiyik* differ from *náḳaḳ* grunts, which also make grunting noises. Also *bōdiḥ*, *ḥśum*, *rígaḥ*, *ṭaláʿḳaḳ*.
ḥádiyiḳ di-ḥámham (pl. *ḥádiyuḳ di-ḥámham*)	Sq	sordid rubberlip	Haemulidae	Lit. ‘grunting *ḥádiyiḳ*’. Also *di-ḥámham*.
ḥaḏawr	H	grunt sp.	Haemulidae	
ḥaḏérmín	Sh	grunt sp.	Haemulidae	In the summer these fish often float ashore dead, or dying, and are eaten by cattle.
ḥagerén	B	cone snail spp.	shellfish	Not eaten. Played with as a spinning top. ArD *ʿābōd*.
ḥagerīt ḳśaʿt	B	unidentified fish sp.	(unknown)	Lit. ‘female slave of the *ḳśaʿt* grouper’.
ḥagerīt ṭówḳaʿ	B	whelk or frog shell spp.	shellfish	Lit. ‘female slave of the *ṭōḳaʿ*’. Medium sized, but smaller and darker than *ṭōḳaʿ* whelks or frog shells. Eaten.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḥagénút xumxiűt~*ḥajinót xumxiűt* (pl. *ḥajinítə xumxiűt*)	Sh	Indian scad, mackerel scad, golden trevally	Carangidae	Cf. ArD *xamxama*. Also *bū ʿayn*, *mselləbə*, *sīma*~*sīmé*~*sīméh*.
ḥagénút~*ḥajinót* (pl. *ḥajinítə*)	Sh	shrimp scad, yellowtail scad; common ponyfish, striped ponyfish	Carangidae, Leiognathidae	Scads also *mselləbə*, *rġa*. Ponyfish also *ēm ɛ-ṣúd*, *ṣāllət*, *ṯēt ɛ-rébrem*.
ḥagərīt lə-śəṭráx~*ḥagərīt əśəṭráx*~*ḥagərīt śəṭráx*	B	pilotfish, rainbow runner, barred trevally, black-banded trevally	Carangidae	Lit. ‘female slave of the greater amberjack’. Also *baġəmə*, *bert ərəšīd*, *ḳoršī*.
ḥagilélt	H	largespotted dart	Carangidae	Highly prized. Caught especially in February–March. The best bait is sardines or meat of rock lobsters or crabs. Imm. *šəbrēṣút*.
ḥagirīt ṯeráḥt (pl. *ḥagērtən ṯeráḥt*)~*ḥagirīt lə-ṯeráḥt* (pl. *ḥagērtən lə-ṯeráḥt*)	B	king soldier bream	Sparidae	Lit. ‘female slave of the *ṯeráḥt* sea bream’. Some people regard it as masculine and call it *ḥawgūr ṯeráḥt*~*ḥawgūr lə-ṯeráḥt* ‘male slave of the *ṯeráḥt* sea bream’. Sm. *kōfer*, lg. *fʿarə*, lg. m. *baʿlít əḏerwēt*. Also *ʿanəḳāb*. ArD *ṯeraḥah*.
ḥaglālə~*ḥaglōlə* (pl. *ḥagōlhil*)	Sq	largespotted dart, smallspotted pompano	Carangidae	Also *ḥangəlōlə*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḥajinót (pl. *ḥajinítə*)~ *ḥagénút*	Sh	shrimp scad, yellowtail scad	Carangidae	The pronunciation *ḥajinót* is from al-Ḥallāniyyāt. Also *mselləbə*, *rġa*.
ḥajinót xumxiűt (pl. *ḥajinítə xumxiűt*)~ *ḥagénút xumxiűt*	Sh	Indian scad, mackerel scad, golden trevally	Carangidae	Cf. ArD *xamxama*. The pronunciation *ḥajinót* is from al-Ḥallāniyyāt. Also *bū ʿayn*, *mselləbə*, *sīma~sīmé~sīméh*.
ḥaḳābə~ḥaḳībə	Sq	skipjack tuna	Scombridae	Cf. ArD *ḥaqībah*. Also *śérwəhe~śérwe*.
ḥalēt səmmān	M	bramble shark	sharks	Discarded when accidentally caught.
ḥálḥal~xálxal	Sq	grouper (various spp.); areolate grouper, brownmarbled grouper, brownspotted grouper, camouflage grouper, dot-dash grouper, dotted grouper, Malabar grouper, multispotted grouper, obliquebanded grouper, spottedback grouper, summan grouper, wavylined grouper, whitespotted grouper, strawberry hind, tomato hind	Serranidae	Central/Eastern dialects. Western dialects *xálxal*. Described as “reddish or dark-coloured, spotty and striped.” “Always present” around rocks. Caught on fishing line with any bait. Seen as good eating: the whole fish is edible, including the head and skin. Of the groupers, after *samāma~ samōmə*, which is the very best, *ḥálḥal~ xálxal*, *līhun*, and *ʿímə́hor* are seen as among the best for eating. Also *ber ʿímə́hor*, *énsəl*, *ʿílmə*, *ʿímə́hor*, *ḥáyhal*, *ʾōgihir*, *rodə́ḳ*, *twēnə*.
ḥalí səmmān	Sh	bramble shark	sharks	“Always present.” Not eaten, and regarded as useless. Discarded when accidentally caught. Also *sənnūrət*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḥalí səmmān	Sh	bowmouth guitarfish	guitarfish and wedgefish	While the liver is used medicinally, the rest is usually discarded. Also *ʿabédyət*, *bēḳārḳəb*.
ḥalḳém~*ḥalḳámmə* (pl. *ḥluḳum*)~*ḥarḳém*~*ḥarḳámmə* (pl. *ḥorúḳum*)	Sh	swimming crab (general term)	crustaceans	Found in lagoons.
ḥalḳém ɛ-rébrem~*ḥarḳém ɛ-rébrem* (pl. *ḥorúḳum ɛ-rébrem*)	Sh	swimming crab sp.	crustaceans	Lit. ‘swimming crab of the sea’. Swims on the surface of the sea.
ḥalḳém oxóʰr~*ḥarḳém oxóʰr* (pl. *ḥorúḳum oxóʰr*)	Sh	swimming crab sp.	crustaceans	Lit. ‘swimming crab of the lagoon’. Found in lagoons.
ḥallūma	K	king soldier bream (sm.); other seabream sp.	Sparidae	Small life stage. Med. *sanksar*, lg. *kōfar*.
ḥaluwlyúw (med.)	B	sardine-type shoaling fish (general term, med.)	Clupeidae or Engraulidae	Medium size or life stage of *ʿayd*~*ʿād* ‘sardine-type shoaling fish’.
ḥama ʒmāmō	K	Oman anenomefish	Pomacentridae	
ḥamáṣ	B	ladyfish (general term); lizardfish (general term)	Elopidae, Synodontidae	Ladyfish: Seen as unpleasantly soft-fleshed and not good eating. Also *ṣayd mxānīṭ*. Lizardfish: Described as “very bony.” ArD *ḥāsūm*, *abū laban*, *jamz al-baḥr*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḥamərét	B	seaweed sp.	algae	Fine green growth visible on intertidal rocks.
ḥamōyə~ḥamoʾwīyə (pl. *ḥaméʾe~ḥamáʿa*)	Sq	clam (general term); white-fleshed clam spp.	shellfish	Samḥa *ḥamáʿa*. Eaten.
ḥampōlaṣ	K	marine angelfish (general term); emperor angelfish, semicircle angelfish, yellowbar angelfish	Pomacanthidae	
ḥampōlaṣ ārabī	K	Jayakar's butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae	
ḥampōlaṣ šāʾin	K	common dolphinfish	Coryphaenidae	
ḥamsə~ḥōmis (pl. *áḥəmis*)	Sq	sea turtle (general term) (f.)	sea turtles	Female sea turtles of various species. Only females were desirable as food. Meat and fat made into *máḳšid* (see Appendix 2). The oil (*ṣīfə di-ḥamsə* or *ḥamʾī di-ḥamsə* 'rendered fat of the turtle') was drunk to relieve chest problems and treat poor eyesight. The oil was used for lighting. The shell was used as a water trough for livestock and as a pen for chickens, goat kids, and lambs.
ḥamsít (f.) (pl. *ḥaymústə*)	H	sea turtle (general term) (f.)	sea turtles	Female sea turtles of various species. Male *ḥōməs*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḥamsít (pl. *ḥwamməs*)	M	sea turtle (general term) (f.)	sea turtles	Female sea turtles of various species. Male *ḥōməs*.
ḥamśék (sgv. *ḥamśékt*, pl. *ḥāmśk~ḥũ̃śk*)	Sh	emperor (general term) (lg.); longface emperor	Lethrinidae	Large life stage, and on al-Ḥallāniyyāt also applied to medium life stage. Sm. life stage *ʿaṣēt*. Caught with crab meat or sardine bait. Plentiful in summer and fattest in the post-monsoon season. Seen as good eating and can safely be eaten by people who are "unwell or with a bad wound." Good as bait, for which it is descaled and its flesh is cut into strips. On al-Ḥallāniyyāt, it is preserved by salting and drying: the fish is left whole; it is gutted and cleaned, and the flesh is slashed and salted; it is kept for two days out of the sun, then sun-dried, turning frequently. Also *xaṭām*.
ḥamśékt	B	emperor (general term) (lg.); longface emperor	Lethrinidae	Large life stage. Also *ʿaṣāb*. ArD *ḥamšek*, *ḥámška*.
ḥamśēk (sgv. *ḥamśakt*)	M	emperor (general term) (lg.)	Lethrinidae	Large life stage. Sm. life stage *āṣəbīt*. Highly prized. Caught especially in February and March. The best bait is octopus. ArD *ḥámškeh*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḥanbəb	Sq	cowrie (general term)	shellfish	ˁAbd al-Kūri. Also *ḥīmbōbə*, *ḳaḥbōbə*.
ḥánfaṭ	Sq	cardinalfish (general term); flagtail (general term)	Apogonidae, Kuhliidae	Cardinalfish: “Always present” among rocks and coral, along with *kteb* and *ḥídiher* emperors; never found in sandy areas. Described as “all scales and spiny fins.” Comes to fish traps and to any bait, even a bare hook. Not liked as food and often discarded when caught. No good as bait. Flagtail: Described as “silvery, sometimes with bars along the side.” Seen as quite good eating.
ḥangəlōlə	Sq	largespotted dart, smallspotted pompano	Carangidae	Also *ḥaglālə*~*ḥaglōlə*.
ḥánkek (pl. *ḥínkok*)	Sq	hermit crab	crustaceans	Caught at night, or in deep shade in the daytime. The shell is broken open, head and pincers are discarded, and the rest is used as bait.
ḥanḳ	M	conch (general term), triton (general term)	shellfish	Eaten.
ḥanḳ (pl. *ḥanāḳ*~*aḥnāḳ*)	B	conch (general term), triton (general term)	shellfish	Eaten. Large shells used as dish to cook in or melt fish fat. Used for transporting fresh water. Used as a horn to signal the arrival of a trade boat.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḥanḳ (sgv. *ḥanšít*, pl. *ɛḥníḳ~ḥenúḳtə~ḥanuštə*)	Sh	conch (general term), triton (general term), large whelk (general term)	shellfish	
ḥanḳāt	B	conch (general term) (sm.), triton (general term) (sm.)	shellfish	Eaten. Smaller species or smaller life stage than *ḥanḳ*. Small shells used to feed liquids to babies.
ḥanḳít (sgv.) (pl. *ḥanúḳtə~ḥēnúḳtə*) *~ḥanšít* (sgv.) (pl. *ḥanúštə*)	H	conch (general term), triton (general term)	shellfish	Eaten. Boiled in seawater or roasted in hot embers. Much liked and seen as one of the best shellfish.
ḥánšə	Sq	conch (general term), triton (general term)	shellfish	Eaten. Used as a horn to signal the arrival of a trade boat or to announce the opening of the communal date-palm plantation to gleaners.
ḥanšə di-aṣābiʿ	Sq	spider conch sp.	shellfish	Lit. ‘*ḥanšə* with fingers’. Eaten.
ḥanšə širīfə	Sq	conch or triton sp.	shellfish	Lit. ‘slim *ḥanšə*’. Eaten.
ḥanšə ṭahāḳə	Sq	conch or triton sp.	shellfish	Lit. ‘smooth *ḥanšə*’. Eaten.
ḥanšít (sgv.) (pl. *ḥanúštə*)*~ḥanḳít* (sgv.) (pl. *ḥanúḳtə~ḥēnúḳtə*)	H	conch (general term), triton (general term)	shellfish	Eaten. Boiled in seawater or roasted in hot embers. Much liked and seen as one of the best shellfish.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḥanšyót (pl. *ḥnúšt*ə)	H	hermit crab	crustaceans	Used as bait.
ḥanśīʔo (pl. *ḥánśə*)	Sq	crab (general term)	crustaceans	The male is called *ḥanśīʿo míʔšer*, and the female is called *ḥanśīʿo giḥábo*.
ḥanśīʔo ʿábdəher	Sq	crab sp.	crustaceans	Samḥa. Lit. ‘blotched crab’. Large.
ḥanśīʔo ḥáwro	Sq	crab sp.	crustaceans	Lit. ‘dark-coloured crab’. Not usually eaten by islanders, but said to be eaten by others. Some say that in times of hunger, islanders would also eat it. Used as bait.
ḥanśīʔo ḥáwro di-rínhem	Sq	crab sp.	crustaceans	Lit. ‘dark-coloured crab of the sea’. This term refers to crabs that are more commonly eaten.
ḥanśīʔo ḳśébeb	Sq	fiddler crab (general term)	crustaceans	
ḥanśīʔo ḳśébeb ʿāfer	Sq	mud crab	crustaceans	Lit. ‘reddish rock crab’. Eaten. Used as bait.
ḥanśīʔo ḳśébeb di-málḳaz	Sq	fiddler crab sp.	crustaceans	Lit. ‘fiddler crab with (one large) claw’. Eaten by some people. Not used as bait. Large ones found in lagoons.
ḥanśīʿo di-rínhem	Sq	crab sp.	crustaceans	Lit. ‘sea crab’. Not usually eaten by islanders, but said to be eaten by others. Some say that in times of hunger, islanders would also eat it. Used as bait.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḥanśīʿo líbini	Sq	ghost crab	crustaceans	Lit. ‘pale-coloured crab’. Not eaten. Used as bait. Used medicinally to treat measles or whooping cough: it is crushed whole, cooked in sweet (fresh) water, and the water is given as a drink.
ḥárebo di-gēḥi	Sq	Arabian toothcarp	Cyprinodontidae	Lit. ‘mullet of the seasonal watercourse’. Seen as valueless.
ḥarērnút	Sh	damselfish and clownfish (general term); slender ponyfish	Pomacentridae, Leiognathidae	Damselfish and clownfish: Grow fat in the monsoon months; in the summer they often float ashore dead, or dying, and are eaten by cattle; also *ʿaskíd*.
ḥarínút	Sh	pinkear emperor, spangled emperor	Lethrinidae	ArD *ḥamšak*.
ḥarḳēm l-ərawnə~ harḳáwm l-ərawnə	B	swimming crab sp.	crustaceans	Lit. ‘*ḥarḳēm~harḳáwm* crab of the sea’. Found out at sea.
ḥarḳēm lə-xar~ harḳáwm lə-xar	B	swimming crab sp.	crustaceans	Lit. *‘ḥarḳēm~harḳáwm* crab of brackish water’. Eaten by some people. Found in lagoons.
ḥarḳém~ḥarḳámmə (pl. *ḥorúḳum*)*~ḥalḳém~ ḥalḳámmə* (pl. *ḥluḳum*)	Sh	swimming crab (general term)	crustaceans	Found in lagoons.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḥarḳúmma	M	swimming crab (general term)	crustaceans	Found in lagoons.
ḥarśót (pl. *ḥarśí*)	Sh	crab (general term)	crustaceans	Used as bait: legs are broken off at the upper joint, then the crab is kept in a rock pool until needed. Each crab provides four pieces of bait: each half of the body, and the upper leg joints of each side.
ḥarśót ḥārót	Sh	crab sp.	crustaceans	Lit. ‘dark-coloured crab’. Greenish-brown.
ḥarśót līnít	Sh	ghost crab	crustaceans	Lit. ‘pale-coloured crab’.
ḥaṣwayr	M	longnose trevally	Carangidae	Also *ṣāllət*.
ḥašwīš	B	grouper sp.	Serranidae	Cf. ArD *ḥašwīš*. GAr *hāmūr*, *sammān*.
ḥaśyót (pl. *ḥayśí*)	H	crab (general term)	crustaceans	
ḥaśyót ʿaferōt (pl. *ḥáyśi ʿófer*)	H	crab sp.	crustaceans	Lit. ‘reddish-coloured crab’. Not eaten. Used as bait, especially in the monsoon months.
ḥaśyót əlbinít (pl. *ḥayśí ləbōn*)	H	ghost crab	crustaceans	Lit. ‘pale-coloured crab’. Not eaten. Used as bait, especially in the monsoon months.
ḥaśyót ḥāwərút (pl. *ḥáyśi ḥāwer*)	H	rock crab	crustaceans	Lit. ‘dark-coloured crab’. Not eaten. Used as bait.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḥáṭəhan	Sq	crimson snapper, deepwater longtail red snapper; threadfin bream (general term); Arabian monocle bream, dotted bream, rosy dwarf monocle bream, whitecheek monocle bream	Lutjanidae, Nemipteridae	Snappers: Also *ʿándaḳa*, *ʿāfer*, *ṭáʿamə*. Breams: Bottom-dwelling, and "always present" around rocks. Rarely come close inshore. Never grow very big. Easily caught with any bait, even the flesh of its own kind or with a bare hook. Seen as quite good eating, but caught for home consumption only, as there is no market demand. Also *ṣáraʿa*~*ṣéreʿe*.
ḥawgūr aṣáyd~*ḥawjūr aṣáyd*	H	drum/croaker (general term)	Sciaenidae	Lit. 'slave of the fish'. The best bait is shellfish. Said to be tough, and is not popular as food. Also *ṣéref*.
ḥawgūr əl-hōmer	B	bigeye (general term)	Priacanthidae	Lit. 'slave of the *hōmer* grouper'. Not usually eaten. Also *kə́ti šbaḥ*.
ḥawm (pl. *aḥwām*~*ḥāmōtən*)	B	whelk spp.	shellfish	Large. Eaten. This term also refers to seashells in general.
ḥáyhal (pl. *ḥayéʾhil*)	Sq	grouper (various spp.); banded grouper, dotted grouper, epaulet grouper, greasy grouper, obliquebanded grouper, orangespotted grouper, spinycheek grouper, whiteblotch grouper, yellow grouper, strawberry hind	Serranidae	These groupers, which generally have large spots or blotches, are described as "blotched and greenish." Also *énsəl*, *ḥálḥal*~*xálxal*, *ḥáyhal ʿaféro*, *ʿímməhor*, *samāma*~*samōmə*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḥáyhal ʿaféro	Sq	orangespotted grouper	Serranidae	Lit. ‘reddish *ḥáyhal* grouper’. Also *ḥálḥal*~*xálxal*, *ḥáyhal*, *ʿímәhor*.
ḥáyhim (dim. *ḥowhīmo*)	Sq	sea snake (general term) or snake eel (general term)	sea snakes (Hydrophiinae) or snake eels (Ophichthidae)	ʿAbd al-Kūri, Samḥa. Identification as sea snakes vs snake eels is uncertain. Greatly feared. Also *bəkīli*.
ḥaykík (pl. *ḥaykɛ̄k*)	B	hermit crab	crustaceans	Used as bait. Fishermen say, *yerśōś ḥaykík wə-waḳtēn yətoh aḳalfāt* ‘the hermit crabs crawl along and sometimes they eat away at the caulking [of wooden boats]’.
ḥayḳín~*ḥayšín* (pl. *ḥayšón*)	Sh	topshell spp.	shellfish	Large. Eaten.
ḥáynkek (pl. *ḥínkok*~*ḥáynkuk*~*ḥaynkíkəhān*)	Sq	hermit crab	crustaceans	Samḥa. Used as bait.
ḥayr (pl. *ḥēr*)	B	cowrie spp.	shellfish	Lit. ‘donkey’. Shell is large and brown.
ḥayśōt (pl. *ḥayśí*)~*ḥēśyót*	B	crab (general term)	crustaceans	Cf. ArD *ḥéši*. Stomach contents of black crabs were used medicinally, applied to infected wounds, and eaten to treat a persistent cough.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḥayṭ	Sq	bronzestriped grunt, striped grunt	Haemulidae	Lit. ‘stripe’. Also *bōdiḥ*, *di-ḥayāṭa*.
ḥazāzi	B	blacktip reef shark, blacktip shark (general term), blacktip shark (med.), smoothtooth blacktip shark	sharks	Also *śḥaṭát~śḥaṭít*, *gehərét*, *bilʿayd*, *fidīm*. Blacktip shark and blacktip reef shark sm. *xammīn*, *gərēnīyə*, *bəḳāni*, *ʿaḳlūl~mʿāḳlūl*, *baʿl yirdēm*, med.–sm. *bilʿáyd*, *mēbʿar*, med. *ḥazāzi*, lg. *ḏəmāwi*, v. lg. *baʿl miśḳōḳ*. Smoothtooth blacktip shark imm. *xammīn*. Considered the fourth largest type of shark (after *sēhəm*, *ribīʿi* and *fidīm*). Eaten; flesh, fins, and liver are all considered excellent. Along with the fins of *fidīm*, *ḏəmāwi*, *yəbābə~yəbə́bət* and *sēhəm*, these fins get the best price. Blacktip shark has 10 to 12 young in the winter at the time of the *ləḥēmer* star season (Nov.–Dec.). Smoothtooth blacktip shark is said to arrive pregnant and has two young at a time, also at the time of the *ləḥēmer* star season. Falls into the *mansūf*, *maṭlūṭ*, *marbūʿ* trade categories (cf. those entries).

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḥazāzi	M	blacktip shark, bull shark	sharks	Also *ḏəmāwi*, *fīdīm*, *yəbāba*. The names *ḥazāzi* and *ḏəmāwi* sometimes interchangeable. Blacktip shark sm. *gərēnīyə*, med. *mēbʿar*. Bull shark described as similar to *yūbāt* 'sandbar shark'. ArD *yabāba*.
ḥāgirít	Sh	cone snail spp.	shellfish	Not eaten.
ḥāgūr l-ərēḵyət	B	bramble shark	sharks	Lit. 'male slave of the *rēḵyət* shark'. Also *sənnōrət*, *sənnōrət l-ərawnə*.
ḥālamō	K	seabream sp.	Sparidae	
ḥām ḏə-sīźōb	M	surgeonfish sp.	Acanthuridae	Lit. 'mother of the rabbitfish'. ArD *farḍ*, *sīsān al-ġubbah*.
ḥāmi~*ḥāmīt* (pl. *ḥāmōtən*)	B	clam	shellfish	White-fleshed. Eaten. Boiled in seawater or roasted in hot embers. Also *ṯḥāś*.
ḥāser ḳayd	B	twobar seabream (sm.)	Sparidae	Small life stage of *kētəb*, *kōfer*, *ṣīrór*.
ḥāsún~*ḥāsúm*	Sh	silver sillago; lizardfish (general term)	Sillaginidae, Synodontidae	Cf. ArD *ḥāṣūn*. Lizardfish: Salalah *ḥāsūm*; also *bəkšīrét*, *təmsáḥ*, ArD *ḥāsūm*, *abū laban*, *jamz al-baḥr*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḥāsūn~ḥāsūm	M	lizardfish (general term)	Synodontidae	Salalah *ḥāsūm*. ArD *ḥāsūm*, *abū laban*, *jamz al-baḥr*.
ḥāśi (pl. *ḥāśún*)	Sh	topshell spp.	shellfish	Large. Eaten. Common in shell middens. Syn. *baʿl ãʕóṣəb*.
ḥāṣīn	Sh	electric ray (general term)	stingrays and relatives	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt. Lit. ‘numb, numbing’. Also *nīḳəś*, *ţyoḳət*, *rībəṣ*.
ḥāṣīn	Sq	electric ray (general term)	stingrays and relatives	Also *ḳáriyaš*.
ḥāwer	Sq	striped eel catfish	Plotosidae	Lit. ‘dark-coloured’. This is the most common name for this fish. Poor as bait, “even worse than bristleworm,” used only if nothing else available. Its venomous spines can cause pain as severe as a scorpion sting. Said to be all tiny bones, and not eaten. Also *di-láḥyi*, *məšuwḥálihin*, *məšuwḥálihin di-láḥyi*.
ḥāwəlīn (pl. *ḥāwəlénət*)~*hōwəlīn*	B	Calliostomatidae topshell spp.	shellfish	Large. Eaten. Boiled in seawater or roasted in hot embers.
ḥéder	H	grouper (general term, imm.)	Serranidae	Not highly regarded as food.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḥedḥēd	B	sea urchin sp.	echinoderms	Dark-coloured. The gonads are eaten raw, and said to stain the mouth red. Spines were broken off and inserted into a fresh piercing in the earlobe and other external parts of the ear or nose to keep it open or to re-open a piercing that has become infected and closed over; the spine was left in situ for 1–2 weeks and then replaced with a metal ring.
ḥedḥēd	Sh	sea urchin sp.	echinoderms	Not eaten.
ḥéḏi (pl. *aḥḏēt*)~*ḥéṣi* (pl. *aḥṣēt*)	Sh	giant squid	cephalopods	
ḥendīt~*ḥindiyōt* (pl. *ḥendéytən*)	B	giant squid	cephalopods	Seen as capable of killing a person. There is a story of one found washed up alive that was killed by “ramming sardines up its nose.”
ḥerbīt	Sh	wolf herring (general term); blackfin wolf herring, Dorab wolf herring	Chirocentridae	Also *sélfeġ*. Excellent as bait.
ḥerəwīt	B	wolf herring (general term); blackfin wolf herring, Dorab wolf herring	Chirocentridae	Excellent as bait. Also *səfəlíj*~*sáfəlig*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḥerḥerót (pl. *ḥerḥīr*)	H	grunt (general term); grunt (med., general term)	Haemulidae	Refers in general to grunts, including rubberlips and sweetlips, and in particular the medium life stage. Small stage *xśēm*, large stage *gídəbi*.
ḥerśerés	B	whiptail stingray (general term); pink whipray; other whipray spp.	stingrays and relatives	Its tail was used as a file or saw.
ḥeṣwáyn	H	bigeye scad	Carangidae	Also *bū ʿayn*, *ḳeṣʿáyr ḥowr*.
ḥéṣi (pl. *aḥṣēt*)~*ḥéḏi* (pl. *aḥḏēt*)	Sh	giant squid	cephalopods	
ḥeymīt~*ḥīmīt*	H	striped eel catfish	Plotosidae	Many people will not eat this fish.
ḥeyṣén~*ḥīṣēn*	H	electric ray (general term)	stingrays and relatives	Lit. ‘numbing’. Generally not eaten.
ḥēmis	K	sea turtle (general term)	sea turtles	Cf. GAr *ḥamīs*.
ḥēśyót~*ḥayśōt* (pl. *ḥayśí*)	B	crab (general term)	crustaceans	Cf. ArD *ḥéši*. Stomach contents of black crabs were used medicinally, applied to infected wounds, and eaten to treat a persistent cough.
ḥəbyōt (pl. *ḥabí*)	B	olive shell (olive snail)	shellfish	Not eaten.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḥəddə	M	whitecheek shark	sharks	Also *tīmīt*. Trade term *mənsūfah*.
ḥədḥayd	M	sea urchin sp.	echinoderms	
ḥəḏi (pl. *aḥḏēt*)	M	giant squid	cephalopods	
ḥərbīt	M	wolf herring (general term); blackfin wolf herring, Dorab wolf herring	Chirocentridae	Excellent as bait.
ḥárəbo~ḥárébo	Sq	mullet (general term); bluespot mullet, falcatefin mullet, flathead grey mullet, fringelip mullet, greenback mullet, largescale mullet, longarm mullet, Otomebora mullet, squaretail mullet, thicklip mullet	Mugilidae	"Always present" inshore, and in lagoons where it comes to spawn. Very wary so it can be hard to catch: best netted with large-mesh cast nets. Children learn to fish by setting small traps in lagoons with bristleworm or hermit crab bait for these and *ʿáftəm* sea chubs. Caught for home consumption only; no market demand. Seen as good eating, but causes sickness in some areas of the island. GAr *biyáḥ*.
ḥəwēn	B	moray eel (general term)	Muraenidae	Cf. ArD *ḥewīn*. ArD also *nimr al-baḥr*.
ḥəwēn	M	moray eel (general term)	Muraenidae	
ḥɛśyūt (pl. *ḥīśay*)	M	crab (general term)	crustaceans	

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḥēfi	Sq	blacktip reef shark	sharks	Seen as dangerous. In the days of dugout canoes, these were among the most commonly caught sharks. They were caught with hook and line. Still one of the main shark types that people fish for. Also *dígil*, *helkə*, *śāṣə~śēṣé*.
ḥfoš	Sq	sea cucumber	echinoderms	Lit. 'rapacious, greedy'. Eaten. Cooked in fresh water, which is then discarded, and cooked again in fresh water or milk. Then, it is gutted and eaten in slices cut cross-wise. In recent years, dried for sale.
ḥídəher~ḥádher	Sq	pinkear emperor, spangled emperor	Lethrinidae	"Always present" out at sea. Sardines are the best bait for fishing line and fish traps; it is said to only take bait in sandy-bottomed areas. Seen as good eating, and fishermen are always glad to catch one. Described as "a good big fish that holds salt well." One of the *gyaḥš* fish (see 'Fish Types', p. 159); salted and dried to make *kánda* (see Appendix 2). Also *fṣáḥan*, *ḥídəher di-síləhul*, *kteb~kētəb*. ArD *ḥamšak*, *xōḏeyr*.
ḥídəher di-síləhul	Sq	pinkear emperor	Lethrinidae	Also *ḥádher~ḥídəher*, *kteb~kētəb*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḥilbit	K	broomtail wrasse	Labridae	
ḥílihin~di-ḥílihin	Sq	topshell spp.	shellfish	Eaten.
ḥillē	K	shrimp scad	Carangidae	
ḥinášə gīm	Sq	conch or triton sp.	shellfish	Smaller species. The word *ḥinášə* is a diminutive form of *ḥanšə* ‘conch, triton’. Eaten.
ḥindiyōt~ḥendīt (pl. *ḥendéytən*)	B	giant squid	cephalopods	Seen as capable of killing a person. There is a story of one found washed up alive that was killed by “ramming sardines up its nose.”
ḥínḳəhon	Sq	snapper (various spp.); blubberlip snapper, emperor snapper, humphead snapper, humpback red snapper, Malabar blood snapper	Lutjanidae	Bottom-dwelling, and “always present” around coral reefs; never close inshore and never in lagoons. Plentiful along the south coast. Easy to catch: comes to a fishing line left on the sea bottom with any bait, even flesh of its own kind. Also *ʿāfer*, *ḥínḳəhon di-jəmbáḥa~ḥínḳəhon di-jənbáḥa*, *jəmbáḥa~jənbáḥa*, *ḳašbērə~ḳašmērə*, *ḳeśərə́bo*, *ḳənáṭirihin*, *zēkə~zɜ̄kə*.
ḥínḳəhon di-jəmbáḥa~ḥínḳəhon di-jənbáḥa	Sq	humphead snapper	Lutjanidae	Also *ʿāfer*, *ḥínḳəhon*, *ḳeśərə́bo*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḥīmbōbə	Sq	cowrie (general term)	shellfish	Also *ḥanbəb*, *ḳaḥbōbə*.
ḥīmīt~ḥeymīt	H	striped eel catfish	Plotosidae	Many people will not eat this fish.
ḥīṣān	Sh	butterfly ray (general term)	stingrays and relatives	Also *ṯyoḳət*, *ṯyoḳət līnit*, *sfen*, *kedwə*.
ḥīṣēn~ḥeyṣén	H	electric ray (general term)	stingrays and relatives	Lit. ‘numbing’. Generally not eaten.
ḥōbēt (pl. *ḥawbɛ́ʿ*)	H	cowrie (general term)	shellfish	Lit. ‘crawler’. Not eaten.
ḥōbəl ʿajūz	H	grouper sp.	Serranidae	Lit. ‘old woman’s hair-binder’.
ḥōmer	B	Malabar blood snapper, mangrove snapper	Lutjanidae	Lit. ‘reddish’. Also *bišḥét*, *zik*.
ḥōmər	M	purplespot bigeye	Priacanthidae	Cf. Ar. ‘reddish’. Also *āfīrōr~ʿafīrōr*.
ḥōmər	Sh	snapper (various spp.); crimson snapper, humpback red snapper, Malabar blood snapper	Lutjanidae	Lit. ‘reddish’. On al-Ḥallāniyyāt, it is preserved by salting and drying: the fish is left whole; it is gutted and cleaned, and the flesh is slashed and salted; it is kept for two days out of the sun, then sun-dried, turning frequently. Also *jmal~gəmál*, *merēt*, *saʿd ʿófer*.
ḥōməs (pl. *ḥaymústə*)	H	sea turtle (general term) (m.)	sea turtles	Male sea turtles of various species. Female *ḥamsít*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḥōməs (pl. *ḥwammməs*)	M	sea turtle (general term) (m.)	sea turtles	Male sea turtles of various species. Female *ḥamsít*.
ḥōmis~ḥamsə (pl. *áḥəmis*)	Sq	sea turtle (general term) (f.)	sea turtles	Female sea turtles of various species. Only females were desirable as food. Meat and fat are made into *máḳšid* (see Appendix 2). The oil (*ṣīfə di-ḥamsə* or *ḥamʾī di-ḥamsə* 'rendered oil of the turtle') was drunk to relieve chest problems and treat poor eyesight. The oil was used for lighting. The shell was used as a water trough for livestock and as a pen for chickens, goat kids, and lambs. Male *ʿábəhan*.
ḥȭt (pl. *ḥũ̄yə*)~*ḥūyɛ̃̄t* (pl. *ḥɔ̃̄i*)	Sh	cowrie (general term)	shellfish	Not eaten. Different sizes are called 'donkey', 'cow', 'calf', 'ram', 'sheep', etc. Larger species are used to rub dried fat into a paste, which is then stored in a horn and used to wax thread. Also *faḥeré*, *žīrét*.
ḥōt ɛ-rémnem	Sh	sea snake (general term) or snake eel (general term)	sea snakes (Hydrophiinae) or snake eels (Ophichthidae)	Lit. 'sea snake'. Identification as sea snakes vs snake eels is uncertain. This may refer especially to larger species. The general term *ḥōt* also refers to a certain grouping of large land snakes. Also *ġuṣ́ət ɛ-rémnem~ġīṣ́ít ɛ-rémnem*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḥōt ɛ-rémnem	Sh	snake eel (general term)	Ophichthidae	Also *ġuṣ́ət ɛ-rémnem~ġīṣ́ít ɛ-rémnem*.
ḥsiyīt	H	drum/croaker sp.	Sciaenidae	Also *māyə*, *mwāyə*.
ḥsūni	B	bigeye thresher	sharks	Cf. ArD *ḥsayni* ‘fox’. Sm. *mēbˁar*. Also *sənnōrət~sənnōrət l-ərawnə*. Seen as useless.
ḥšok	Sh	hermit crab	crustaceans	Used as bait.
ḥśōbə (pl. *ḥśōyub*)	Sq	coral (general term)	corals	Central/Eastern dialects. Also used to refer to dead coral and coral rag. Also *aḥśébə*, *xśōbə*.
ḥśum	Sq	blackspotted rubberlip, painted sweetlips	Haemulidae	Described as “spotted and usually quite small.” “Always present” around rocks and coral reefs. Mostly caught in fish traps, but sometimes comes to fishing line with sardine bait. Also *fíliyis*, *ḥádiyiḳ*, *ḳárdef*. GAr *mubazzar*.
ḥums (sgv. *ḥəmsít~ḥumst*, pl. *ḥeyū́stə*)	Sh	sea turtle (general term) (f.)	sea turtles	Female sea turtles of various species. Seen as forbidden eating by many since “they live both on the land and in the sea,” but they are eaten by hungry people.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḥūyɛ̃̄t (pl. *ḥɔ̃̄i*)~*ḥȭt* (pl. *ḥũ̄yə*)	Sh	cowrie (general term)	shellfish	Not eaten. Different sizes are called 'donkey', 'cow', 'calf', 'ram', 'sheep', etc. Larger species are used to rub dried fat into a paste, which is then stored in a horn and used to wax thread. Also *faḥeré*, *z̃īrét*.
ídʔḥan~*ídˤhan*	Sq	wrasse (general term); cigar wrasse, humphead wrasse, red-breasted wrasse, triple-tail wrasse	Labridae	"Always present" around rocks. Readily come to fish traps and sometimes to fishing line. Not used as bait because valued as food and said to taste better than parrotfish. The liver, which is considered very good, is cooked slowly and mixed with cooked flesh. Also *mišḥālə*. Immature life stage *mišḥuwḥálihin*.
idbəhīyo~*idbīyə*~*idbīyo*	Sq	keyhole limpet	shellfish	ˤAbd al-Kūri *idbīyə*, Samḥa *idbīyo*. Eaten. Important food in the monsoon months.
idəfén	H	eightbar grouper (trade)	Serranidae	Salalah. Trade term. Also *ḳelhōzi*.
ijór (pl. *ɛjirít*)	Sh	cone snail spp.	shellfish	Not eaten. Played with as a spinning top.
ikídəhən	Sq	squid sp.	cephalopods	Reddish. Easily startled. Refers to immature squid or small types.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
íləhe	Sq	cowrie spp.	shellfish	Lit. ‘cow’.
imbē~umbē	K	grouper sp.	Serranidae	
imīrə	Sq	seaweed sp.	algae	ʿAbd al-Kūri. Grazed by turtles in the waters around the island.
inmirít~inbirít~nəbrít	Sh	moray eel (general term) (f.)	Muraenidae	These species are seen as “female;” the “males” are *ʿaríf~ʿayróf* moray eels. Less feared than “male” species. It is seen as shameful to eat any moray eel.
innānē	K	honeycomb stingray	stingrays and relatives	
írəḥe~éyrḥe~érəḥe	Sq	African pompano, snubnose pompano; butterfish (general term)	Carangidae, Stromateidae	Seen as excellent eating. Pompano: Found inshore and in lagoons where it comes to spawn. Comes to fishing line with bristleworm or hermit crab bait, and caught in cast nets when young. Out at sea it grows to a good size. Also *gəmal*, *məḳáref*, *šīṭémə*.
irjóḥ (pl. *erabjaḥ*)	Sh	fusca drum	Sciaenidae	Also *ṣarf*.
iśirír (pl. *iśirór*)	Sh	topshell spp.	shellfish	Eaten.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
iṯˁáyl	Sh	shark (med. spp., general term); zebra shark, longtail carpetshark; other shark spp.	sharks	Lit. ‘fox’. This term refers to medium-sized shark (*lxim*) spp. which are rarely eaten, such as *timīt*. The immature stage of zebra shark is striped, and the mature stage is spotted. Larger than *síbəli*. “Always present.” Also *iṯˁáyl ɛ-rɛmnəm, ēxant lxim*. Cf. *grēnít~gərēnīyə*.
iṯˁayl~īṯayl	M	longtail carpetshark, grey nurse shark, zebra shark	sharks	Lit. ‘fox’. Described as having short, prickly teeth. Also *iṯˁayl ḏ-ərawrəm~īṯayl ḏ-ərawrəm*.
iṯˁayl ḏ-ərawrəm~īṯayl ḏ-ərawrəm	M	longtail carpetshark, grey nurse shark, zebra shark	sharks	Lit. ‘sea fox’. Also *iṯˁayl~īṯayl*. Described as having short, prickly teeth.
iṯˁáyl ɛ-rɛmnəm	Sh	shark (med. spp., general term); zebra shark, longtail carpetshark; other shark spp.	sharks	Lit. ‘sea fox’. This term refers to medium-sized shark (*lxim*) spp. which are rarely eaten, such as *túmmə*. The immature stage of zebra shark is striped, and the mature stage is spotted. Larger than *síbəli*. “Always present.” Rarely eaten. Also *iṯˁáyl*. ArD *ḥusayni*. Also *ʾárṣi*.
iṯˁéyl	Sh	unidentified fish sp.	(unknown)	Lit. ‘fox’. Described as slim and white.
iṯˁeyl (pl. *iṯábˁal*)	Sh	whelk or cerith spp.	shellfish	Lit. ‘fox’. Eaten.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
īfē	K	milk shark (lg.)	sharks	Small stage. Lg. stage *tirxēnit*.
īs̃íṭ	Sh	grouper (various spp.); greasy grouper, longtooth grouper, potato grouper, speckled grouper, spinycheek grouper, halfspotted hind, tomato hind	Serranidae	Seen as excellent eating and good enough to offer a guest. Also *hōmər*, *hōmər gíśˤan*, *ḳirˤán*, *meśróṭ*, *wāḳiṭ*.
īṭayl ḏ-ərawrəm~iṭˤayl ḏ-ərawrəm	M	longtail carpetshark, grey nurse shark, zebra shark	sharks	Lit. ‘sea fox’. Also *iṭˤayl~īṭayl*. Described as having short, prickly teeth.
jaˤbobít	Sh	skipjack tuna	Scombridae	Also *ḏ̣álˤa~ḏ̣álaˤa*, *jēḏ̣ər~gēḏ̣ər*. ArD *ḥaqībah*.
jaˤfúr	Sh	cardinalfish sp.; bigeye (general term)	Apogonidae, Priacanthidae	Cardinalfish: Al-Ḥallāniyyāt. Also *gaˤfúr*. Bigeye: Also *ēm ε-ṣúd*.
jaġbib	K	unidentified fish sp.	(unknown)	
jáḥerə~géherə	H	blacktip reef shark	sharks	
jaydar	K	yellowfin tuna	Scombridae	Cf. ArD.
jārid	K	kawakawa (lg.)	Scombridae	Large life stage. Sm. *xlēsī*.
jārid fārsī	K	striped bonito	Scombridae	

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
jāwar	K	large sea turtle sp.	sea turtles	
jēdéb~gēḏéb	H	chub mackerel, blue mackerel	Scombridae	Also *ḍélʿeh~ḍálʿa, zibb al-ʿabīd*. ArD *bāġah, zibb al-ʿabīd*.
jēdəb~gēdəb~gídəb	Sq	Indian scad, shrimp scad; blue mackerel, chub mackerel	Carangidae, Scombridae	Scads: Seen as good eating. Now tinned on the mainland. Good as bait. Mackerels: Also *bū ḳalāḳil*.
jēḏər (pl. *jeḏərítə*)~ *gēḏər* (pl. *geḏərítə*)	Sh	albacore, kawakawa, Indian mackerel, big-eye tuna, frigate tuna, long-tailed tuna, skipjack tuna, yellowfin tuna	Scombridae	Cf. ArD *jēḏer~yēḏer*. Imm. *maʿdūd*. Also *bāġa, bū ʿayn, bū ḍəlīʿa, ḍálʿa~ḍálaʿa, ferḥēdūd, gēdər, jaʿbobít, jēḏər bū ġus, jēḏər bū ḥmad, sehwə~sahwah, śerbób, śérwi*. Some of these fish types also ArD *bāġah, ḍalāʿa*, skipjack tuna ArD *ḥaqībah*.
jēḏər bū ġus	Sh	yellowfin tuna	Scombridae	Also *jēḏər~gēḏər*.
jēḏər bū ḥmad	Sh	albacore, chub mackerel	Scombridae	Lit. ‘*jēḏər* of Hamad’s father’. Imm. *maʿdūd*. Also *bū ʿayn, ḍálʿa~ḍálaʿa, jēḏər~gēḏər, ḳarʿáyb~məḳarʿáyb, sehwə~sahwah, sīma~sīmé~sīméh, zibb al-ʿabīd*.
jēm	Sh	giant sea catfish	Ariidae	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt. Also *gēm*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
jəbēba~gəbēba~ yəbābə (pl. *yəbābóntə*)	Sh	smoothhound (general term); Arabian smoothhound, oceanic whitetip shark, blacktip shark, bull shark, oceanic whitetip shark, smoothtooth blacktip shark, dusky shark, sandbar shark	sharks	Cf. ArD *yabāba*. This is a wide-ranging term that applies to many shark types. Larger than *rbīʿi*, and has a short blunt head. Flesh, liver, and fins all highly valued. Falls into the *mənsūf, məṭlūṯ, mərbūʿ* trade categories (cf. those entries). “Always present.” Also *rbīʿi*, *bū ḥanákə~bū ḥanēka~bū ḥnēk~bū ḥnak*, *fīdīm*, *ḏəmēwi*. The use of the term *yəbābə* for oceanic whitetip shark is from al-Ḥallāniyyāt.
jəmál~gəmál	Sh	king soldier bream (lg. m.); humphead snapper, humpback red snapper (lg.)	Sparidae, Lutjanidae	Lit. ‘camel’, and called this when its hump is well-developed. King soldier bream: Large life stage, male, of *baʿlít e-núź*, *feráḥt*, *sīyə*, *ṭeráḥa*. Also *jũ̃l*. ArD *jamal~gamal*. Snappers: Large life stage of some *ḥōmər*, *merēt*. Plentiful in monsoon months. Caught with sardine bait. Seen as good eating.
jəmal~gə́məl	H	king soldier bream (lg. m.)	Sparidae	Lit. ‘camel’, and called this when its hump is well-developed. Large life stage, male, of *miryít~mēryət*, *ṭeráḥa*. ArD *jamal~gamal*.
jəmbáḥa~jənbáḥa	Sq	humpback red snapper	Lutjanidae	Also *ḥínḳəhon*, *ḳənáṭirihin*.
jidbīn	H	trevally sp.	Carangidae	

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
jīnéf	H	grouper sp.	Serranidae	
jmēs	K	hammerhead (med., general term); scalloped hammerhead (med.), smooth hammerhead (med.), bigeye hound shark (med.)	sharks	Medium life stage. Sm. stage *čūk jmēs*, lg. stage *jubbē*.
jubbē	K	hammerhead (lg., general term); scalloped hammerhead (lg.), smooth hammerhead (lg.), bigeye hound shark (lg.)	sharks	Large life stage. Sm. stage *čūk jmēs*, med. stage *jmēs*.
jurbaḥ	K	unidentified fish sp.	(unknown)	
jũ̄l	Sh	king soldier bream (lg. m.)	Sparidae	Lit. ‘camel’, and called this when its hump is well-developed. Large life stage, male, of *baʿlít e-núź*, *feráḥt*, *sīyə*, *ṯeráḥa*. Also *jəmal~gəmal*. ArD *jamal~gamal*.
kam rubʾ	K	slender grouper	Serranidae	
kanʾad	K	Indo-Pacific king mackerel, narrowbarred Spanish mackerel, wahoo (med.–lg.)	Scombridae	Cf. ArD. Medium–large life stage. Sm. *xubbaṭ*, med.–sm. *maẓāraq*, lg. *maysānī*.
kassāra mʿādin	B	twobar seabream (lg.)	Sparidae	Large life stage of *kētəb*, *kōfer*, *ṣīrór*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
kawb	M	lemon shark, sicklefin lemon shark, grey nurse shark, grey reef shark	sharks	Lit. ‘dog, wolf’. The flesh is considered good, but there is no demand for its liver or fins. Also *śaṣyət~šaṣyət*, *šīṣa*, *swaydūr*, *iṯˁayl~īṯayl*, *iṯˁayl ḏ-ərawrəm~īṯayl ḏ-ərawrəm*.
kārabō	K	dolphin (general term); Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin	cetaceans	Cf. Bl. *karābu*, Mn. *karrābu*.
kāraraġ	K	unidentified fish sp.	(unknown)	
kāsal	K	sardine-type shoaling fish (general term, sm.)	Clupeidae	These shoaling fish are smaller than *ūmat* sardine-type fish.
kāsal xālalin	K	sardine-type shoaling fish sp.	Clupeidae	Small.
kḏeréft (pl. *kḏērəf*)	B	mullet (general term) (sm.); threadfin (general term); blackspot threadfin	Mugilidae, Polynemidae	Mullet: Small life stage of *duˁéyr*. Med. *duˁéyr*, lg. *ˁayyāf*. Found in the sea and sometimes in lagoons. ArD *biyáḥ*, *faḳeḏīl*. Threadfin: Also *śəbəṭéni*. ArD *giḍəfeh*.
kḏəráft	M	mullet (general term) (sm.)	Mugilidae	Small life stage of *duwayr~duʾayr*. Med. *duwayr~duʾayr*, lg. *kəršay*.
kédwə	M	butterfly ray (general term); manta ray (sm., general term)	stingrays and relatives	Cf. *ṭabbawḳət*, *fanáṭṭi*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
kedwə (pl. *kədóh*)	Sh	butterfly ray (general term), manta ray (general term); banded eagle ray, spotted eagle ray/ocellated eagle ray	stingrays and relatives	Also *ṯyoḳət*, *ber ḥāṣen*, *ṯyoḳət līnit*, *ḥīśān*, *sfen*, *kedwə*.
kenzerēt~kenzerōt	B	seaweed (general term)	algae	Refers to seaweed when washed ashore.
ker~karr	M	whale shark	sharks	Not eaten.
kerāši	B	robust silverside; other silverside sand smelt spp.	Atherinidae	One of the smaller sardine-type fish (see ‘Fish Types’, p. 159). Arrives in shoals in winter. Sometimes also found in lagoons. Also *dəmlēḳ~dəmlīḳ*, *gináʿ*, *lōfax*.
kerṭíb (pl. *kerṭób*)	Sh	sponge or sea squirt (general term)	other invertebrates	
kerṭíf	H	sordid rubberlip; other grunt, rubberlip, or sweetlips spp.	Haemulidae	
kerṭíf	Sh	sordid rubberlip	Haemulidae	Also *xśim*.
kerṭīb	B	swimming crab sp.	crustaceans	Similar to the *ḥarḳáwm* ‘swimming crab sp.’ but is pale-coloured with spiny prickles on its back. Described saying, *kərṭīb baʿl əmṭáwʿan* ‘the *kərṭīb* has spines’. This term also refers to certain types of sea squirts and sponges.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
kerṭīb (pl. *kerṭób*)	B	sponge or sea squirt	other invertebrates	ArD *ḏerġát*. Found on rocks as carpets of green, grey, brown, white-grey organisms.
kezmə	Sq	bigeye snapper, yellowlined snapper	Lutjanidae	Also *ḳašbērə*~*ḳašmērə*, *míṭəher*.
kēr pāčak	K	sea cucumber	echinoderms	Lit. ‘wealthy man’s penis’, ‘middle finger’. Cf. Mn. *kir deryāi* ‘sea cucumber’ (lit. ‘sea penis’).
kētəb (pl. *ktob*)	B	twobar seabream; other seabream spp.	Sparidae	Sm. *ḥāser ḳayd*, lg. *kassāra mˁādin*. Found at sea, and sometimes in lagoons. Also *kōfer*, *ṣīrór*.
kētəb~*kteb* (pl. *ktob*)	Sq	longface emperor, pinkear emperor, smalltooth emperor, spotcheek emperor	Lethrinidae	“Always present” among rocks. Caught on fishing lines and fish traps using sardines as bait, but shark flesh is also now used; it is said to only take bait in sandy-bottomed areas. Can be salted and dried to make *kánda* (see Appendix 2). Also *fṣáḥan*, *ḥádher*~*ḥídəher*, *ḥídəher di-sūləhul*. ArD *ḥamšak*. Smalltooth emperor is said to be one of the best *gyaḥš* fish (see ‘Fish Types’, p. 159). GAr *faskara*, other ArD *kētəb*.
kɛr	B	whale shark	sharks	Said to have an excellent liver, but rarely caught.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
kɛr	Sh	whale shark	sharks	
kɛr	Sq	whale shark	sharks	Described as “deaf, and without teeth.”
kɛ̄dɛ~kə́dəhe	Sq	banded eagle ray	stingrays and relatives	Seen only out at sea, not inshore. Also *fidɛ̄də*. Cf. *kidéhən~kədéʾhen*.
kɛ̄libə	Sq	sprat (general term)	Clupeidae	ʿAbd al-Kūri. Reaches the island in the monsoon months. Not usually eaten, but used as bait.
kɛ̄r ɛ-ṣūd	Sh	goatfish (general term)	Mullidae	Lit. ‘sheikh of the fish’, due to its moustaches. Also *ʿáźi ber duḳúm, ḳenšoʿót~ḳenšoʿót, sulṭān ibrahīm*.
kəbārāt (v. lg.)	B	sardine-type shoaling fish (general term, v. lg.)	Clupeidae or Engraulidae	Largest size or life stage of *ʿayd~ʿād* ‘sardine-type shoaling fish’.
kəbíʾhin (pl. *kəbíʾhun*)	Sq	blenny (general term); jawfish (general term); robust jawfish	Blenniidae; Opistognathidae	These are small wriggling fish that are not valuable as food or even as bait.
kəlbīt	B	Arabian smoothhound	sharks	Lit. ‘bitch’. Also *yibdīn~yibdēm*.
kə́libə~kílibə	Sq	sprat (general term)	Clupeidae	A sardine-type fish (see ‘Fish Types’, p. 159). Excellent as bait.
kəllāb	B	bigeye scad, bigeye trevally	Carangidae	Also *rəġá*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
kənšoˤót	Sh	two-spot razorfish, robust tuskfish; goatfish (general term)	Labridae, Mullidae	Razorfish and tuskfish also *feráḥa*, *feráḥt*, *ṯeráḥt*, ArD *feráḥa*. Goatfish also *ˤáźi ber duḳúm*, *kēr ɛ-ṣūd*, *ḳenšoˤót*, *sulṭān ibrahīm*.
kəršay	M	mullet (general term) (lg.)	Mugilidae	Large life stage of *duwayr*~*duʾayr*. Sm. *kḏəráft*, med. *duwayr*~*duʾayr*.
kəskūs	H	silverside and sand smelt spp. (trade)	Atherinidae	Trade term, cf. GAr *kəskūs*. Described as “all scales, with no blood.” Only eaten if nothing else available. Also *ˤaṣfīn*.
káti šbaḥ	B	Indian threadfish; bigeye (general term)	Carangidae, Priacanthidae	Indian threadfish: Also *blēwud*, *əmṣāṭer*, *śūbaḥ*. ArD *mubārak as-sayf*, *xayyāṭ*, *ẓill aš-šams*. Bigeye: Not usually eaten. Also *ḥawgūr əl-hōmer*.
kfēˤa	Sh	prawn or shrimp sp.	crustaceans	
kibíʾhin (pl. *kibíʾhun*)	Sq	goby (general term); mudskipper (general term)	Gobiidae, Oxudercidae	These are small wriggling fish that are not valuable as food or even as bait. Goby in ArD *ḏarrāṭah*. Children play with mudskippers.
kidéhən~*kədéʾhen*	Sq	whipray (various spp.); spotted eagle ray/ocellated eagle ray, Jenkins’ whipray	stingrays and relatives	Also *di-ḳérəhān*, *ṣaṭīˤo baṭwālə*~*ṣaṭīˤo bū ṭwāl*. Dim. of *kɛ̄dɛ*~*kádəhe*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
kidí	B	manta ray (general term)	stingrays and relatives	Also *ḳəfʿān~gəfʿān, ṭabbāḳət, fənnáṭi.*
kirīzi	Sq	sea urchin sp.	echinoderms	The gonads are eaten raw. Also *di-kirīzi~di-kōriz.*
kmā	K	frigate tuna	Scombridae	
kōfar	K	king soldier bream (lg. m.)	Sparidae	Large life stage, male. Sm. *ḥallūma*, med. *sanksar.*
kōfer	B	king soldier bream (sm.), santer seabream, twobar sea bream	Sparidae	Small life stage of *ʿanəḳāb, ḥagirīt ṭeráḥt.* There has recently been demand for santer seabream from Italian markets. Also *ʿándaḳa, ʿaṣāb, bōdiḥ, kētəb, ṣīrór.*
kōfi	H	hammerhead (imm., general term)	sharks	Immature stage of *maṭerḳá.*
kōfi (pl. *kwāfi*)	B	hammerhead (imm., general term)	sharks	Immature stage of *sēhəm.*
kōr	K	whale shark	sharks	
kōr	K	blenny (general term); Gulf Blenny	Blenniidae	

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
kɔ̄fi	Sh	scalloped hammerhead (imm.), smooth hammerhead (imm.)	sharks	Immature stage of *sēhəm*, *bū máṭraḳa*, *məṭráḳət*.
krāḥ dēw	K	unidentified fish sp.	(unknown)	
kšēb	Sh	topshell spp.	shellfish	Refers to the smallest topshell species. Eaten.
kteb (pl. *ktob*)~*kētəb*	Sq	longface emperor, pinkear emperor, smalltooth emperor, spotcheek emperor	Lethrinidae	"Always present" among rocks. Caught on fishing lines and fish traps using sardines as bait, but shark flesh is also now used; it is said to only take bait in sandy-bottomed areas. Can be salted and dried to make *kánda* (see Appendix 2). Also *fṣáḥan*, *ḥádher*~*ḥídəher*, *ḥídəher di-sūləhul*. ArD *ḥamšak*. Smalltooth emperor is said to be one of the best *gyaḥš* fish (see 'Fish Types', p. 159). GAr *faskara*, other ArD *kētəb*.
ktift (pl. *ktēf*~*ktēyif*)	B	sicklefish (general term); barred sicklefish, spotted sicklefish; spadefish spp.; marine angelfish (general term)	Drepaneidae, Ephippidae, Pomacanthidae	Cf. ArD *ktífeh*. Sicklefish in GAr *mušāṭ*. Angelfish also *fíter*, *miśeréḳ*.
ktift (pl. *ktif*~*ktēf*)	Sh	pomfret sp.; blunthead platax, spadefish spp.; marine angelfish (general term)	Bramidae, Ephippidae, Pomacanthidae	Angelfish caught along with other fish in cast nets; also *miśeréḳ*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ktift (pl. *ktif~ktēf*)	Sq	sicklefish (general term); barred sicklefish, spotted sicklefish; blunthead platax	Drepaneidae, Ephippidae	Sicklefish: Found close inshore around coral reefs. Some grow to a good size. Caught on fishing line and sometimes with cast nets; comes to any bait but hermit crab or bristleworm is best. Seen as good eating. Sicklefish is significantly smaller than blunthead platax.
kūfī	M	hammerhead (imm., general term)	sharks	
kūkū	K	unidentified fish sp.	(unknown)	
kūku taḥādī	K	rainbow runner	Carangidae	Also *taḥādī*.
kūlī	K	shark (general term)	sharks	
ḳáʿṣaṣ	Sq	*Enteromorpha* seaweed sp.	algae	Fine green algal growth.
ḳadwōt	Sh	barnacle	crustaceans	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt.
ḳáfḳaft	Sq	slipper lobster sp.	crustaceans	Lit. ‘crackly, creaky’. Eaten. Not used as bait.
ḳaḥbōbə (pl. *ḳáḥəbbə*)	Sq	cowrie (general term)	shellfish	Also *ḥanbəb*, *ḥīmbōbə*.
ḳaḥf (pl. *ḳḥef*)	Sh	cockle	shellfish	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt. Eaten.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḳalāwət (pl. *ḳelōwi*)	B	bigeye snapper, blackspot snapper, blueline snapper, John's snapper, onespot snapper, yellowlined snapper; blue-lined large-eye bream	Lutjanidae, Lethrinidae	Snappers also *maḥlíl*~*mḥalīl*, *ḳašbīr*, *xīṭāt*, *zik*, ArD *ḥamrāʾ*, *ḳalāwa*.
ḳamba ḏ-ərawrəm	M	barnacle	crustaceans	
ḳámḳəham	Sq	Indian threadfish	Carangidae	Also *ṣeymhéro*.
ḳanśáʿa	Sq	goatfish (general term); cinnabar goatfish, dash-dot goatfish, doublebar goatfish, gold-saddle goatfish, Heemstra goatfish, Indian goatfish, long-barbel goatfish, Red Sea goatfish, rosy goatfish, sidespot goatfish, yellowfin goatfish, yellowstriped goatfish	Mullidae	"Always present." They come to fish traps, even without bait. Some are considered better eating than others: the best is said to be rosy goatfish, then sidespot goatfish and dash-dot goatfish; the worst is said to be doublebar goatfish.
ḳanśáʿa di-ḳālis	Sq	goatfish sp.	Mullidae	Lit. 'hobbled goatfish'. Small. Important as a food during the monsoon season.
ḳanśáʿa ḥálhīl	Sq	goatfish sp.	Mullidae	Lit. 'greyish goatfish'.
ḳanśáʿa ḥə́wro	Sq	goatfish sp.	Mullidae	Lit. 'dark-coloured goatfish'.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḳanśáˁa ṣáˁbib	Sq	goatfish sp.	Mullidae	Lit. ‘pale-coloured goatfish’.
ḳarˁáyb~məḳarˁáyb	Sh	chub mackerel	Scombridae	Imm. *maˁdūd*. Also *bū ˁayn*, *ḏálˁa~ḏálaˁa*, *jēḏər bū ḥmad*, *sehwə~sahwah*, *sīma~sīmé~sīméh*, *zibb al-ˁabīd*.
ḳarbōbə (pl. *ḳarōbib*)	Sq	triggerfish (general term); redtoothed triggerfish; filefish (general term); barred filefish, blackvent filefish	Balistidae, Monacanthidae	Also *ḳerbōbə*. All *ḳarbōbə* important for their rich livers, which are eaten and from which oil is extracted. Triggerfish: “Always present” in both sandy and rocky areas. Caught on fishing line baited with sardine, hermit crab, bristleworm, or any piece of fatty flesh; readily comes to fish traps. Said to make a grunting sound. Redtoothed triggerfish infamous as “the worst thief of bait.”
ḳarbōbə di-ḥāṭer	Sq	Picasso triggerfish	Balistidae	Lit. ‘triggerfish with a streak’. The “streaks” are spines. Also *ḳarbōbə di-ḥíṭəhor*, *ḳarbōbə ḥínṣob*.
ḳarbōbə di-ḥíṭəhor	Sq	Picasso triggerfish	Balistidae	Lit. ‘triggerfish with streaks’. The “streaks” are spines. Also *ḳarbōbə di-ḥāṭer*, *ḳarbōbə ḥínṣob*.
ḳarbōbə di-zúweg	Sq	black triggerfish	Balistidae	Lit. ‘dark-coloured triggerfish’.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḳarbōbə ʾéṣiyə	Sq	largescale triggerfish, titan triggerfish	Balistidae	Lit. ‘triggerfish of deeper waters’.
ḳarbōbə gáḥlil	Sq	golden-finned triggerfish, masked triggerfish	Balistidae	Lit. ‘rounded or pregnant triggerfish’.
ḳarbōbə ḥínṣob	Sq	Picasso triggerfish, reef triggerfish	Balistidae	Lit. ‘triggerfish of coloured beads’. Reef triggerfish has many spines on its tail. Also *ḳarbōbə di-ḥāṭer*~*ḳarbōbə di-ḥíṭəhor*.
ḳarbōbə ṣáʿbeb	Sq	triggerfish sp.	Balistidae	Lit. ‘pale-coloured triggerfish’.
ḳárdef	Sq	blackspotted rubberlip, gibbous thicklip	Haemulidae	Also *fíliyis*, *ḥśum*, *rígaḥ*.
ḳarəmút	Sh	topshell or turban shell spp.	shellfish	Eaten.
ḳárfaṣ	Sq	coral spp.	corals	Samḥa. Also used to refer to dead coral and coral rag.
ḳáriyaš	Sq	electric ray (general term); numbfish (general term)	stingrays and relatives	Described as not very large, and without spines. Seen as “always present.” Caught with fish bait. The liver is considered useless. The rest of the fish is preserved by making *ḳədīd*~*máḳədid*, which for this ray is done in a specific way (see Appendix 2). Also *ḥāśīn*. Cf. *máḳəraš*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḳármaṭ	Sq	seaweed sp., or possibly seagrass	algae or seagrass	Soft. Much liked by turtles.
ḳármәham	Sq	giant trevally	Carangidae	
karr~ker	M	whale shark	sharks	Not eaten.
ḳarṣə	Sq	scribbled filefish, honeycomb filefish	Monacanthidae	Caught in fish traps and on fishing line with any bait, even flesh of its own kind. Not liked as food and has to be skinned before cooking. Unlike other filefish, the liver is not consider good to eat or for oil. Also *ḳarṣə di-mədáhaš*.
ḳarṣə di-mədáhaš	Sq	scribbled filefish, honeycomb filefish	Monacanthidae	Also *ḳarṣə*.
ḳárṣəhel	Sq	brain coral	corals	Samḥa. Also used to refer to dead brain coral and coral rag.
ḳárṣa	Sq	seaweed sp., or possibly seagrass	algae or seagrass	ʿAbd al-Kūri. Possibly a seagrass. Grazed by turtles in the waters around the island. This term is also used for various *Cyperacae* and *Graminae* coarse perennial grasses of coastal areas.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḳárzaz	Sq	seaweed sp.	algae	Thick, fleshy, tough. Dries white. Not eaten by fish, so not used as bait.
ḳaṣˁér (pl. *ḳaṣˁə́r*)	Sh	bigeye trevally, cleftbelly trevally, golden trevally, longnose trevally	Carangidae	Also *boks*, *bū ˁayn*, *ēm ɛ-ṣúd*, *gerbunt*, *ḳaṣˁér sendi*, *rġa*, *shūl*, *sīma~sīmé~sīméh*, *ṭamkəri*, *ṭ̃ẽ̃kerór*.
ḳaṣˁér ˁófər	Sh	blacktip trevally	Carangidae	Lit. ‘reddish *ḳaṣˁér* trevally’. Also *ṭamkəri*, *ṭ̃ẽ̃kerór*.
ḳaṣˁér sendi	Sh	bigeye trevally	Carangidae	Sm. *gišrān*, *gišrān bū ˁayn*. Also *bū ˁayn*, *ḳaṣˁér*, *rġa*, *sīma~sīmé~sīméh*.
ḳaṣār	B	fusilier sp.; grunt (general term, sm.)	Caesionidae, Haemulidae	Grunt: Small life stage of *gəmgēm~gəmgīm* ‘grunt’; also *šṣ́āwer*.
ḳašbērə (pl. *ḳašbirhítin*)*~ḳašmērə* (pl. *ḳašmirhítin*)	Sq	silver grunt; bigeye snapper, blacktail snapper, blueline snapper, fivelined snapper, John’s snapper, Malabar blood snapper, onespot snapper, Russell’s snapper	Haemulidae, Lutjanidae	Silver grunt: Also *nə́ḳaḳ*. ArD *tagrūr*, *kōhān*. Snappers: Many of these types are described as “having a dark fingerprint mark.” Bottom dwelling, and found in coral reefs but never close inshore or in lagoons. Said to die in sweet (fresh) or brackish water. Comes to most bait, but sardines are the best bait. Also *ˢāfer*, *ˢándaḳa*, *di-ḥíṭəhor*, *di-ḳénṭəher*, *ḥínḳəhon*, *kezmə*, *míṭəher*, *ṭáˢamə*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḳašbērə ʿéfiro	Sq	common bluestriped snapper	Lutjanidae	Lit. ‘reddish *ḳašbērə* snapper’.
ḳašbērə bū naḳṭə	Sq	blackspot snapper, Indian snapper	Lutjanidae	Lit. ‘*ḳašbērə* snapper with a spot’.
ḳašbērə libínə	Sq	dory snapper	Lutjanidae	Lit. ‘pale-coloured *ḳašbērə* snapper’.
ḳašbīr	B	green jobfish, rusty jobfish, sharptooth jobfish, smalltooth jobfish, blackspot snapper, common bluestriped snapper	Lutjanidae	Also *maḥlíl*~*mḥalīl*, *ḳalāwət*.
ḳáššo (pl. *ḳaššítin*)	Sq	silverside (general term), robust silverside	Atherinidae	Very bony and scaly so not eaten unless there is nothing else available; generally regarded as valueless. Caught with cast nets to use as bait if no other available. The spines are painful but not poisonous. Said to die if put in fresh or brackish water. Arrives at the end of the monsoon and stays until the beginning of the next monsoon.
ḳayṣər ḏə-rawrəm~ *ḳayṣər ḏə-rōnəm*	M	moray eel sp.	Muraenidae	Lit. ‘sea leopard’. Spotted. This is the most feared of the moray eels, and is said to grow extremely large.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḳādaḥ	Sq	longhorn cowfish	Ostraciidae	Lit. ‘pathetic, destitute’. Called this because they are “very weak, slow-moving and unable to flee.” Seen as a type of *ḳarbōbə* filefish. Also *səndūḳi*.
ḳāraṭ	Sq	hawksbill turtle	sea turtles	Comes ashore in the monsoon months to lay eggs.
ḳedér	H	cowtail ray, porcupine ray	stingrays and relatives	Generally not eaten. Its tail can be cut off and used as whip or a toy.
ḳefˁān	H	manta ray (general term), eagle ray (general term); banded eagle ray	stingrays and relatives	Also *ṭəbóḳət*.
ḳefˁōnə~ḳefˁānə	Sq	devilray (general term); manta ray sp., bentfin devilray, shortfin devilray, longhorned mobula	stingrays and relatives	Lit. ‘rump-displaying’. This is the largest type of manta ray. Manta rays were previously not caught: they were far out at sea and too difficult to catch, as they flee from any noise or at the sight of people. Sometimes caught in large nets but drag the net away and escape. Also *di-ḳérəhān*, *ṣaṭīˁo di-ḳābə*, *ṣaṭīˁo di-ḳerəhān*, *ṣaṭīˁo ḳefˁōnə*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḳélˁuš	Sq	porcupinefish (general term, sm.)	Diodontidae	Small life stage. This fish is more frequently inshore when young. It is especially spiny at this stage, but still eaten.
ḳelhōzi	H	eightbar grouper	Serranidae	Also *idəfén*.
ḳenšoˁót (pl. *ḳenšəˁótə*)	Sh	goatfish (general term)	Mullidae	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt. Also *ˁáźi ber duḳúm, kēr ɛ-ṣūd, ḳenšoˁót, sulṭān ibrahīm*.
ḳeráˁad	Sq	frog shell	shellfish	Shell is black and white, and knobbly. Eaten. Also *di-ḳeráˁad*.
ḳerbābət (pl. *ḳeráwbeb*)	B	triggerfish (general term)	Balistidae	Cf. ArD *gerbōbet, gerbāba*. Many people will only eat the liver of this fish.
ḳerbóbə (pl. *ḳarōbib*)	Sq	triggerfish (general term); filefish (general term); barred filefish, blackvent filefish	Balistidae, Monacanthidae	ˁAbd al-Kūri. Oil rendered from the fat just beneath the skin is said to be the best fat to feed children. Also *ḳarbōbə*.
ḳerbóbət~*ḳerbūt* (pl. *ḳerbób*)	Sh	filefish (general term)	Monacanthidae	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt. Seen as having good flesh, as good as that of *hōmər* groupers.
ḳerbót~*ḳerbɔ̄t* (pl. *ḳerbób*)	Sh	triggerfish (general term); goldenfinned triggerfish	Balistidae	The livers of all triggerfish spp. are very fatty: they are cooked slowly to extract oil which is squeezed over other fish or cereals, or poured into a dish as a relish to dip other foods into; oil also taken medicinally. Also *ḳerbūt*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḳerbót~ḳerbōbət	H	triggerfish (general term)	Balistidae	Many people will not eat this fish.
ḳerbōbə éṣiyə	Sq	tripodfish (general term)	Triacanthidae	
ḳərbōbət	M	triggerfish (general term)	Balistidae	
ḳerbōbət~ḳerbót	H	filefish (general term)	Monacanthidae	Many people will not eat this fish.
ḳerbūt (pl. *ḳerbób*)	Sh	triggerfish (general term)	Balistidae	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt. Also *ḳerbót~ḳerbɔ̄t*.
ḳerēṣ́ál	H	guitarfish or wedgefish (general term); bowmouth guitarfish, giant guitarfish	guitarfish and wedgefish	This term refers to guitarfish seen as useless. Cf. *ʿabédyət*.
ḳerəbót	Sh	filefish (general term)	Monacanthidae	The livers of all species are very fatty: they are cooked slowly to extract oil which is squeezed over other fish or over cooked cereals, or poured into a dish as a relish that other foods are dipped into. The oil is also taken medicinally.
ḳerḥáyt (pl. *ḳerḥáytən*)	B	cownose ray (general term); banded eagle ray, spotted eagle ray/ocellated eagle ray, leopard whipray; other ray spp.	stingrays and relatives	It is seen as good eating and can be made into *ʿarsi* (see Appendix 2). The oil from its liver is good for water-proofing skin bags. Also *baʿl ḥāṣen*, *ber ḥāṣen*, *rəbābə sáfərə*, *rəbābə*, *gəḥəgéḥ*, *ṣəṭʿāt~ṣəṭʿēt*, *ṭəweyrāt*, *šērš~širš*, *rābiṣ́*, *ṭweyrrāt*, *šeršāf*. Cownose ray arrives with the beginning of the *ləḥēmer* star season (Nov.–Dec.).

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḳerṣ́áli	Sh	giant guitarfish, granulate/ Halavi's guitarfish, Salalah guitarfish	guitarfish and wedgefish	Granulate/Halavi's guitarfish, Salalah guitarfish are generally not eaten. Also *ʿabédyət*, *ṯyoḳət*, *bēḳārḳəb*, *bēḳārḳəb bū ḥṣa*, *fánṭos*.
ḳeṣerēt	Sh	Hilsa kelee (=kelee shad, fivespot herring), white sardinella	Clupeidae	Salalah. Cf. ArD *ḳeṣerāt*. They come close inshore but are not plentiful. Described as very bony, so not usually given to young children to eat. Also *ḳeṣerít*.
ḳeṣerít (pl. *ḳiṣórtə*)	Sh	Hilsa kelee (=kelee shad, fivespot herring), white sardinella	Clupeidae	Al-Ḥallaniyyāt. Cf. ArD *ḳeṣerāt*. Described as very bony. Also *ḳeṣerēt*.
ḳeṣerwīn	H	yellowtail scad; Hilsa kelee (=kelee shad, fivespot herring), Chacunda gizzard shad	Carangidae, Clupeidae	Yellowtail scad also *mergān*. The shads are small fish are used as bait, but are said to be "all bones" and are only eaten if there is nothing else available.
ḳeśáʿt	B	wrasse sp., redmouth grouper; various grouper spp.	Labridae, Serranidae	Groupers also *zik*.
ḳeśáʿt	Sh	redmouth grouper	Serranidae	Fat and very good for eating in the monsoon months, but thinner and less flavourful in winter. Seen as being "female," with *ridḳ* 'red grouper' as the male counterpart.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḳeśáˤt jūni	B	grouper sp.	Serranidae	
ḳéśer	B	leopard coralgrouper, epaulet grouper	Serranidae	Also *səmmān*.
ḳeśerér	Sh	pomfret sp.	Bramidae	
ḳeśərə́bo	Sq	humphead snapper	Lutjanidae	Also *ˤāfer*, *ḥínḳəhon*, *ḥínḳəhon di-jəmbáḥa*~*ḥínḳəhon di-jənbáḥa*.
ḳéṣer ɛ-rémnem	Sh	moray eel sp.	Muraenidae	Lit. ‘sea leopard’. Spotted. This is the most feared of the moray eels.
ḳeṣəmír	H	seaweed spp.	algae	Greenish-brown. Livestock will not eat this as they do other dry seaweeds.
ḳēfˤān	M	devilray (general term); manta ray (general term)	stingrays and relatives	Manta ray described as “reddish.” Seen as useful. ArD *sáfereh* (lit. ‘traveller’). Also *ṭabbawḳət*, *fanáṭṭi*, *kédwə*.
ḳēyébo~*ḳēyébə*	Sq	yellowtail tang; marine angelfish (general term)	Acanthuridae, Pomacanthidae	Angelfish: “Always present” among rocks and in coral reefs. It is first to come to fish traps after they are set. The skin is very tough and the flesh is soft and unpalatable, so only eaten if nothing else is available.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḳēfʿán~ḳīfʿén (sgv. *ḳfaʿt*, pl. *ḳēfʿún~ḳefʿánút~ḳofʿanút*)	Sh	ray (general term); devilray (general term), cownose ray (general term), manta ray (general term), porcupine ray	stingrays and relatives	Also *ṭyoḳət*, *sfen*, *kedwə*.
ḳəfʿān~gəfʿān	B	devilray (general term), manta ray (sm., general term)	stingrays and relatives	Also *ṭabbāḳət*, *fənnáṭi*, *kidí*. ArD *gufʿān*.
ḳəlēt	H	blueline snapper, onespot snapper; other snapper spp.	Lutjanidae	Smaller species.
ḳəlḗt (dim. *ḳalāwət*, pl. *ḳulūy*)	Sh	snapper (various spp.); bigeye snapper, blackspot snapper, blueline snapper, onespot snapper, twinspot snapper, yellowlined snapper; other snapper spp.; threadfin bream (general term)	Lutjanidae, Nemipteridae	Snappers: Seen as good eating, and tastes the same year-round; used as bait for larger fish; also *bū rəsās*, *ġɛlēt*, *ḳəlḗt ḳaš̃bírín*, *xīṭít*.
ḳəlḗt ḳaš̃bírín	Sh	bigeye snapper, blackspot snapper, yellowlined snapper	Lutjanidae	Also *ḳəlḗt*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḳənáṭirihin (pl.)	Sq	humpback red snapper	Lutjanidae	Also *ḥínḳəhon*, *jəmbáḥa*~*jənbáḥa*. Always fat, especially in the belly. Bottom-dwelling, and lives around coral reefs. It never comes close inshore or into lagoons, since it dies in water that is brackish or sweet (fresh). Sardines are the best bait. Seen as the best-tasting of the *ṣodə di-ḳéśˀur* 'rockfish' (see 'Fish Types', p. 159). See also *di-ḳénṭəher*.
ḳəṣˁáyr	B	bludger trevally, blacktip trevally	Carangidae	Also *rəġá*, *ṭámkeri*.
ḳəṣˁáyr	H	blacktip trevally	Carangidae	Large and highly prized. Caught especially in February–March. The best bait is sardines or meat of rock lobster or crab. Described as often having tiny subcutaneous *dəssīn* worms. Also *ṭámkeri*. ArD *ṭamakeri*.
ḳeṣˁáyr ḥowr	H	bigeye scad, bigeye trevally	Carangidae	Also *bū ˁayn*, *ḥeṣwáyn*.
ḳəṣarwḯn	Sh	yellowtail scad	Carangidae	Also *ḥajinót*, *mɛrjén*, *mselləbə*, *shīl*, *sīma*~*sīmé*~*sīméh*, *ṭamkəri*, *ṭ̃ẽ̃kerór*.
ḳəṣayr (pl. *ḳeṣerwīn*)~*ḳəṣˁayr*	M	yellowtail scad, bigeye trevally, golden trevally	Carangidae	Also *bkas*, *ḳəṣayr səmday*, *mərgān*, *sīma*, *ṭamkəray*. ArD *ṣāl*, *xamxama*, *gerbúnt*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḳəṣayr ōfər	M	blacktip trevally	Carangidae	Lit. ‘reddish *ḳəṣayr*’. Also *ṭamkəray*.
ḳəṣayr səmday	M	golden trevally	Carangidae	Sm. stage *bā drēb*. Also *bkas*, *ḳəṣayr~ḳəṣˁayr*. ArD *ṣāl*, *xamxama*, *gerbúnt*.
ḳəśəˁēt	M	redmouth grouper	Serranidae	
ḳəśōr	H	*Enteromorpha* seaweed sp.	algae	Fine green algal growth. Seen along the tideline, especially in the monsoon and post-monsoon period. Fades to white in the sun and then disappears.
ḳəṣˁān	Sh	rabbitfish sp.	Siganidae	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt. Lit. ‘dried’.
ḳirˁán (pl. *ḳirˁún*)	Sh	potato grouper	Serranidae	Also *īṣ̃íṭ*, *wāḳiṭ*.
ḳiśerít	Sh	leopard coralgrouper	Serranidae	
ḳiṣəmír	B	seaweed spp.	algae	Greenish-brown.
ḳiṣəmír	Sh	seaweed spp.	algae	Greenish-brown. Livestock will not eat this as they do other dry seaweeds.
ḳit ɛ-ḳiźźún	Sh	periwinkle spp.	shellfish	Lit. ‘food for small children’. Very small. Eaten.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḳīréˤe	Sq	fantail stingray/blotched fantail stingray/blackblotched stingray/fantail whipray	stingrays and relatives	Has spines on its tail. The liver is seen as excellent for eating and for oil. Hard to catch. However, when young *ḳiréˤe* come inshore to bask, they can be pulled out of the water by grasping them firmly below the spines. Also *rōbiś~rōbiḏ*, *ṣaṭīˤo di-ˤarf*, *di-ʔileb*.
ḳīréˤe di-dōnib	Sq	honeycomb stingray (=reticulate whipray)	stingrays and relatives	Lit. '*ḳīréˤe* ray with tail'. Also *ṣaṭīˤo di-šīdáḥan*.
ḳīréˤe ḥágwəhe	Sq	Baraka's whipray	stingrays and relatives	Lit. 'brownish-grey *ḳiréˤe* ray'. It has spines on its tail.
ḳīsānə	Sh	scad sp.	Carangidae	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt.
ḳlāwət	M	blueline snapper; other snapper spp.	Lutjanidae	Also *xīṭáyt*.
ḳorší	B	pomfret sp.; barred trevally, black-banded trevally	Bramidae, Carangidae	Trevallies also *ḥagərīt lə-śəṭráx~ḥagərīt əśəṭráx~ḥagərīt śəṭráx*.
ḳōḳīyə	Sh	seabream (various spp.); striped seabream, white seabream	Sparidae	Also *maḥlól*.
ḳōnót	Sh	surgeonfish sp.	Acanthuridae	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt. ArD *farḏ*, *sīsīn*, *sīsān al-ġubbah*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ḳrayṣ̌əli~ḳrayṣ̌əlay	M	guitarfish or wedgefish (general term); bowmouth guitarfish, granulate/Halavi's guitarfish, spotted guitarfish (=Oman/Bengal guitarfish)	guitarfish and wedgefish	This term refers to guitarfish seen as useless. Also *sāḥūk, sāḥūk əl-knēnaḥ, ābádyət sāḥūḳ~ ʿabádyət sāhūk, bū ṭəwāl.* ArD *saḥūk*, GAr *sūs, nawām.* Cf. *ābádyət, bər šəmōt.*
ḳṣamət	B	shrimp scad, yellowtail scad	Carangidae	Small. Leaps out of the sea to escape predators.
ḳśébeb~ṣ̌əśēbeb	Sq	fiddler crab sp.	crustaceans	ʿAbd al-Kūri. Large and dark-coloured. It has one claw very much larger than the other. Eaten. Found in brackish or salt water, among the rocks. Sometimes caught in nets.
ḳśōr	H	barnacle	crustaceans	Also refers to encrustations of barnacles and other marine organisms that accumulate on the bottom of wooden boats.
laʿbənāt	B	mudskipper (general term)	Oxudercidae	
laḥáš	B	silver sillago	Sillaginidae	Also *ʿaṣ̌əfīn.* ArD *ḥāsūn.*
laḥlaḥ	K	needlescaled queenfish	Carangidae	Also *šayn.*
laqmit sūd	K	shark sp.	sharks	Similar to hardnose shark *manqab* but is brown with black dorsal fin tip.
lašt	K	grouper sp. (sm.)	Serranidae	Small life stage. Med. *lēdam*, lg. *lāḥafī.*

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
láxīm (pl. *ləxāhum*)~ *léḥḥim* (pl. *ləḥáhum*, *ləḥāʾhəm*)	Sq	shark (general term)	sharks	Western dialects. Formerly, sharks were as valued for their oil as for their meat. All types of sharks were attracted to dugout canoes and other wooden craft by the smell of the shark liver oil with which they were regularly treated, and caught from there. On ʿAbd al-Kūri, to treat post-partum haemorrhaging, fresh shark meat was cooked and the patient was encouraged to drink the cooking water. Although this initially made the bleeding even heavier, it then slowed and stopped. Also on ʿAbd al-Kūri, to treat a retained placenta, the patient was given dried salted shark meat to eat and salty water to drink.
laxm~ləxām (sgv. *láxmə*, dim. *ləwāxām*)	B	shark (general term)	sharks	V. sm. spp. *məkowmīz*, sm. spp. *fágəl*, *síbəli*, med. spp. *gərēnīyə*, lg. spp. *mánṣar~manṣūr*, *dígil*. Shark meat (*ləxəmét~laxmát*) is salted, left for a day, then washed in the sea and sun dried.
lāḥafī	K	grouper sp. (lg.)	Serranidae	Large life stage. Sm. *lašt*, med. *lēdam*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
lākō	K	potato grouper (lg.)	Serranidae	Large life stage. Sm. *bahlul*, med. *āmur*.
lāẓuq	K	remora	Echenidae	Cf. GAr *lazzāq*.
lebd	H	flatfish (general term)	Soleidae, Bothidae	ArD also *xubz al-baḥr*, and GAr *lisān al-baḥr*, *xubz al-baḥr*, *kelābiyya*, *xardawīl*, *rābiḥ*, *nājōt*, *šurṣ*.
lebd (sgv. *ləbdét*)	B	flatfish (general term)	Soleidae, Bothidae	Cf. ArD *libed*. It is said to look as it does, with both of its eyes moved to the same side, as punishment for swearing at its *xāl* 'maternal uncle'. ArD also *xubz al-baḥr*, and GAr *lisān al-baḥr*, *xubz al-baḥr*, *kelābiyya*, *xardawīl*, *rābiḥ*, *nājōt*, *šurṣ*.
léḥḥim (pl. *ləḥáhum*, *ləḥāʾhəm*)~*láxīm* (pl. *ləxāhum*)	Sq	shark (general term)	sharks	Central/Eastern dialects. Formerly, sharks were as valued for their oil as for their meat. All types of sharks were attracted to dugout canoes and other wooden craft by the smell of the shark liver oil with which they were regularly treated, and caught from there.
lē ɛ-rémnem	Sh	cowrie sp.	shellfish	Lit. 'sea cow'. Shell is large and spotted.
lēdam	K	grouper sp. (med.)	Serranidae	Medium life stage. Sm. *lašt*, lg. *lāḥafī*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
lēsəd	Sh	striped eel catfish	Plotosidae	Often found in lagoons. Can be caught with *ṣerġót* green algae as bait. Not liked as food, and many people would not eat this fish; seen as "very bony, and with a muddy taste and dark-coloured fat." Also *ġēṭ*, *sfen*. ArD *berígeh*.
lēsəd	M	striped eel catfish	Plotosidae	Described as having spines. Also *ġāṭ*.
lēsəd (pl. *leyāsəd*)	B	striped eel catfish	Plotosidae	
lēmi	Sq	remora	Echenidae	Also *di-lēmi*. Comes to fishing line; the best best bait is the liver of triggerfish, but the liver of other fish, or sardines, can also be used. The head and suction disc are cut off and the rest is eaten. If in poor condition the flesh is very dark. The fish was caught to use for hunting turtles and sharks (see vol. 1, pp. 513–16, 655–57). Fishermen used to hang the suction disc on the outside of their home to bring good luck.
lə-ʾášxali~ášxali	B	drum/croaker (general term) (sm.)	Sciaenidae	Small life stage of drum/croaker *ṣɛrf*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ləʿúni~əlʿúni	B	goatfish sp.	Mullidae	These goatfish are seen as “male;” the “females” are *bəxanōnyət~bəxanōnīt* goatfish. Also *ʿanīn*.
ləgmān (pl. *ləgmōnət*)	B	sordid rubberlip	Haemulidae	Described as a dark-coloured fish. Also *ʿázfi*, *herhīr*.
ləḥōmer	B	cardinalfish sp.; Chacunda gizzard shad	Apogonidae, Clupeidae	Lit. ‘reddish’. Chacunda gizzard shad also *abū ʿáṭerə*, *śġay~śáġa*, *xibārit*.
ləṣāḳ	B	remora	Echenidae	Lit. ‘sticks tightly’, cf. GAr *lazzāq*. Said to latch on to *yəbāba* and other sharks, *kidí* ‘manta ray’, *sxalét* ‘cobia’, and turtles.
ləxām~laxm (sgv. *láxmə*, dim. *ləwāxām*)	B	shark (general term)	sharks	V. sm. spp. *məkowmīz*, sm. spp. *fógəl*, *síbəli*, med. spp. *gərēnīyə*, lg. spp. *mánṣar~manṣūr*, *dígil*. Shark meat (*ləxəmét~laxmát*) is salted, left for a day, then washed in the sea and sun dried.
ləzāḳ~elzáḳ (pl. *elzəḳétə*)	Sh	remora	Echenidae	Lit. ‘sticks tightly’.
líbini	Sq	silky shark, silvertip shark	sharks	Lit. ‘pale-coloured’. Also *ʿawárwar*.
līhan di-ʿúbri~līhun di-ʿúbri	Sq	halfmoon grouper	Serranidae	Lit. *‘līhan~līhun* of deeper seas’. Also *līhan~līhun* (pl. *elyīnə*).

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
līhan~līhun (pl. *elyīnə*)	Sq	grouper (various spp.); blacktip grouper, halfspotted hind, halfmoon grouper	Serranidae	Bottom dwelling, and "always present." Comes to fishing line and fish traps with any bait. Of the groupers, after *samāma~samōmə*, which is the very best, *ḥálḥal~xálxal*, *līhun*, and *ʿímə́hor* are seen as among the best for eating. Also *līhan di-ʿúbri~līhun di-ʿúbri*, *sīleb~sēleb*.
lōfax	B	silverside and sand smelt spp.; sardine-type shoaling fish (general term, med.–sm.)	Atherinidae, Clupeidae	Silverside and sand smelt: Very slim. One of the smaller sardine-type fish (see 'Fish Types', p. 159). Arrives in shoals in winter. Sometimes also found in lagoons. Also *dəmlēḳ~dəmlīḳ*, *gináʿ*, *kerāši*. Clupeidae: Medium-small size or life stage of *ʿayd~ʿād* 'sardine-type shoaling fish'.
lúḥuš	Sq	Baelama anchovy, Day's thryssa, longjaw thryssa, Whitehead's thryssa; threadfin (general term); blackspot threadfin, fourfinger threadfin; lizardfish (general term)	Engraulidae, Polynemidae, Synodontidae	Engraulidae: Sardine-type fish (see 'Fish Types', p. 159). Seen inshore and out at sea. Caught with cast nets. Mainly used as bait, but not as good for bait as any sardine spp. or *di-háwiyə* shad spp. Also *fə́kəreš*, *rinnəb*. Threadfins: Said to taste like *širéʾ~širéʾe~širóʾo* 'wolf herring', and not seen as good eating. Lizardfish: Also *mírimə́her*.

lexical item	**lang.**	**English equivalent**	**grouping**	**notes**
lumba	K	sea urchin sp.	echinoderms	Cf. Mn. *how lombā* ‘coral sp.’ Considered a living organism, but not a fish. ArD *šīt*.
lxaym~ūxaym	M	shark (general term)	sharks	The Mahriyōt pronunciation is *lxaym*, and the Mehreyyet pronunciation is *ūxaym*.
lxim (sgv. *lxyūt*)	Sh	shark (general term)	sharks	Sm. spp. *síbəli*, med. spp. *grēnít~gərēnīyə*.
lxīm (sgv. *lxōmət*)	H	shark (general term)	sharks	V. sm. spp. *dekəs*, sm. spp. *síbəli*, med. spp. *gerēnīyə*.
mˁaḳlūl~ˁāḳlūl	B	blacktip shark (sm.), blacktip reef shark (sm.)	sharks	Small stage of blacktip shark and blacktip reef shark *ḥazāzi*. Also *xammīn*, *bəḳāni*, *gərēnīyə*, *baˁl yirdēm*.
mˁáli	M	spinner dolphin	cetaceans	
maˁdūd (pl. *mˁādi*)	Sh	albacore, chub mackerel, big-eye tuna (imm.)	Scombridae	Immature life stage of albacore, chub mackerel, and big-eye tuna.
maˁdūd (pl. *mˁādūd*)	B	striped bonito, big-eye tuna (imm.)	Scombridae	Immature life stage of striped bonito *bū ḏurūs*, *ṭabbānə*, *baˁlít mṡāreh*, and big-eye tuna.
maˁnúfəd	B	angelfish sp.	Pomacanthidae	Not eaten.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
maʿrēmə	Sq	jobfish (general term); green jobfish, rusty jobfish, sharptooth jobfish, smalltooth jobfish	Lutjanidae	“Always present” in rocky areas, but not easy to catch. Caught on fishing line with sardine bait, sometimes by trolling, and immature fish sometimes come to fish traps. Described as a “big strong fish which puts up a good fight;” fishermen are always glad to catch one. Also *ʿándaḳa*, *dōṣəhel*, *ḥábrəhem*.
máʿsam	Sq	orange-spotted emperor, orange-striped emperor, sky emperor (mahsena), snubnose emperor	Lethrinidae	“Always present.” Comes to fish traps and lines with sardine bait in sandy-bottomed areas. Important source of fat. Can be salted and dried to make *kánda*. Also *bígəhel*, *fṣáḥan*.
maʿsīm	B	saddle grunt, smallspotted grunter	Haemulidae	Also *ʿayn bederīyə*, *baʿlít ʿayn*, *mērḥ*, *ṣebīrōr~ṣebōrór~ṣōrór*, *terfīs*.
maʿsīs	H	onespot seabream (trade)	Sparidae	Salalah. Trade term, cf. ArD *maʿsīs*. The best bait is crabmeat or shellfish. Also *sfed*.
maʿšāṭ	B	shark (various spp.)	sharks	‘With a thrashing tail’. Includes lg. threshers in particular. Also *ribīʿi*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
maʿšīf	H	smoothhound (general term)	sharks	The oil extracted from this shark's livers is the kind most used for oiling and caulking wooden ships. The livers are melted down and the oil is poured into its large stomach for storage. Once filled with oil, the stomach is hung up, ready for the oil to be used. Also *ber ḏ-aʿáyd*.
magzəlōt	B	hammerhead (lg., general term)	sharks	Large life stage of *sēhəm*. At this stage, it is old, has cracked skin, and is extremely large. It is considered too large to catch.
magzəlōt	Sh	hammerhead (lg., general term)	sharks	Large stage of *sēhəm*. At this stage, it is old, has cracked skin, and is extremely large. It is considered too large to catch.
maġsayl	Sh	sea catfish sp.	Ariidae	Sold very cheaply in the markets.
maḥḥar	K	oyster (general term)	shellfish	Cf. Ar. *maḥḥār*.
maḥlīl	M	blackspot seabream, white seabream	Sparidae	

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
maḥlīl (pl. *maḥlól*)~ *mḥalīl*	B	blackspot snapper; king soldier bream, onespot seabream, white seabream	Lutjanidae, Sparidae	Blackspot snapper: Also *ḳalāwət*, *ḳašbīr*. King soldier bream and seabreams: Said to be good for young children as it has few bones. This fish has many other names. ArD *bū enqēṭah*.
maḥlól	Sh	Japanese threadfin bream, onespot bream; striped seabream, white seabream, yellowfin seabream	Nemipteridae, Sparidae	Breams also *ʿándaḳa*. Seabreams also *ḳōḳīyə*, *sbīt*~*sbēti*.
maḥlúwḥam	Sq	sabre squirrelfish, tailspot squirrelfish	Holocentridae	Also *məlɛ́bəd*.
máḳəraš (pl. *máḳəruš*)	Sq	guitarfish or wedgefish (sm., general term); giant guitarfish, spotted guitarfish (=Oman/ Bengal guitarfish)	guitarfish and wedgefish	Lit. ‘peeled, naked’. Cf. *ḳáriyaš*.
málḳaz	B	crab sp.	crustaceans	Lit. ‘claw’. “Has a large front claw.”
manḏīl~*neḏl*	B	mullet sp.	Mugilidae	This term refers to mullets which are small, or in poor condition and lacking in fat.
manqab	K	blacktip shark, hardnose shark, sliteye shark, whitecheek shark	sharks	

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
mansūf	B	shark (lg. spp., trade)	sharks	This trade term refers to a certain size, age, and value of large commercially traded sharks, but its application varies among consultants. Generally, a progression is understood from *ʿalṣ* 'shark foetus or newborn' > *mansūf* > *maṭlūṭ* > *marbūʿ*. Derived from the Ar. root **nṣf* ('half'; cf. Ar. *manṣūf* 'halved'), but realised with *s* rather than *ṣ*.
mansūf	M	shark (lg. spp., trade)	sharks	(See notes for B. *mansūf*.)
mánṣar~manṣūr	B	shark (lg. spp., general term)	sharks	Large spp. of *laxm~ləxām*. Also *dígil*.
manṭa	K	sailfish and marlins (general term)	Istiophoridae	
máraḥ	B	fusilier (general term); blue and gold fusilier, lunar fusilier, variable-lined fusilier	Caesionidae	Also *merrīx*.
marbōʿ	H	sardine-type shoaling fish sp.	Clupeidae or Engraulidae	Lit. 'square'. Small. Arrives in the post-monsoon season. When drying or dried, turns a reddish colour. Valued because the drying and dried fish are not very affected by grubs and mites.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
marbūʿ	B	shark (lg. spp., trade)	sharks	This trade term refers to a certain size, age, and value of large commercially traded sharks, but its application varies among consultants. Generally, a progression is understood from *ʿalṣ* 'shark foetus or newborn' > *mansūf* > *maṭlūṭ* > *marbūʿ*. Derived from the Ar. root **rbʿ* ('four'; cf. Ar. *marbūʿ* 'square; quartered').
marbūʿ	M	shark (lg. spp., trade)	sharks	(See notes for B. *marbūʿ*.)
marya ryānī	K	sardine-type shoaling fish sp.	Clupeidae	Small.
maṭāl	Sq	greater amberjack	Carangidae	
maṭerḳá	H	hammerhead (general term)	sharks	Lit. 'hammer'. Imm. *kōfi*.
maṭlūṭ	B	shark (lg. spp., trade)	sharks	This trade term refers to a certain size, age, and value of large commercially traded sharks, but its application varies among consultants. Generally, a progression is understood from *ʿalṣ* 'shark foetus or newborn' > *mansūf* > *maṭlūṭ* > *marbūʿ*. Derived from the Ar. root **ṯlṯ* ('three'; cf. Ar. *maṭlūṭ* 'triangle; divided in three').
maṭlūṭ	M	shark (lg. spp., trade)	sharks	(See notes for B. *maṭlūṭ*.)

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
may gawdin	K	grouper sp.	Serranidae	
may xārin	K	squirrelfish (general term)	Holocentridae	
may xārin	K	goldenstriped soapfish	Serranidae	
mayg	K	shrimp or prawns (general term); small shrimp spp.	crustaceans	Cf. Mn. *mayg*, Bl. *meyg*, P. *maygu* ‘shrimp’.
maysānī	K	Indo-Pacific king mackerel, narrowbarred Spanish mackerel, wahoo (lg.)	Scombridae	Large life stage. Sm. *xubbaṭ*, med.–sm. *maẓāraq*, med.–lg. *kanʾad*.
maẓāraq	K	Indo-Pacific king mackerel, narrowbarred Spanish mackerel, wahoo (med.–sm.)	Scombridae	Medium–small life stage. Sm. *xubbaṭ*, med.–lg. *kanʾad*, lg. *maysānī*.
mādūd~maʿdūd	M	albacore, chub mackerel, big-eye tuna (imm.)	Scombridae	Immature life stage of albacore *gēḏər*, chub mackerel *bāġa*, *sīma*, *zəbb al-abīd*, and big-eye tuna *sháwə~sáhwah*.
māluk	Sh	flathead sp.	Platycephalidae	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt.
mām šāwan	K	redmouth grouper	Serranidae	
māmadī	K	grouper sp.	Serranidae	

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
mār diryīʔin	K	snake eel (general term), and possibly also sea snake (general term); ringed snake eel	sea snakes (Hydrophiinae) or snake eels (Ophichthidae)	Lit. ‘sea snake’. Cf. Mn. *mār deriyāi* ‘snake eel’. Identification as sea snakes is uncertain.
mār paqqitīnan	K	spotted snake eel	Ophichthidae	
mārānī	K	snake eel sp.	Ophichthidae	
māṣəliḥ~móṣəliḥ (pl. *mṣāliḥ*)	Sq	black-lip pearl-shell oyster	shellfish	ʿAbd al-Kūri *māṣəliḥ*. Eaten. Formerly dived for commercially.
māyə	H	drum/croaker sp. (trade)	Sciaenidae	Trade term. Also *ḥsiyīt*, *mwāyə*.
melkt	H	moray eel (general term) (f.)	Muraendiae	These species are seen as “female;” the “males” are *ʿayrīt* moray eels.
mendəl	H	striped ponyfish (trade)	Leiognathidae	Trade term.
merēt	Sh	snapper (various spp.); crimson snapper, deepwater longtail red snapper, humpback red snapper, Malabar blood snapper, ruby snapper	Lutjanidae	Imm. *yiḏḥáyl*. Types that develop a hump when they are well-developed are called *jmal~gəmál*. Also *ḥōmər*, *saʿd ʿófer*. GAr *ḥamrāʔ*. Malabar blood snapper ArD *daʿn*.
mergān	H	shrimp scad, yellowtail scad	Carangidae	Lit. ‘coral’. Also *ḳeṣerwīn*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
merġād	B	seaweed sp.	algae	Lit. ‘pasture, rangeland’. Fine green growth visible on intertidal rocks. See also *ḥamerét*.
merḳēṭaˁ	B	giant guitarfish (lg.)	guitarfish and wedgefish	Large stage of *fənṭāwət* ‘giant guitarfish’. Described as very large. Also *dūdəwāt*.
merrīx	B	fusilier (general term)	Caesionidae	Also *máraḥ*.
meṣ́ərúṭ~meṣ́róṭ	Sh	parrotfish (general term); greasy grouper, longtooth grouper	Scaridae, Serranidae	Lit. ‘loud farter’. Parrotfish also *filibīni*, *xēṭ*. Groupers also *īṣ́íṭ*, *wāḳiṭ*.
mēbˁar	B	thresher (sm., general term); bigeye thresher (sm.)	sharks	Small stage of *sənnōrət~sənnōrət l-ərawnə*, *ḥsūni*.
mēbˁar	M	blacktip shark (med.–sm.)	sharks	Medium–small stage of blacktip shark *ḥazāzi*, *ḏəmāwi*. Cf. *gərēnīyə*.
mēbˁar (pl. *mēbˁarōtən*)	B	blacktip shark (med.–sm.), blacktip reef shark (med.–sm.), bigeye thresher shark (sm.); other shark spp. (med.–sm.)	sharks	Medium–small stage of blacktip shark and blacktip reef shark *ḥazāzi*, sm. stage of bigeye thresher shark *sənnōrət~sənnōrət l-ərawnə*, and med.–sm. stage of other spp. including *gehərét*, *fidīm*, *ribīˁi*, *ferrīx*. Falls into the *mansūf*, *maṭlūṭ*, *marbūˁ* trade categories (cf. those entries).
mēd~ʾmēd	K	unidentified fish sp.	(unknown)	

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
mɛrjén	Sh	yellowtail scad	Carangidae	Lit. ‘coral’. Also *ḥajinót*, *ḳəṣarwín*, *mselləbə*, *shūl*, *sīma~sīmé~sīméh*, *ṭamkəri*, *ṭ̃ɛ̃kerór*.
mɛ̄jíd	H	stonefish (general term)	Synanceiidae	Greatly feared due to an extremely painful sting. Also *ṣfedət*.
mērḥ	B	smallspotted grunter	Haemulidae	Also *ᶜayn bederīyə*, *baᶜlít ᶜayn*, *maᶜsīm*, *terfīs*.
mēryət	B	snapper (various spp.); seabream sp.	Lutjanidae, Sparidae	These species are seen as “female;” the “males” are *bōdiḥ* snappers and seabreams. Snappers found in the sea and sometimes in lagoons.
mēryət~miryít	H	snapper sp.	Lutjanidae	Reddish.
məᶜārit	Sh	bluecheek silver grunt, silver grunt, smallspotted grunter	Haemulidae	Also *baᶜlít aᶜayn*, *erī́t*, *məᶜārit*, *məránḳaṭ*, *nəgrɛ́r*, *ṣīrór*, *xśim məránḳaṭ*. ArD *tagrūr*, *kōhān*.
məbārek əsīf	H	Indian threadfish	Carangidae	Cf. ArD *mubārak as-sayf*. ArD also *xayyāṭ*.
məḏərās	B	Indian mackerel	Scombridae	ArD Cf. ArD *ṭernāk*. *ḏalāᶜa*.
məgrím	Sh	porcupinefish (general term)	Diodontidae	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt. Described as “having a large mouth and tiny fins.” It is said that someone who sees this fish might as well stop fishing while it is around, as no other fish will bite.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
məgrūməhem	Sq	porcupinefish (general term)	Diodontidae	Has sharp spines all over. Found inshore, especially when young. It is said that if it inflates, poking it in the "ear" with a stick will make it deflate, and it can then be picked up. The flesh and liver are delicious, and the cooking water is a sweet drink. Spines and head bones discarded but the rest is eaten, including all other bones. Small life stage *ḳélʿuš*.
məġaṣīb	H	sea catfish (general term)	Ariidae	Disliked, and many people will not eat this fish.
məḥawərrāt	B	sardine-type shoaling fish sp.	Clupeidae or Engraulidae	Small. This is the third of four groups of sardine-type fish (*ḏələfēt*, *ṭələʿēt*, *məḥawərrāt*, *gerād*) to arrive. Comes at the end of summer, before the monsoon, when they are moving east to west. Fishermen say *emḥawərrāt bēs əbəkšīt* 'the *məḥawərrāt* bring the *bəkšīt* shark'.
məḥedərīj	H	greater amberjack	Carangidae	Cf. ArD *mḥederīj*. Present year-round but usually too far out to catch. Also *šeṭróx*~*śeṭróx*. ArD also *šeṭrox*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
məjēd	H	leopard whipray	stingrays and relatives	
məkˁíso	Sq	black snapper	Lutjanidae	
məkəráḥ	B	largescale mullet	Mugilidae	Found in the sea and in lagoons.
məkfíno	Sq	starfish (sea star)	echinoderms	This term includes different types, one of which is pale and plump, and another which is a dark-coloured brittle star. Also *négəmə di-rínhem*.
məkḥūl	B	crab sp.	crustaceans	Described as large and white.
məkowmīz	B	shark (v. sm. spp., general term); milk shark (sm.), sliteye shark (sm.)	sharks	Very small spp. of *laxm~ləxām*, especially the small stage of *síbəli* sharks.
məḳarˁáyb~ḳarˁáyb	Sh	chub mackerel	Scombridae	Imm. *maˁdūd*. Also *bū ˁayn*, *ḏə́lˁa~ḏə́laˁa*, *jēḏər bū ḥmad*, *sehwə~sahwah*, *sīma~sīmé~sīméh*, *zibb al-ˁabīd*.
məḳáref	Sq	snubnose pompano	Carangidae	Also *érəḥe~éyrḥe~írəḥe*.
máḳəliz di-rínhem	Sq	sea slug sp.	other invertebrates	Lit. ‘glans penis of the sea’. Eaten. In recent years, dried for sale.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
məḳḥíro (pl. *mḳáḥir*)	Sq	limpet spp.	shellfish	Eaten. Shell used as scraper, especially for food burned onto the base and sides of clay cooking pots.
məḳwāš	Sq	branching coral	corals	Branching, tree-like coral.
məlbído	Sq	scallop	shellfish	Eaten. Shell used for smoothing clay pottery before firing.
məlɛ́bəd	Sq	squirrelfish (general term); blotcheye soldierfish, sabre squirrelfish, spotfin squirrelfish, tailspot squirrelfish; bigeye (general term); goggle-eye, purplespot bigeye	Holocentridae, Priacanthidae	Squirrelfish: Seen as having very soft and unpalatable flesh and only eaten if nothing better available. Also *maḥlúwḥam*. Bigeyes: Seasonal, coming close inshore in the monsoon and leaving during the second half of winter. Absent for the hot summer months, returning at the end of summer just before the monsoon. Comes to fishing line and sometimes to fish traps; takes any bait but sardines are best. The skin is said to be very tough, and it is not seen as good eating. However, it is now used to make *ḥanīṭ* for sale. Also *ʿāfer*.
məlōni	Sh	sandbar shark or mackerel shark sp.	sharks	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt. Its liver is the best of all sharks for liver oil extraction.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
mólṭaḥ	B	cowtail ray (lg.)	stingrays and relatives	Lg. stage of *širš~šērš*, *gəḥəgéḥ*, *ṣəṭˁāt~ṣəṭˁēt*.
mənˁášfer	B	African pompano, smallspotted pompano, snubnose pompano	Carangidae	Lit. ‘shellfish gatherer’. This name is supported by international research on pompano, which confirms that they are toothless and have specialised pharyngeal plates designed to crush food such as shrimp and bivalves. Described as smaller and fatter than *terˁān*, which in some cases may be the same species of pompano. Eats shellfish. It is one of the few fish that can be caught in the monsoon months. Also *míšker*, *terˁān*.
mənˁašfər	M	snubnose pompano	Carangidae	Cf. ArD *bin ˁašfér*. Described as “like *terān* but smaller and fatter.” Eats shellfish. GAr *subn*.
mənˁáṭerə	B	cleftbelly trevally, Chacunda gizzard shad	Carangidae, Clupeidae	Lit. ‘of the squid’, cf. *ˁáṭerə* ‘squid; multi-stemmed *Cissus* sp.’. Cleftbelly trevally also *bū ˁáṭerə*. Chacunda gizzard shad also *abū ˁáṭerə, bū ˁáṭerə, ləḥōmer*, *śġay~śáġa*, *xibārit*.
mənáḳəher	Sq	Indian whitecheek bream	Nemipteridae	

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
mənāḵeś~mənāḵiḏ	B	electric ray (general term)	stingrays and relatives	Lit. ‘stinger, piercer’, cf. ArD *menāqiḏ*. Described saying *yənāḵiś bōk* ‘it stings you’. Also *nētəḵ*.
mənāya	Sh	drum/croaker sp.	Sciaenidae	
məngámred	B	porcupinefish (general term)	Diodontidae	Lit. ‘spiny’. Also *baʿl śkaʿ*.
mənsūf	Sh	shark (lg. spp., trade)	sharks	This trade term refers to a certain size, age, and value of large commercially traded sharks, but its application varies among consultants. Generally, a progression is understood from *ʿalṣān* ‘shark foetus or newborn’ > *mənsūf* > *məṯlūṯ* > *mərbɔ̄ʿ*. Derived from the Ar. root **nṣf* (‘half’; cf. Ar. *manṣūf* ‘halved’), but realised with *s* rather than *ṣ*.
mənsūfah	M	shark (lg. spp., trade)	sharks	Trade term. (See Sh. *mansūf* for explanation of the related general term.) This is a feminine grammatical form, but it may have an application to certain “feminine” species in particular. Among other species, it is used for whitecheek shark *ḥəddə*, *tīmīt*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
məránḳaṭ	Sh	silver grunt, smallspotted grunter	Haemulidae	'Spotted'. Also *baʿlít aʿayn*, *erḗt*, *məʿārit*, *nəgrḗr*, *ṣīrór*, *xśim məránḳaṭ*. ArD *tagrūr*, *kōhān*.
mərbɔ̄ʿ (pl. *ɛrbīʿi*)	Sh	shark (lg. spp., trade)	sharks	This trade term refers to a certain size, age, and value of large commercially traded sharks, but its application varies among consultants. Generally, a progression is understood from *ʿalṣān* 'shark foetus or newborn' > *mənsūf* > *məṯlūṯ* > *mərbɔ̄ʿ*. Derived from the Ar. root **rbʿ* ('four'; cf. Ar. *marbūʿ* 'square; quartered').
mərgān	M	yellowtail scad, shrimp scad	Carangidae	Lit. 'coral'. Sm. stage *gəšrān*, *bā drēb*. Also *ḳəṣayr~ḳəṣʿayr*, *sīma*.
mərgān~məryān~ mərīnút	B	coral (general term)	corals	Cf. ArD *mərgān~məryān*. This term is also use to refer to coral beads.
mərrīx	M	fusilier (general term); lunar fusilier, variable-lined fusilier	Caesionidae	
məsə́dəf	B	spinner shark (lg.)	sharks	Large stage of *bəkšīt*. At this stage, it is no longer able to leap and twist over the water.
məṣḍó (pl. *məṣóbḍə*)	Sh	ark clam sp.	shellfish	Seen as very good eating. Boiled in seawater or roasted in hot embers.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
məṣ́əláḥ (pl. *mṣawlaḥ*~*məṣ́ōlaḥ*)	B	black-lip pearl-shell oyster	shellfish	Eaten.
məṣ́láḥ	Sh	black-lip pearl-shell oyster	shellfish	Eaten.
məṣ́ōdiyo~*məṣ́ōdiʾo*	Sq	flatfish (general term)	Soleidae, Bothidae	Present year round. Never found in lagoons. Not fished for purposely, but it is sometimes caught by accident. It never grows large like the flatfish which are popular in the Gulf. It is not used as bait. Seen by many people as good eating. Also *miṣ́dífin*, *ṣowdīʾo*, *śaḥs di-dídəhe*.
məšk̠ər	M	doublespotted queenfish; other queenfish spp.	Carangidae	Also *bəšk̠ər*.
məšuwḥálihin	Sq	striped eel catfish	Plotosidae	Poor as bait, “even worse than bristleworm,” used only if nothing else available. Its venomous spines can cause pain as severe as a scorpion sting. Said to be all tiny bones, and not eaten. Also *di-láḥyi*, *ḥāwer*, *məšuwḥálihin di-láḥyi*.
məšuwḥálihin di-láḥyi	Sq	striped eel catfish	Plotosidae	Lit. ‘*məšuwḥálihin* with a beard’. Also *di-láḥyi*, *ḥāwer*, *məšuwḥálihin*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
məśrēḵ	M	sicklefish (general term); spotted sicklefish; marine angelfish (general term)	Drepaneidae, Pomacanthidae	Lit. ‘comb’. Angelfish: Discarded when accidentally caught; also *ṣaʿānōt*.
məterḵəś~məntérḵəś	B	elongate puffer (imm.); boxfish (general term)	Tetraodontidae; Ostraciidae	Lit. ‘spotted’. Elongate puffer: Immature life stage of *gizīl*. Boxfish: Considered inedible. Disliked for cutting through lines with its four large fused teeth. Also *ʿayṣōṣi*, *gizīl*.
məṭāl	H	surgeonfish sp.; squirrelfish (general term); blotcheye soldierfish, tailspot squirrelfish	Acanthuridae, Holocentridae	Surgeonfish sp. in ArD *farḍ*, *sīsīn*, *sīsān al-ġubbah*.
məṭráḵət	Sh	hammerhead (general term); scalloped hammerhead, smooth hammerhead	sharks	Lit. ‘hammer’. Also *sēhəm*, *bū máṭraḵa*.
məṯlūṯ	Sh	shark (lg. spp., trade)	sharks	This trade term refers to a certain size, age, and value of large commercially traded sharks, but its application varies among consultants. Generally, a progression is understood from *ʿalṣān* ‘shark foetus or newborn’ > *mənsūf* > *məṯlūṯ* > *mərbōʿ*. Derived from the Ar. root **ṯlṯ* (‘three’; cf. Ar. *maṯlūṯ* ‘triangle; divided in three’).

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ṁġabbín (pl. *ṁġabiyōn*)	H	topshell or winkle spp.	shellfish	Large spp. Eaten but not much liked, as it is said to cause indigestion. Boiled in seawater or roasted in hot embers. Readily available in winter. Also *ġabiyīn ḏə-ʿawf*.
mḥalīl~maḥlíl (pl. *maḥlól*)	B	blackspot snapper; king soldier bream, onespot seabream, white seabream	Lutjanidae, Sparidae	Blackspot snapper also *ḳalāwət*, *ḳašbīr*. King soldier bream and seabreams said to be good for young children as they have few bones; this fish has many other names; ArD *bū enqēṭah*.
míʾšir	Sq	dusky spinefoot	Siganidae	Lit. ‘sexually mature male goat’. Also *śéysino~śīséno*.
míḳəhor	Sq	butterflyfish (general term)	Chaetodontidae	Also *ṣáfrer*.
míḳəhor ʿábdəher di-ṣeferíro	Sq	butterflyfish sp.	Chaetodontidae	Lit. ‘blotched *míḳəhor* with dorsal fin’.
míḳəhor di-ḥáṭəhor	Sq	butterflyfish sp.	Chaetodontidae	Lit. ‘*míḳəhor* with stripes or flashes of colour’.
míḳəhor dírkek	Sq	butterflyfish sp.	Chaetodontidae	Lit. ‘blotched *míḳəhor*’, with *dírkek* ‘blotch’ describing paler blotches on a brown background, in reference to livestock. Has a large dorsal fin.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
míḳəhor érbeb	Sq	butterflyfish sp.	Chaetodontidae	Lit. ‘banded *míḳəhor*’, with *érbeb* ‘band’ describing a pale band around the belly, a pale streak on the lower half, or the top of the body being one colour and the bottom half another, in reference to livestock.
míḳəhor šéśəhor	Sq	butterflyfish sp.	Chaetodontidae	Lit. ‘greenish or blueish *míḳəhor*’.
millāwin	K	pearl oyster	shellfish	
minəṭōt	B	green turtle (f.)	sea turtles	Female. Good eating, the best of all sea turtles. Male *ʿawbān*.
minkéyś (pl. *minkāś*)	B	shellfish sp.	shellfish	Precise identification uncertain. Eaten. boiled or cooked in hot ash
mirāṭa	Sq	nonbanded whipfin mojarra, longspout silverbiddy; slender ponyfish, striped ponyfish; other ponyfish spp.	Gerreidae, Leiognathidae	Gerridae: Bottom dwelling, and “always present” inshore. Sometimes swims into lagoons and then leaves at high tide. Caught easily on fishing line with bristleworm or hermit crab bait, and also in cast nets. Also *bəṣaṣáno*, *ṣanṣānə*. Ponyfish: Bottom dwelling, and “always present” inshore. Seen as reasonable eating. Also *bəṣáṣáno*.
mírimə́her (pl. *mírimə́hor*)	Sq	mackerel scad, redtail scad; lizardfish (general term)	Carangidae, Synodontidae	Lizardfish also *lúḥuš*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
míririhin~mirəmíro~ di-mér$^{?}$hen	Sq	slipper limpet, periwinkle sp.	shellfish	Samḥa *di-mér$^{?}$hen*. Eaten.
miryít~mēryət	H	grunt sp.; snapper sp.; king soldier bream	Haemulidae, Lutjanidae, Sparidae	Grunt sp.: The best bait for catching this fish is the meat of rock lobster, crab, or shellfish. Snapper sp.: Reddish. King soldier bream: Lg. m. *gə́məl~jəmal*; also *ṭeráḥa*.
mískaḥ	Sq	oceanic whitetip shark	sharks	Seen as dangerous. Also *ḥabórḳi*.
miṣdéfin di-ġázer	Sq	butterfly ray (general term)	stingrays and relatives	The descriptor *di-ġázer* means ‘of deep waters’. Also *šīṭābə*, *ḥádəriš*, *ṭabbāḳət*.
miṣdífin (pl. *miṣdífyun*)	Sq	flatfish (general term)	Soleidae, Bothidae	Present year round. Never found in lagoons. Not fished for purposely, but it is sometimes caught by accident. It never grows large like the flatfish which are popular in the Gulf. It is not used as bait. Seen by many people as good eating. Also *məṣōdiyo~məṣōdi$^{?}$o*, *ṣowdī$^{?}$o*, *śaḥs di-dídəhe*.
mišəṭ~míšəṭ	Sh	butterflyfish sp.; sicklefish (general term)	Chaetodontidae Drepaneidae	Lit. ‘comb’, cf. GAr *mušāṭ*. Often float ashore dying or dead in the summer, and are eaten by cattle. Also *bū mšiṭ*, *miśeréḳ*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
mišḥālə	Sq	wrasse (general term); robust tuskfish, blue-spotted wrasse, broomtail wrasse, floral wrasse; parrotfish (general term); Arabian parrotfish, bluebarred parrotfish, bridled parrotfish, bullethead parrotfish, Carolines parrotfish, Dhofar parrotfish, dusky parrotfish, dusky-cap parrotfish, ember parrotfish, palenose parrotfish, purple-brown parrotfish, rusty parrotfish, sicklefin parrotfish, steephead parrotfish	Labridae, Scaridae	Wrasse: Caught with line and sardine bait. Comes inshore when young. Whole fish can be eaten. Also *ídʾḥan*~*ídʿhan*, *ṣəfíʿhin*. Immature life stage *mišḥuwḥálihin*. Parrotfish: Sm. *mišuwḥálihin*. “Always present” around coral rocks and reefs. Readily comes to fish traps, but rarely to fishing line. Its liver is always eaten with its flesh, as it is otherwise seen as rather tasteless; sometimes only the liver is eaten. This fish cannot be preserved in any way. Also *ʿābə*, *ʿābə berāḳ*.
mišḥālə ḥáwro	Sq	parrotfish sp.	Scaridae	Lit. ‘dark-coloured parrotfish’.
mišḥālə ṣáʿbib	Sq	parrotfish sp.	Scaridae	Lit. ‘pale-coloured parrotfish’.
mišḥālə šiṣārə	Sq	parrotfish sp.	Scaridae	Lit. ‘greenish-blue parrotfish’.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
mišḥuwḥálihin (pl. *mišḥuwḥálihun*)	Sq	wrasse (general term) (sm.); cleaner wrasse (general term); parrotfish (general term) (sm.)	Labridae, Scaridae	Diminutive form of *mišḥālə* ‘wrasse, parrotfish’. Small life stage. Cleaner wrasse, which are not seen as useful as food or bait, have been observed cleaning the teeth of *némiro* Moray eels.
míšker (pl. *məšáwker*)	B	doublespotted queenfish, Talang queenfish, snubnose pompano	Carangidae	Cf. ArD *al-mišxar*. Described by fishermen as *ḥilw eṣeréf* ‘good for splitting in half’. Also *mənˁášfer*, *rəkféf~erkəféf*.
míšəṭ~mišəṭ	Sh	butterflyfish sp.; sicklefish (general term)	Chaetodontidae Drepaneidae	Lit. ‘comb’, cf. GAr *mušāṭ*. Often float ashore dying or dead in the summer, and are eaten by cattle. Also *bū mšiṭ*, *miśeréḳ*.
miškér (pl. *mišébker*)	Sh	trevally (various spp.); smallspotted pompano, queenfish (various spp.); butterfish (general term)	Carangidae, Stromateidae	Trevallies: Al-Ḥallāniyyāt. This term is used for various smaller species in the family Carangidae. Also *bíšker*, *bū rəṣāṣ*, *ɛrṣēṣé~erṣāṣa*, *ṭamkəri*, *ṭ̃ẽkerór*. Butterfish: Also *bíšker*.
miśeréḳ	B	marine angelfish (general term)	Pomacanthidae	Lit. ‘comb’. Also *fíter*, *ktift*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
miśeréḳ	H	butterflyfish (general term); sicklefish (general term); marine angelfish (general term)	Chaetodontidae, Drepaneidae, Pomacanthidae	Lit. ‘comb’.
miśeréḳ	Sh	butterflyfish (general term); sicklefish (general term); marine angelfish (general term)	Chaetodontidae, Drepaneidae, Pomacanthidae	Lit. ‘comb’, cf. GAr *mušāṭ*.. Butterflyfish: Also *ṣaʿárnút*, *śorḳ*~*śórəḳ*. Sicklefish: Often float ashore dying or dead in the summer, and are eaten by cattle. Also *bū mšiṭ*, *míšəṭ*~*mišəṭ*. Angelfish: Caught along with other fish in cast nets. Also *ktift*.
míśereḳ (pl. *míśeruḳ*)	Sq	moonyfish (general term); silver moony; butterflyfish sp.; orbicular platax	Monodactylidae, Chaetodontidae, Ephippidae	Lit. ‘comb’. Moonyfish: Imm. *ṣáfəlaḳ*. Also *gáḥlil*. Butterflyfish sp.: “Always present” inshore and in lagoons. Not fished for in general, but accidentally caught on fishing line or in cast nets. Used as bait and, if needed, can be caught with bristleworm or hermit crab bait. Orbicular platax: “Always present” in both sandy and rocky areas, and spawns in lagoons. Caught on fishing line with bristleworm or hermit crab bait, or with cast nets; never comes to fish traps. Can grow to a good size, and is seen as good eating.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
míśereḳ di-rínhem	Sq	lionfish (general term)	Scorpaenidae	Lit. ‘sea comb’. Also *dəgāg*, *di-ḥóyhi*, *dīk al-baḥr*.
miśḥáyter	H	snapper sp.	Lutjanidae	
míṭəher (pl. *míṭəhor*)	Sq	Arabian blue-striped snapper, Bengal snapper, fivelined snapper, yellowlined snapper	Lutjanidae	Bottom-dwelling, and “always present” among rocks and coral. Easy to catch; comes to line with any bait, even flesh of its own kind. Seen as reasonably good eating. Also *di-ḥíṭəhor*, *ḳašbērə~ḳašmērə*, *kezmə*, *míṭəher*.
mizdērə	Sq	angelfish (various types); Arabian angelfish, semicircle angelfish	Pomacanthidae	These angelfish are described as having spines. They never grow very big but are broader and larger than *gífgif* angelfish. Not common; found in coral reefs and rocky areas further out. They never come to line or modern nets, but sometimes come to fish traps. They cause illness in some areas of the island. There is no market demand, and they are not fished for except for home consumption in the monsoon months. Said to taste slightly better than *gífgif*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
mīlaḥ~mīlax	Sq	smallscale bonefish; ladyfish (general term); tenpounder	Albulidae or Elopidae	Central/Eastern dialects *mīlaḥ*, Western dialects *mīlax*. Smallscale bonefish: “Always present.” Found inshore, especially when the sea is calm, and sometimes in lagoons when high tides breach their banks. Often caught alongside mullets in cast nets; also comes to fishing line with sardine or hermit crab bait. It is said to be “all bones” and is not liked as food. It is said that the sultan’s family and sayyids (descendants of the Prophet Muhammad) would not eat this fish. Ladyfish: Found especially in lagoons, and caught in cast nets if no bait available. Widespread at the end of monsoon and late summer. Also very scaly, and not liked as food because very bony. Also *ʿáržəb*.

lexical item	**lang.**	**English equivalent**	**grouping**	**notes**
mīx	B	swordfish (general term), sailfish and marlins (general term); black marlin, Indo-Pacific sailfish	Xiphiidae, Istiophoridae	Cf. ArD *mīx*. Also *baʿl enxarír*. Swordfish in GAr also *xayl al-baḥr*, *salsūl*, other ArD *ʿambarīyah*, *sinsūl*. Sailfish and marlins in ArD also *sinsūl*, *səlsūl*.
mīx	H	sailfish and marlins (general term)	Istiophoridae	
mīx (pl. *mīxɛ́t*)	Sh	sailfish and marlins (general term); black marlin, Indo-Pacific sailfish	Istiophoridae	On al-Ḥallāniyyāt, when this fish was caught, rarely, it was usually salted and dried, and sold for a good price. If it was kept for home consumption, it was preserved by laying in salt and spices for forty days.
mīx (pl. *myōxət*)	M	swordfish (general term), sailfish and marlins (general term); Indo-Pacific sailfish	Xiphiidae, Istiophoridae	Cf. ArD *mīx*. Also *zrōḳət*. Swordfish in GAr also *xayl al-baḥr*, *salsūl*, other ArD *ʿambarīyah*, *sinsūl*. Sailfish and marlins in ArD also *sinsūl*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
mīx ḥōr	Sh	swordfish (general term)	Xiphiidae	Cf. ArD *mīx*. Lit. ‘dark-coloured marlin’. Its very white and fatty flesh is thought to resemble the best ambergris. The fish has a thick layer of subcutaneous fat like dolphin blubber. “Always present” but far out at sea. Like tuna, it is usually caught by trolling with sardine bait. When fishing among a shoal of sardines, however, it is best to play the line. In the days when sharks were very valuable its flesh was used as shark bait. The flesh remains good as shark bait for up to 3 days, and after that it is less attractive to sharks. When cooked in water the flesh doesn’t absorb salt, no matter how much is added, and the flavour remains sweet. Also *ʿambarīyah, zrōḳət*. GAr also *xayl al-baḥr, salsūl*, other ArD *ʿambarīyah, sinsūl*.
mkindī	K	spangled emperor (lg.)	Lethrinidae	Large life stage. Sm. life stage *tarbō*, med.–sm. *nīm gdīr*, med.–lg. *gdīr*.
móraḥ	Sh	blue and gold fusilier, lunar fusilier	Caesionidae	

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
móṣəliḥ~māṣəliḥ (pl. *mṣāliḥ*)	Sq	black-lip pearl-shell oyster	shellfish	ʿAbd al-Kūri *māṣəliḥ*. Eaten. Formerly dived for commercially.
mōdaḥ~õdaḥ (pl. *õdóḥ*)	Sh	common blacktip silverbiddy, longspout silverbiddy	Gerreidae	Plumper and better eating in the summer months. Caught with cast nets.
mōra	K	grooved brain coral sp.	corals	
mselləbə	Sh	Indian scad, mackerel scad, shrimp scad, yellowtail scad	Carangidae	On al-Ḥallāniyyāt, this was an important fish for salting as a trade item. Also *bū ʿayn*, *ḥagénút~ḥajinót*, *ḥagénút xumxiűt~ḥajinót xumxiűt*, *ḳəṣarwḿn*, *mɛrjén*, *mselləbə*, *rġa*, *shūl*, *sīma~sīmé~sīméh*, *ṭamkəri*, *ṭẽ̄kerór*.
mṣaww	K	limpet	shellfish	MusAr *mṣaww* ‘limpet’. Considered a non-living type of mineral.
múdaḥ	Sh	jarbua	Terapontidae	Fat in winter. Caught along with other fish in cast nets. Not important as food, but can be used as bait. Also *ṣārúr~ṣīrór*.
mwāyə	H	drum/croaker sp. (trade)	Sciaenidae	Trade term, Salalah. Also *ḥasiyīt*, *mwāyə*.
mwēyis	B	torpedo scad; chub mackerel	Carangidae; Scombridae	Torpedo scad also *bū mwēyis*, ArD *bāmḍēres*, *diyāweh*. Chub mackerel also *agár*, *bū mwēyis*.
nagrō	K	snapper sp.	Lutjanidae	

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
namarānī	K	shark sp.	sharks	Lit. ‘leopard-like’. In Musandam Arabic and Kumzari, *namar* and similar words refer to leopards rather than tigers. This is said to be a spotted type of shark, rather than the striped tiger shark referred to with a similar term in other languages. It might also refer to the zebra shark, which in Shehret is said to be striped when young, but spotted when mature.
nāʾib al-wāli	Sh	twobar seabream (trade)	Sparidae	Trade term, cf. Ar. ‘deputy governor’. Caught with cast nets, but is not important as food. It is fat in winter, with a very fatty head. It is said that it borrowed the sharp teeth of the *daʿnít* ‘two-spot razorfish’ and refused to give them back, so the *daʿnít* struck it a great blow on the head, leaving a hole which filled with fat. Also *bint an-nōxəḏəh*, *maḥlól*, *sbīt~sbēti*, *ṣīrór*.
nāgəm	H	grunt sp.	Haemulidae	

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
nāgil	K	jellyfish sp.	jellyfish	Lit. ‘coconut’. Large, white, with spongey “arms” below the bell and flat ribbon-shaped tentacles. Syn. *fillaq*.
nān paw	K	flatfish (general term)	Soleidae, Bothidae	
nāwukō	K	zebra shark	sharks	
nbīġ~ənbīġ	H	drum/croaker sp.	Sciaenidae	Said to be tough, and is not popular as food.
neḏl~manḏīl	B	mullet sp.	Mugilidae	This term refers to mullets which are small, or in poor condition and lacking in fat.
négəmə di-rínhem	Sq	starfish (sea star)	echinoderms	Lit. ‘sea star’. Cf. ArD *nagmah* ‘star’. Also *məkfíno*.
nekkə	Sq	grey reef shark, pigeye shark, spottail shark	sharks	Seen as dangerous. In the days of dugout canoes, these were among the most commonly caught sharks, along with *ḥabórki*, *dígil*, and *ʿawárwar*. They were caught with hook and line. Also *śāṣə~śɛ̄ṣé~šāṣə*, *dígil*, *helkə di-ġúbba*.
nētəḳ	B	electric ray (general term)	stingrays and relatives	Also *mənāḳeṣ́~mənāḳiḍ*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
nɛ́miro (pl. *nɛ̄mir*)~ *nímiher* (pl. *nímihur*)	Sq	moray eel (general term); blackspotted moray, giant moray, tiger snake moray, whitemargined moray, white-mouth moray, yellowmouth moray	Muraenidae	They often come to fish traps. Some fishers skin them and use the flesh as bait, especially for *kteb*~*kētəb* and *máˁsam* emperors.
nɛ́miro ˁábdəhir	Sq	moray eel sp.	Muraenidae	Lit. ‘moray with pale patches on brownish background’.
nɛ́miro dírkik	Sq	moray eel sp.	Muraenidae	Lit. ‘moray with pale patches on dark grey background’.
nɛ́miro šiṣārə	Sq	moray eel sp.	Muraenidae	Lit. ‘light greenish-brown moray’.
nəbrāni~*nəmrāni*	B	moray eel sp.	Muraenidae	Lit. ‘leopard-like’. Spotted. Seen as very dangerous.
nəbrít~*inmirít*~*inbirít*	Sh	moray eel (general term) (f.)	Muraenidae	These species are seen as “female;” the “males” are *ˁaríf*~*ˁayróf* moray eels. Less feared than “male” species. It is seen as shameful to eat any moray eel.
nəgrɛ́r (pl. *nəgrór*)	Sh	smallspotted grunter	Haemulidae	Also *baˁlít aˁayn*, *erít*, *məˁārit*, *məránḳaṭ*, *ṣīrór*, *xśim məránḳaṭ*.
nəgrúr	H	smallspotted grunter	Haemulidae	Also *ṣayd xanīṭ*. Not much liked as food.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
nəgrūr	M	smallspotted grunter	Haemulidae	ArD *naḳrūr*.
náḳaḳ	Sq	grunt, rubberlips and sweetlips (various spp.); saddle grunt, silver grunt, smallspotted grunter, javelin grunter, Indian Ocean oriental sweetlips; other grunt, rubberlip, or sweetlips spp.	Haemulidae	"Always present" inshore. Caught with fishing line, even in the monsoon months, and with any bait; also caught with large-mesh cast nets. Never comes to fish traps. The whole fish is edible. Too small to be preserved in any way, but larger ones are seen as good eating. The *náḳaḳ* grunts are long, slim fish with delicious flesh. This contrasts with *ḥádiyik* grunts, drums, and croakers, which also make grunting sounds, but are broad fish of many sizes, types and colours, and are less desirable as food. Also *ḳašbērə*. Silver grunt in ArD *tagrūr*, *kōhān*.
nəḳāś~nīḳəś	M	electric ray (general term)	stingrays and relatives	Lit. 'piercing'. ArD *bū ʿanān, menāqiḍ, ʾarḍī*.
nəmrāni	M	tiger shark	sharks	Cf. Ar. *namir* 'leopard, tiger'. Not eaten. Seen as dangerous.
nəṣīyīt	B	Indo-Pacific king mackerel, narrowbarred Spanish mackerel (lg.)	Scombridae	Large life stage of *ṭānik~ṭōnīk*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
nimérihun~nímerhun~nimrāni	Sq	tiger shark	sharks	Cf. Ar. *namir* ‘leopard, tiger’.
nímələ	B	leatherback turtle	sea turtles	Fat and flesh are reddish. Not liked as food, but it has a lot of fat, which is rendered into oil.
nímələ	Sq	leatherback turtle	sea turtles	Seen only far out at sea.
nimírhān	Sq	tiger shark	sharks	ˤAbd al-Kūri. Cf. Ar. *namir* ‘leopard, tiger’. Cf. *nimérihun~nímerhun~nimrāni*.
nimrāni (pl. *nimɛ́r*)	Sh	tiger shark	sharks	Cf. Ar. *namir* ‘leopard, tiger’. This is a dangerous shark which no one tries to catch. It is rarely trapped in nets as it is usually too far out at sea, but it comes inshore when there are no sardines. The liver is highly valued for medicinal purposes, and pieces of it used to fetch a good price locally. Its liver oil is prized especially for treating chronic chest problems.
nimrāni~nibrāni	B	tiger shark	sharks	Cf. Ar. *namir* ‘leopard, tiger’. Lg. *bū ṭuyūr*. Fins and flesh are considered of no value, but it has large and excellent liver. Said to allow birds to clean its teeth. Also *rēḳyət*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
nīḵəś	Sh	electric ray (general term)	stingrays and relatives	Also *ḥāṣ̌īn*, *ṯyoḵət*, *rībəṣ̌*.
nīḵəś~nəḵāś	M	electric ray (general term)	stingrays and relatives	Lit. ‘piercing’. ArD *bū ʿanān, menāqiḍ, ʾarḍī*.
nīm gdīr	K	spangled emperor (med.–sm.)	Lethrinidae	Medium-small life stage. Sm. life stage *tarbō*, med.–lg. *gdīr*, lg. *mkindī*.
ówšer	H	sailfish or marlin sp.	Istiophoridae	
ȭdaḥ (pl. *ȭdóḥ*)~ *mōdaḥ*	Sh	common blacktip silverbiddy, longspout silverbiddy	Gerreidae	Plumper, and better eating in the summer months. Caught with cast nets.
pakkis	K	cowrie (general term)	shellfish	Used as dice for *bāẓ pakkis* (‘cowrie game’), a board game related to pachisi (parcheesi).
paw	K	ray (general term); bluespotted ribbontail ray	stingrays and relatives	
pārawē	K	unidentified fish sp. (lg.)	(unknown)	Large life stage. Sm. *čūk pārawē*.
pēčak	K	smoothhound (general term); Arabian smoothhound	sharks	
purġar	K	blueline snapper (sm.)	Lutjanidae	Small life stage. Lg. *āqadī*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
qabqab	K	small crab sp.	crustaceans	Cf. GAr *gabgab*, *qabqab* ‘small crab’. This term is also used to refer to a young, energetic person.
qambab	K	triggerfish (general term); goldenfinned triggerfish, Picasso triggerfish	Balistidae	
qambab čap	K	blackedged puffer	Tetraodontidae	
qambab garagumba	K	triggerfish, starry	Balistidae	Also *garagumba*.
qarṭabō	K	damselfish/clownfish sp.	Pomacentridae	
qāpṭ~qāṭ	K	gold-lined bream	Nemipteridae	
qātal	K	scorpionfish (general term), waspfish (general term)	Scorpaenidae, Tetrarogidae	
qātal čāf	K	false stonefish	Scorpaenidae	
qātal dašt	K	draco waspfish	Tetrarogidae	
qāẓum	K	blacktip reef shark	sharks	
qrambiṣ	K	needlefish sp.	Belonidae	Small stage. Lg. *qunwaḥ*.
qrādī	K	bull shark (med.)	sharks	Medium stage. Sm. stage *burqēb*, lg. stage *rējimī*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
qunwaḥ	K	needlefish sp.	Belonidae	Large stage. Sm. *qrambiṣ*.
qurfē	K	yellowtail scad	Carangidae	
rá^{ʔ}ḥa~*rá^{ʕ}he* (pl. *ra^{ʔ}ḥiyítin*~*ra^{ʕ}hiyítin*)	Sq	blacktip trevally; other trevally spp.	Carangidae	These are larger types or life stages of trevallies, cf. smaller trevallies *békist*. Good eating, and highly valued. “Always found” with sardines. Comes to fishing line with sardine bait. Said to be difficult to catch, as “it is driven mad by sardines and it drives the sardines mad too.” When sardines are close inshore these trevallies throw themselves right up onto the shore in frenzied pursuit. Also *ṭamákərə*. ArD *beyaḍ*.
rá^{ʕ}i	B	dusky shark (lg.), oceanic whitetip shark, silvertip shark	sharks	Lit. ‘herdsman’. Described as utterly voracious: *yəśāba^{ʕ} lā* ‘it can never have enough to eat’, and as having “a huge mouth which it opens wide and the sardines rush in.” Lg. stage of dusky shark *fidīm*, *ribī^{ʕ}i*. Also *yəbābə, bū ṭuyūr*, *ribī^{ʕ}i bū ferrīx*.
rá^{ʕ}i šélfi	B	smalleye stingray	stingrays and relatives	Lit. ‘with a bayonet’. Considered to be the largest type of stingray. Its tail was used as a file or saw. Also *ba^{ʕ}l šélfi*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
raqgwə	H	grey nurse shark	sharks	
raḥṭót	H	African pompano, smallspotted pompano, snubnose pompano	Carangidae	Highly prized. The best bait is crab or sardines. Caught especially in March–April.
raḥṭōt	M	African pompano, smallspotted pompano	Carangidae	Also *bəškər*.
rābəḍ~rībəṣ́	M	porcupine ray, leopard whipray	stingrays and relatives	Lit. ‘couched, lying down’, cf. ArD *rābiḍ*. Also *ṭabbawḳət rībəṣ́*, *ṭabbawḳət*.
rābiṣ́	B	bluespotted ribbontail ray, porcupine ray, fantail stingray/blotched fantail stingray/blackblotched stingray/fantail whipray, leopard whipray; other ray spp.	stingrays and relatives	Lit. ‘couched, lying down’, cf. ArD *rābiḍ*. Discarded when accidentally caught. For some species, the tail can be cut off and used as whip or a toy. Also *gəḥəgéḥ*, *ṣəṭʿāt~ṣəṭʿēt*, *šeršāf*, *šērš~širš*, *ḳerḥáyt*, *ṭweyrrāt*, *baʿl ḥāṣen*, *ber ḥāṣen*.
rāmak	K	ray sp.	stingrays and relatives	
rāmišt	K	smalltooth emperor (sm.)	Lethrinidae	Small life stage. Lg. stage *rōbāyō*.
rāxamit	K	unidentified fish sp.	(unknown)	Also *ṣōman*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
rbiʿi	Sh	bull shark, grey reef shark	sharks	Also *gəbēba*, *ḏəmēwi*. It is a large shark, though smaller than the *gəbāba*. It arrives in the summer with the *ʿād aʿiźól* summer sardines.
rbiʿi (pl. *ribiʿiyāt*)	M	oceanic whitetip shark, silky shark	sharks	Also *bū ferrīx*, *fīdīm*, *bəkšīt*, *ḏinf*.
reffə~riffə	B	common blacktip silverbiddy, longtailed silverbiddy	Gerreidae	Small life stage *ʾáferiḳ lə-dəhēmiš*. Also *śġay~śáġa*.
rēdeḳ	B	grouper (various spp.); eightbar grouper, red grouper, whiteblotch grouper, whitespotted grouper	Serranidae	Also *baʿl əmśédət*, *dīsko*. ArD *saʿbān*.
rēdeḳ	H	red grouper, whiteblotch grouper	Serranidae	Imm. *terḳāś*. Also *sɛ̄lim ʿófer*.
rēdəḳ	M	grouper (various spp.); red grouper, whiteblotch grouper	Serranidae	ArD *ḥawšwīš*, *saʿbān*.
rējimī	K	bull shark (lg.)	sharks	Large stage. Sm. stage *burqēb*, med. stage *qrādī*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
rēḳyət (dim. *rēḳtūn*, pl. *rəwēḳət*)	B	various shark spp.; tiger shark, grey nurse shark, whitetip reef shark	sharks	A wide-ranging term used for a number of dangerous sharks. Said to attack people. The meat and liver are good but no commercial demand for fins. One type said to have particularly excellent meat, which was salted and dried, and which was formerly a principal export of the Baṭāḥira. Sm. *xowf*, lg. *hindīt*. ArD *rēgweh*. Tiger shark lg. *bū ṭuyūr*. Also *nimrāni~nibrāni*, *śāṣyət~śāṣət*. Grey nurse shark described as “reddish with double or triple rows of teeth.” Grey nurse shark sm. and whitetip reef shark sm. *tīmīt*.
rēśīt	M	sea snake (general term) or snake eel (general term)	sea snakes (Hydrophiinae) or snake eels (Ophichthidae)	Lit. ‘snake’. Identification as sea snakes vs snake eels is uncertain. This is the same general term as used for land snakes.
rɛśýít l-ərawnə~rəśēt l-ərawnə	B	sea snake (general term) or snake eel (general term)	sea snakes (Hydrophiinae) or snake eels (Ophichthidae)	Lit. ‘sea snake’. Identification as sea snakes vs snake eels is uncertain. The general term *rəśēt~rɛśýít* refers to land snakes. Also *ġalémət*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
rēśít ḏə-rōrem (pl. *rēś ḏə-rōrem*)	H	sea snake (general term) or snake eel (general term)	sea snakes (Hydrophiinae) or snake eels (Ophichthidae)	Lit. 'sea snake'. Identification as sea snakes vs snake eels is uncertain. The general term *rēśít* also refers to land snakes.
rəbābə (pl. *rəbāb*)	B	butterfly ray (general term), cownose ray (general term); banded eagle ray, spotted eagle ray/ocellated eagle ray, leopard whipray	stingrays and relatives	Seen as good eating and can be made into *ʿarsi* (see Appendix 2). The oil from its liver is good for water-proofing skin bags. Also *baʿl ḥāṣen*, *ber ḥāṣen*, *ṣəṭʿāt~ṣəṭʿēt*, *šɛrš~širš*, *rəbābə sáfərə*, *ḳerḥáyt*, *gəḥəgéḥ*, *šeršāf*. Sm. cownose and butterfly ray *ṣəṭʿāt~ṣəṭʿēt*. Cownose ray arrives with the beginning of the *ləḥēmer* star season (Nov.–Dec.). Spotted eagle ray, banded eagle ray, and leopard whipray in GAr are *tēs, ġarābī*.
rəbābə sáfərə	B	cownose ray (general term)	stingrays and relatives	Lit. 'travelling *rəbābə* ray'. Arrives with the beginning of the *ləḥēmer* star season (Nov.–Dec.). Also *rəbābə, ḳerḥáyt*, *gəḥəgéḥ*, *ṣəṭʿāt~ṣəṭʿēt*, *šeršāf*.
rəbyān	H	prawn, shrimp (trade)	crustaceans	Trade term, cf. ArD *rubyān*. ArD *šibās*, *tenfēt*.
rəbyān	M	prawn, shrimp (trade)	crustaceans	Trade term, cf. ArD *rubyān*. Also *šibās*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
rəġá	B	largespotted dart, bigeye scad, bigeye trevally, bludger trevally	Carangidae	Also *kəllāb*, *ḳəṣˁáyr*. GAr *ješ*.
rəġāb	B	stonefish (general term)	Synanceiidae	Traditional treatment for the painful sting was to eat a lot of dates.
rəġfān	B	rabbitfish spp.	Siganidae	These species are seen as "male;" the "females" are *śisənāt* rabbitfish, and their "daughters" are *smimət* rabbitfish.
rəḥāb	B	pomfret sp.	Bramidae	
rəkféf~erkəféf	B	needlescaled queenfish, Talang queenfish	Carangidae	Also *míšker*. ArD *al-mišxar*.
rəṣāṣé~ɛrṣēṣé	Sh	smallspotted pompano, orangespotted trevally	Carangidae	Described as "seen leaping among the waves." Also *bíšker*, *bū rəṣāṣ*, *míšker*, *rġa*, *ṭamkəri*, *ṭɛ̃́kerór*.
rəśēt l-ərawnə~rɛśýít l-ərawnə	B	sea snake (general term) or snake eel (general term)	sea snakes (Hydrophiinae) or snake eels (Ophichthidae)	Lit. 'sea snake'. Identification as sea snakes vs snake eels is uncertain. The general term *rəśēt~rɛśýít* refers to land snakes. Also *ġalémət*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
rġa	M	bludger trevally	Carangidae	ArD *ṣāllah*, *ḳamlōh*.
rġa (pl. *rġēti*)	Sh	shrimp scad, Indian threadfish, bigeye trevally, orangespotted trevally	Carangidae	While shrimp scad and Indian threadfish are described as very thin fish with little meat, bigeye trevally and orangespotted trevally are said to have plenty of fat. Also *bíšker*, *blēwud*, *bū ʿayn*, *ḥagénút~ḥajinót*, *ḳaṣʿér*, *ḳaṣʿér sendi*, *mselləbə*, *rəṣāṣé~ɛrṣēṣé*, *sīma~sīmé~sīméh*, *ʃarmum* (pl. *ʃarmūn*), *ṭamkəri*, *ṭẽkerór*.
rḥaṭót~erḥéyṭ (pl. *rḥóṭa*)	Sh	African pompano	Carangidae	Cf. ArD *erḥēṭ*, *erḥáṭeh*. Caught on fishing line with sardines or rock lobster as bait. They are seen as very strong when hooked. They are also caught in cast nets. Large ones are said to have been shot with a gun when close inshore in rocky areas. Excellent eating, especially in the post-monsoon season. Also *beḳé*ʔ.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ribīʿi	B	shark (various spp.); bull shark, dusky shark, oceanic whitetip shark (lg.), pigeye shark, silky shark (lg.), grey reef shark (lg.), thresher (lg., general term)	sharks	This is a cover term for various large and dangerous shark species that are rarely caught. Said to be the largest shark after *sēhəm* 'hammerhead'. Flesh, fins, and liver are all valuable. Arrives with the summer sardines. Said to be *ġāfəl* in Mehri. Sm. stage *mēbʿar*. Also *yəbābə, bū ṭuyūr, máʿšaṭ, fidīm*. ArD *rabīʿi, yabāba*. It is the lg. stage of oceanic whitetip shark *ráʿi*, *yəbābə~yəbə́bət*, silky shark *swēdūwə*, thresher (general term) *sənnōrət~sənnōrət l-ərawnə*, bigeye thresher *ḥsūni*. Bull shark, pigeye shark lg. stage *dígil*, bull shark med. stage. *bū ferrīx*, dusky shark large stage *ráʿi*.
ribīʿi bū ferrīx	B	silvertip shark	sharks	Cf. *ribīʿi*, *bū ferrīx*, *ráʿi*.
ridḳ (pl. *rdoḳót*)	Sh	grouper (various spp.); red grouper, whiteblotch grouper	Serranidae	Seen as being "male," with *ḳeśáʿt* 'redmouth grouper' as the female counterpart. ArD *ʿayden*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
rígaḥ (pl. *rigáḥyun*)	Sq	dusky rubberlip, gibbous thicklip; other grunt, rubberlip, or sweetlips spp.; goldsilk seabream	Haemulidae, Sparidae	Haemulidae: Never grows large. “Always present,” usually inshore. Caught with cast nets or on fishing line with hermit crab or bristleworm bait; never comes to fish traps. It is only eaten if nothing better is available, especially during the monsoon or or when the sea is rough and other fish are hard to catch. It is regarded as inferior to *rígaḥ* seabreams and *bōdiḥ* grunts, but better than *ʿáftəm* sea chubs. Also *di-bíjed*, *ḥádiyiḳ*, *ḳárdef*. Goldsilk seabream: Also *sárḥin*~*sárḥim*.
riḥāb	B	angelfish sp.	Pomacanthidae	This fish is said to change its colour according to its diet. It is said to eat turtle faeces.
rinnəb	Sq	buccaneer anchovy, Day’s thryssa, longjaw thryssa, Whitehead’s thryssa	Engraulidae	Sardine-type fish (see ‘Fish Types’, p. 159). Seen inshore and out at sea. Caught with cast nets. Mainly used as bait, but not as good for bait as any sardine sp. or *di-hə́wiyə* shad spp. Also *lúḥuš*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
riyáḥt	Sh	cutlassfish sp.	Trichiuridae	
rībeṣ́	H	butterfly ray (general term)	stingrays and relatives	Lit. ‘couched, lying down’, cf. ArD *rābiḍ*.
rībəṣ́	Sh	electric ray (general term); bluespotted ribbontail ray, cowtail ray, fantail stingray/ blotched fantail stingray/ blackblotched stingray/fantail whipray	stingrays and relatives	Lit. ‘couched, lying down’, cf. ArD *rābiḍ*. Electric ray also *ḥāṣ́īn*, *nīḳəś*, *ṯyoḳət*. Other ray spp. also *ṯyoḳət*, *brit ɛ-ṯyóḳət*.
rībəṣ́~rābəḍ	M	porcupine ray, leopard whipray	stingrays and relatives	Lit. ‘couched, lying down’, cf. ArD *rābiḍ*. Also *ṭabbawḳət rībəṣ́*, *ṭabbawḳət*.
rišō	K	goatfish (general term); sulfur goatfish	Mullidae	
rodəḳ	Sq	whitespotted grouper	Serranidae	Also *ḥálḥal~xálxal*.
róġod di-rínhem	Sq	seaweed (general term)	algae	Western dialects. Lit. ‘sea grazing, sea pastures’. Also *rú^{ʕ}ud di-rínhem*, *śa^{ʕ}r di-rínhem*, *śe^{ʕ}r*.

lexical item	**lang.**	**English equivalent**	**grouping**	**notes**
rōbāyō	K	smalltooth emperor (lg.)	Lethrinidae	Large life stage. Sm. stage *rāmišt*.
rōbiṣ́~rōbiḍ	Sq	ray (general term); fantail stingray/blotched fantail stingray/blackblotched stingray/fantail whipray	stingrays and relatives	Lit. ‘couched, lying down’, cf. ArD *rābiḍ*. These types of rays do not have spines. “Always present,” and often seen when diving for pearl and pearlshell. Easy to catch, often by spearing, aiming for the area above the eyes. “It can grow so large that it needs 3 to 4 men to lift it.” The liver is seen as good to eat, and the flesh can be preserved as *ḳədīd~máḳədid* (see Appendix 2). Also *di-ʔíʔileb*, *ḳīréʿe*, *ṣaṭīʿo*, *ṣaṭīʿo di-ʿarf*, *ṭabbāḳət*.
rúʿud di-rínhem	Sq	seaweed (general term)	algae	Central/Eastern dialects. Lit. ‘sea grazing, sea pastures’. Also *róġod di-rínhem*, *śaʿr di-rínhem*, *śeʿr*.
rubbaṭ	K	electric ray (general term); whipray spp.	stingrays and relatives	Cf. ArD *rābiḍ*.
rubyan	K	prawn or shrimp (general term); prawn spp.	crustaceans	Cf. Ar. *rubyān* ‘prawn’

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
rubyan ārabī	K	prawn sp.	crustaceans	Lit. ‘Arab prawn’. Smaller, dark.
rubyan fārsī	K	prawn sp.	crustaceans	Lit. ‘Persian prawn’. Large, light-coloured.
saʿbāri	H	trevally sp.	Carangidae	
saʿd ʿófer	Sh	Malabar blood snapper	Lutjanidae	Lit. ‘red Saʿd (personal name)’. Also *ḥōmər*, *merēt*.
sabu kanʾad	K	yellowstriped cardinalfish; McCosker’s wrasse	Apogonidae	
sádah	M	rainbow runner	Carangidae	
sáfəlig	B	cutlassfish (general term)	Trichiuridae	Also *seferandóh*.
saftik~saptik~siftik	K	anthias (general term); rosy dwarf monocle bream	Serranidae, Nemipteridae	
sahwah (pl. *shēwi*)	Sh	albacore, striped bonito, chub mackerel, Indian mackerel, long-tailed tuna (trade)	Scombridae	Salalah. Trade term, cf. ArD *sahwah*. In most places pronounced *sehwə*. Imm. *maʿdūd*. In eastern Dhofar it is said that eating this fish brings on an itching allergy. In al-Ḥallāniyyāt, salting this fish used to be important for trade. Also *jēḏər~gēḏər*, *jēḏər bū ḥmad*, *sehwə*, *śerbób*, *ṭabbēna~ṭabbānə*. ArD *saqṭānah*, *ṭabbānah*.

lexical item	**lang.**	**English equivalent**	**grouping**	**notes**
sáhwah~shάwə	M	big-eye tuna, long-tailed tuna (trade)	Scombridae	Trade term. Imm. *mādūd~maʿdūd*.
saḥḥ	K	salp (string jellyfish)	jellyfish	Different from the long, chained *silslā~sinslā* jellyfish.
samak mūsa	Sh	flatfish (general term) (trade)	Soleidae, Bothidae	Trade term, cf. ArD *samak mūsa*, lit. 'Moses fish'. While it used to be seen as worthless, it is now sold at market. Also *biserifúf*, *bū sīref*, *woṭyə*.
samarānī	K	shark sp.	sharks	
samāma~samōmə (pl. *samóyhim*)	Sq	grouper (various spp.); blue-yellow grouper, comet grouper, dusky grouper, giant grouper, redmouth grouper, whiteblotch grouper	Serranidae	Bottom-dwelling, and "always present" in rocky areas. Takes any kind of bait. The whole fish is edible, even the skin. This fish is an important source of fat. Of the groupers, it is seen as the very best for eating, followed by *ḥálḥal~xálxal*, *līhun*, and *ʿímə́hor*, all of which are among the best. Also *di-súwlhel*, *énsəl*, *fēṣ*, *ḥáyhal*, *ʿilmə ḥə́wro*.
samāṭə	M	jellyfish (general term)	jellyfish	

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
sammān	Sh	grouper (various spp.) (trade); areolate grouper, epaulet grouper, oblique-banded grouper	Serranidae	Salalah. Trade term. Al-Ḥallāniyyāt *səmmān*.
sanksar	K	king soldier bream (med.)	Sparidae	Medium life stage. Sm. *ḥallūma*, lg. *kōfar*.
saptik~saftik~siftik	K	anthias (general term); rosy dwarf monocle bream	Serranidae, Nemipteridae	
sárḥīn	Sq	slender emperor	Lethrinidae	"Always present" among rocks. Comes to fishing line with any fish part as bait. Seen as good eating; said to taste like *fṣáḥan* emperors.
sárḥīn~sárḥim	Sq	forktail large-eye seabream; Delagoa threadfin bream, rosy threadfin bream; goldsilk seabream	Lethrinidae, Nemipteridae, Sparidae	Bottom-dwelling, and "always present" in both rocky and sandy areas. Comes to fishing line with sardine bait or flesh of its own kind; it never comes to traditional fish traps, though now it comes to modern traps, as these are set further out. If many are caught, they are dried and salted to sell as *kánda* (see Appendix 2). Seen as good eating, as good as *gyaḥš* fish (see 'Fish Types', p. 159). Goldsilk seabream: Also *rígaḥ*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
sawkē	K	algae sp.	algae	Red-brown. Causes red tide.
sayfranda	M	cutlassfish (general term)	Trichiuridae	Formerly, this fish was not eaten.
sayfranda	Sh	cutlassfish (general term)	Trichiuridae	
sayhəm	M	hammerhead (general term); scalloped hammerhead, smooth hammerhead	sharks	Imm. *kūfi*. When smaller, it is traded as *bū ḳáṭaˁ*, and when larger it falls into the *mansūf, maṭlūṭ, marbūˁ* trade categories (cf. those entries).
sābuṭ~ṣābuṭ	K	jellyfish (general term)	jellyfish	Cf. M. *samāṭə* and other MSAL cognates.
sābuṭ jāridin~ṣābuṭ jāridin	K	jellyfish sp.	jellyfish	Lit. '*jārid* tuna jellyfish'. Consultants were uncertain of its appearance.
sāfin	K	unidentified fish sp.	(unknown)	
sāḥūk	M	granulate/Halavi's guitarfish	guitarfish and wedgefish	Also *ˁabádyət sāḥūḳ~ābádyət sāhūk, sāḥūk əl-knēnaḥ*.
sāḥūk əl-knēnaḥ	M	granulate/Halavi's guitarfish	guitarfish and wedgefish	Also *ḳrayṣəli~ḳrayṣəlay, ābádyət, bū ṭəwāl, ˁabádyət sāḥūḳ~ābádyət sāhūk, sāḥūk, sāḥūk əl-knēnaḥ*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
sākəl	Sq	pilotfish; cobia	Carangidae, Rachycentridae	Cobia: Never seen inshore and rarely caught before as they were too far out at sea. They were fished for using trolling line with sardine bait. Very highly prized as food. Also *sākəl di-rínhem*.
sākəl di-rínhem	Sq	cobia	Rachycentridae	Lit. '*sākəl* of the sea'. Also *sākəl*.
sālim sayf	M	Indian threadfish (trade)	Carangidae	Cf. ArD *mubārak as-sayf*. Trade term. Also *blēwəd*. ArD also *xayyāṭ*.
sbīt~sbēti	Sh	seabream (various spp.); twobar seabream, yellowfin seabream	Sparidae	Caught with cast nets. In the summer months, it is good for eating. Also *bint an-nōxəḏəh*, *maḥlól*, *nāʔib al-wāli*, *ṣīrór*.
sebtə	Sq	seaweed sp.	algae	ʿAbd al-Kūri. Lit. 'strap, belt'. Grazed by turtles in the waters around the island.
seferandóh	B	cutlassfish (general term)	Trichiuridae	Also *sáfəlig*.
sehwə	H	kawakawa, Indian mackerel, long-tailed tuna (trade)	Scombridae	Trade term, cf. ArD *sahwah*. Also *gēder*, *śerwé*, *zēnūb*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
sehwə	Sh	albacore, striped bonito, chub mackerel, Indian mackerel, long-tailed tuna (trade)	Scombridae	Cf. ArD *sahwah*, also used in Sh. as a trade term. Imm. *maʿdūd*. Also *bāġa, bū ʿayn, bū ḍəliʿa, ḍálʿa~ḍálaʿa, ferḥēdūd, jēḏər bū ḥmad, ḳarʿáyb~məḳarʿáyb, sīma~sīmé~sīméh, zibb al-ʿabīd*. Indian mackerels are especially plentiful in the post-monsoon season. Caught with fishing line and case net. Indian mackerel ArD *bāġah, ḍalāʿa*.
sélfeġ	Sh	wolf herring (general term); blackfin wolf herring, Dorab wolf herring	Chirocentridae	Cf. ArD *safəlij*. Also *ḥerbīt*. Excellent as bait.
sēhəm	B	hammerhead (general term); hammerhead (med.–lg., general term); scalloped hammerhead, smooth hammerhead	sharks	This is a general term for hammerheads, and also refers to their medium–large life stage, which is already very large in size. Imm. *kōfi*, med.–lg. *sēhəm*, lg. *magzəlōt*. When smaller, it is traded as *bū ḳáṭaʿ*, and when larger it falls into the *mansūf, maṭlūṭ, marbūʿ* trade categories (cf. those entries).

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
sēhəm	Sh	hammerhead (general term); hammerhead (med.–lg., general term)	sharks	This is a general term for hammerheads, and also refers to their medium–large life stage, which is itself already very large in size. Flesh, liver, and fins are all considered valuable, with fins getting the best price. The next most valuable fins are those of *ḥazāzi*, *yəbābə*, *ḏəmāwi*, and *fīdīm*. Of all sharks, its liver oil is the best for providing lighting (*meṣrédət*). For this shark in particular, all parts of the immature are as prized as for the adult. It arrives in the summer with the *ʿād aʿiźól* 'summer sardines'. It is said to "come close inshore for breakfast," and people used to sit on the beach and watch this. Imm. *kōfi*, sm. *bū ráḳaṭ*, med.–lg. *sēhəm*, *bū máṭraḳa*, *məṭráḳət*, lg. *magzəlōt*. When smaller, it is traded as *bū ḳáṭaʿ*, and when larger it falls into the *mənsūf*, *məṭlūṭ*, *mərbōʿ* trade categories (cf. those entries). Also *bū máṭraḳa*, *məṭráḳət*.
sēḥak	K	guitarfish or wedgefish (general term); bowmouth guitarfish	guitarfish and wedgefish	

lexical item	**lang.**	**English equivalent**	**grouping**	**notes**
sēḥak ārabī	K	granulate/Halavi's guitarfish (sm.), spotted guitarfish (=Oman/Bengal guitarfish)	guitarfish and wedgefish	
sēḥak jīrī	K	giant guitarfish	guitarfish and wedgefish	
sēleb~sīleb (pl. *silīb*)	Sq	grouper (various spp.); marbled coralgrouper, blacktip grouper, coronation grouper, halfspotted hind	Serranidae	Said to be similar to *līhan~līhun* groupers. "Always present." Comes to fishing line and fish traps with any bait. Good eating and important source of fat, but less so than *samāma~samōmə* groupers. Also *ferhēlə di-ʿúbri*, *līhan~līhun*.
sēlik	K	moray eel (general term); dragon moray, honeycomb moray	Muraenidae	
sēlik numr	K	palenose moray	Muraenidae	
sēlīb	Sq	Talang queenfish	Carangidae	Also *ʿāfer*, *ḥabīyeb*.
sēli	Sq	Gulf herring	Clupeidae	A sardine-type fish (see 'Fish Types', p. 159). Not liked as food, but good as bait.
sēlim ʿófer	H	red grouper	Serranidae	Lit. 'red Salim (man's name)'. Reddish. Imm. *terḳāś*. Also *rēdeḳ*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
səbli~síbəli	M	grey sharpnose shark, milk shark, sliteye shark	sharks	Also *səbli bū ḥanak~síbəli bū ḥanak*.
səbli bū ḥanak~síbəli bū ḥanak	M	smoothhound (general term); sliteye shark	sharks	The name, which means '*səbli* with a hard palate', is due to its ridge of rounded molars rather than the pointed teeth of other sharks. Also sliteye shark *síbəli~səbli*.
səfəlíj~sáfəlig	B	wolf herring (general term); blackfin wolf herring, Dorab wolf herring	Chirocentridae	Cf. ArD *safəlij*. Excellent as bait. Also *ḥerəwīt*.
səkləh	M	pilotfish	Carangidae	
səlhēb	B	shellfish sp.	shellfish	Precise identification uncertain. "Looks like an olive shell. Seen in wet sand as the waves withdraw." Used as bait.
səlmádo	Sq	fusilier (general term); blue and gold fusilier, goldband fusilier, lunar fusilier, variable-lined fusilier, yellowback fusilier, yellowstripe fusilier	Caesionidae	Described as having bright yellow horizontal bars. It can be caught at night. Seen as good eating but in some areas of the island causes illness. Migratory, with shoals always on the move. Difficult to catch before the coming of large nets and motorized boats, but it could be caught at night.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
səmāṭə	B	jellyfish (general term)	jellyfish	Cf. ArD *samāṭa*. ArD also *kabd al-baḥr*.
səméṭé~səmbāṭə	Sh	jellyfish (general term)	jellyfish	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt *səmbāṭə*.
səmmāli	H	grouper sp.	Serranidae	Lit. ‘Somali’.
səmmān	B	grouper (various spp.) (trade); epaulet grouper, obliquebanded grouper, strawberry hind	Serranidae	Trade term. Also *ḳéśer*.
səmmān	H	grouper (various spp.) (trade); epaulet grouper, obliquebanded grouper, strawberry hind	Serranidae	Trade term. Caught especially in February/March. Highly prized. Also *ġalfōt*, *xolxól~xalxál*. ArD *hāmūr*.
səmmān	Sh	grouper (various spp.) (trade); areolate grouper, epaulet grouper, oblique-banded grouper	Serranidae	Trade term, al-Ḥallāniyyāt. Preserved by salting and drying: the fish is left whole; it is gutted and cleaned, and the flesh is slashed and salted; it is kept for two days out of the sun, then sun-dried, turning frequently. Salalah *sammān*. Also *xolxól ʿófer*.
səmmān	Sq	stocky hawkfish	Cirrhitidae	Also *feṣ̌*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
səndūḳi	Sq	boxfish (general term); bluetail boxfish, yellow boxfish, longhorn cowfish	Ostraciidae	Lit. ‘box-shaped, trunk (container)-shaped’. “Always present,” especially around coral. Comes to fish traps with any bait, including seaweed. Has a good liver and its flesh is said to be as rich as spiny lobster. Can be dried. Seen as a type of *ḳarbōbə* filefish. Also *ḳādaḥ*.
sənnawrət	M	thresher (general term); bigeye thresher	sharks	Lit. ‘cat’.
sənnōrət	B	smoothhound (general term), thresher (general term); longtail carpetshark, bramble shark, zebra shark, bigeye thresher, pelagic thresher	sharks	Lit. ‘cat’, cf. GAr *giṭ al-baḥr*, lit. ‘sea cat’. All types are seen as useless; even flesh and liver are not used. Also *ḥāgūr l-ərēḳyət*, *tīmīt*, *yiṯˁayl l-ərawnə*~*iṯˁéyl l-ərawnə*, *yibdīn*~*yibdēm*, *síbəli*, *sənnōrət l-ərawnə*, *ḥsūni*. Sm. threshers *mēbˁar*, lg. *ribīˁi*.
sənnōrət l-ərawnə	B	smoothhound (general term), thresher (general term); longtail carpetshark, bramble shark, zebra shark, bigeye thresher, pelagic thresher	sharks	Lit. ‘sea cat’. (See notes for B. *sənnōrət*.)

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
sənnūrət	Sh	thresher (general term); bigeye thresher, pelagic thresher, bramble shark	sharks	Lit. 'cat'. ArD *sennōrat al-baḥr* 'sea cat'. Bramble shark "always present." Not eaten, and regarded as useless. Discarded when accidentally caught. Also *ḥalí səmmān*. Thresher also *ergēṣ́i*.
sfed	H	onespot seabream	Sparidae	The best bait is crabmeat or shellfish. Also *maʿsīs*.
sfen	Sh	ray (general term); butterfly ray (general term)	stingrays and relatives	Also *ṭyoḳət, ḳ̄ēfʿán, ṭyoḳət līnit, ḥīṣ́ān, kedwə*.
sfen	Sh	striped eel catfish	Plotosidae	Often found in lagoons. Can be caught with *ṣ́erġót* green algae as bait. Not liked as food, and many people would not eat this fish; seen as "very bony, and with a muddy taste and dark-coloured fat." Also *ġēṭ, lēsəd*. ArD *berígeh*.
sfədɛ́t (pl. *sfēd*)	Sh	brassy chub	Kyphosidae	Also *ʿaṣ̄ēt, ġatób, ġatám~ġuṭúm, ṣufīrót*.
sháwa	B	long-tailed tuna	Scombridae	Cf. ArD *shawah*. Also *zēnəb*.
sháwə~sáhwah	M	big-eye tuna, long-tailed tuna (trade)	Scombridae	Trade term. Imm. *mādūd~maʿdūd*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
shīl	Sh	trevally (various spp.); yellowtail scad, golden trevally, longnose trevally	Carangidae	Seen as good eating. Longnose trevally are plentiful in the winter months, when they can be caught with cast nets. Also *boks*, *ēm ɛ-ṣúd*, *gerbunt*, *ḥagénút xumxiű̇t~ḥajinót xumxiű̇t*, *ḥajinót*, *ḳaṣʿér*, *ḳəṣarwḿn*, *mɛrjén*, *mselləbə*, *sīma~sīmé~sīméh*, *ṭamkəri*, *ṭ̃ɛ̃kerór*. ArD *ṣāl*, *xamxamah*.
sḥāyif~sḥeft	B	seaweed sp.	algae	Has air bladders. Floats on the surface of the sea but is attached to the bottom. When dried, children “pop” it like bladderwrack.
síbəli	B	shark (sm. spp., general term); grey sharpnose shark, sliteye shark, milk shark, smoothhound (general term)	sharks	Cf. GAr *síbili*. A wide-ranging term for a number of shark (*laxm~ləxām*) types described as “weak and small.” In general they are slim and pointed. Said to look like *yaryūr~gargūr* (B. *bəkšīt*). For most types, flesh, fins, and liver are considered good. Sm. stage *məkowmīz*. Also *fógəl*, *yibdīn~yibdēm*, *sənnōrət~sənnōrət l-ərawnə*, *tīmīt*. Sliteye shark meat must be eaten fresh, as it does not dry well. Smoothhound seen as “having no teeth” and said to be useless.
síbəli	H	shark (sm. spp., general term)	sharks	Sm. spp. of *lxīm*. Cf. GAr *síbili*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
síbəli	Sh	shark (sm. spp., general term); milk shark, sliteye shark	sharks	Sm. spp. of *lxim*. Milk shark and sliteye shark also *ʿayəl əl-ʿayəl*.
síbəli~səbli	M	grey sharpnose shark, milk shark, sliteye shark	sharks	Also *səbli bū ḥanak~síbəli bū ḥanak*.
síbəli ʿárabi	B	shark sp.	sharks	Lit. 'Arab *síbəli*'. This is a small shark considered to have good flesh, fins, and liver. Cf. *síbəli*.
síbəli bū ḥanak~səbli bū ḥanak	M	smoothhound (general term); sliteye shark	sharks	The name, which means '*səbli* with a hard palate', is due to its ridge of rounded molars rather than the pointed teeth of other sharks. Also sliteye shark *síbəli~səbli*.
síbəli yibdīn~síbəli yibdēm	B	shark sp.	sharks	This is a small shark described as "having no teeth." The meat must be eaten fresh, as it does not dry properly, suggesting this might be a sliteye shark. Cf. *síbəli, yibdīn~ yibdēm*.
siftik~saftik~saptik	K	anthias (general term); rosy dwarf monocle bream	Serranidae, Nemipteridae	
sikl	K	cobia	Rachycentridae	
silb	Sq	grouper (various spp.)	Serranidae	ʿAbd al-Kūri. This fish is an important source of fat.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
sílihil~sí^{ʔ}lhil	Sq	seaweed sp.	algae	^{ʕ}Abd al-Kūri. Yellow-green. Used to bait fish traps. Grazed by turtles in the waters around the island.
silslā~sinslā	K	jellyfish sp.	jellyfish	Long, chained. Different from *saḥḥ* ‘salp’. Cf. Ar. *silsila* ‘chain’.
sínsul~sinsūl	Sq	sailfish and marlins (general term); black marlin, Indo-Pacific sailfish	Istiophoridae	“Always present” out at sea. Caught on line with sardine bait, most successfully by trolling. When many are present, they swim close to the surface and their fins are visible. Flesh of belly prized as tender and very good, but the rest is considered rather tough, like the *zíhnin* tuna. Strong-smelling. Not made into *ḳədīd~móḳədid* (see Appendix 2), and not salted, since with salt “the flesh melts away to nothing.” Now caught in modern monofilament nets. GAr *farās*.
sitraġ	K	wrasse sp.	Labridae	
sīflindō	K	snake eel sp.	Ophichthidae	

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
sīleb~sēleb (pl. *silīb*)	Sq	grouper (various spp.); marbled coralgrouper, blacktip grouper, coronation grouper, halfspotted hind	Serranidae	Said to be similar to *līhan~līhun* groupers. "Always present." Comes to fishing line and fish traps with any bait. Good eating and important source of fat, but less so than *samāma~samōmə* groupers. Also *ferhēlə di-ʿúbri*, *līhan~līhun*.
sīma	M	yellowtail scad	Carangidae	Cf. ArD *ṣīma*, *sīma*. Sm. stage *gəšrān*, *bā drēb*. Also *ḳəṣayr~ḳəṣʿayr*, *mərgān*.
sīma	M	chub mackerel	Scombridae	Imm. *mādūd~maʿdūd*. Also *bāġa*, *zəbb al-abīd*. ArD *bāġah*, *bāhi*, *zubb al-baḥr*.
sīma~sīmé~sīméh	Sh	bigeye scad, mackerel scad, redtail scad, yellowtail scad, bigeye trevally; chub mackerel	Scombridae; Carangidae	Cf. ArD *sīma*, *ṣīma*. Scombridae: Imm. *maʿdūd*. Also *bū ʿayn*, *ḏ̣ólʿa~ḏ̣álaʿa*, *jēḏ̣ər bū ḥmad*, *ḳarʿáyb~məḳarʿáyb*, *sehwə~sahwah*, *zibb al-ʿabīd*. Chub mackerel: Also *bū ʿayn*, *ḥajinót*, *ḥagénút xumxiűt~ḥajinót xumxiűt*, *ḳaṣʿér*, *ḳaṣʿér sendi*, *ḳəṣarwű́n*, *mɛrjén*, *mselləbə*, *rġa*, *shūl*, *ṭamkəri*, *ṭ̃ḗkerór*.
sīsān	H	rabbitfish (general term) (trade)	Siganidae	Trade term, cf. ArD *sīsān*. Also *ənkəbənōt*, *śīsún*.
sīsīnāt (pl.)	Sh	surgeonfish sp.	Acanthuridae	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt. ArD *farḍ*, *sīsīn*, *sīsān al-ġubbah*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
sīyə	Sh	king soldier bream	Sparidae	Lg. m. *jũ̃l, jəmal~gəmal*. It is caught with bait of crabmeat or sardines. On al-Ḥallāniyyāt, it is salted and dried. Also *baˢlít e-núź, feráḥt, ṭeráḥa*. ArD *ṭeraḥah*.
sīźób (pl. *sīźyɛ́tə*)	Sh	rabbitfish (general term)	Siganidae	Sm. *herran*. Caught in fish traps from mid-May to mid-October. Boiled and dried to make *ḳóśaˢ* (see Appendix 2). Fat, and excellent eating, in the monsoon, but thinner and less flavourful in the winter months. Also *śīsūn*. ArD *ṣāfi, sīsān, šēseneh*.
sīźōb	M	rabbitfish (general term)	Siganidae	ArD *ṣāfi, sīsān, šēseneh*.
skfīt	B	emperor (general term) (sm.); spangled emperor	Lethrinidae	Small life stage. Med. life stage *ṭebṭūb*, lg. life stage *ˤaṣāb, ḥamśékt, ˤaṣāb*.
skindan	K	snapper sp.	Lutjanidae	
slēmāni	B	hardnose shark (m.)	sharks	Hardnose shark *yūbāt, bəkšīt*, seen as male.
slēyil	B	spiny lobster (sm.)	crustaceans	Immature or small life stage of *śīrax*. This term also refers to the meaty part of a spiny lobster.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
smimət (pl. *smūm*)	B	rabbitfish spp.	Siganidae	These smaller rabbitfish species are seen as the "daughter" of *rəġfān* ("male") rabbitfish and *śisənāt* ("female") rabbitfish.
sōmíh	B	seaweed sp.	algae	Strap-like seaweed. Attached to the bottom. Much liked by turtles. Grows in the monsoon season. Especially plentiful in the Mingiy area.
sulṭān ibrahīm	B	goatfish (general term) (trade)	Mullidae	Trade term, cf. ArD *sulṭān ibrāhīm*. Also *ʿanīn*.
sulṭān ibrahīm	H	goatfish (general term) (trade)	Mullidae	Trade term, cf. ArD *sulṭān ibrāhīm*.
sulṭān ibrahīm	Sh	goatfish (general term) (trade)	Mullidae	Trade term, cf. ArD *sulṭān ibrāhīm*. Also *ʿáźi ber duḳúm, kēr ɛ-ṣūd, ḳenšoʿót~ḳenšoʿót*.
swárír	Sh	Indian Ocean oriental sweetlips	Haemulidae	ArD *al-ḳaʿār*.
swaydūr	M	grey reef shark, hardnose shark	sharks	Also *śaṣyət~šaṣyət, swaydūr, kawb, iṯʿayl~īṯayl, iṯʿayl ḏ-ərawrəm~īṯayl ḏ-ərawrəm, bəkšīt*.
swēdūwə	B	grey reef shark, silky shark, spottail shark	sharks	Eaten, with flesh, fins, and liver all considered excellent. Sm. stage *gərēnīyə*, lg. *ribīʿi*. Also *bəkšīt*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
sxalát (pl. *sxātən*)	M	cobia	Rachycentridae	Cf. ArD *sáxalah*.
sxalét	B	cobia	Rachycentridae	Cf. ArD *sáxalah*. Also *ber tēs*.
ṣʿībēn	Sh	common dolphinfish	Coryphaenidae	Although it is said to have good meat, many people will not eat this fish. Also *ʿamfəlūs, bā ṣʿūbēn, bū ṣʿūbēn*. ArD *ʿanfalūs*.
ṣaʿáḳəhan	Sq	topshell sp.	shellfish	Samḥa. Eaten.
ṣaʿawbōn~ṣaʿūbōn	H	common dolphinfish	Coryphaenidae	This fish is disliked, and many people will not eat it.
ṣáʿluf di-rínhem	Sq	seaweed spp.	algae	Lit. ‘sea leaves’. Refers to broad-bladed seaweeds in general.
ṣaʿūbān	Sq	common dolphinfish	Coryphaenidae	“Always present.” Comes to fishing line with sardine bait; some are now caught in monofilament nets. Also *bū ḳáṭabə*.
ṣabīrōr	B	whitecheek monocle bream	Nemipteridae	Also *aśábḥa yənṭīrūr*.
ṣafáḳa	Sq	jellyfish (general term)	jellyfish	Has a painful sting. The term *ṣafáḳa* is also the name for a group of stinging plants.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ṣafáḳa di-móšḥiḳ	Sq	bristleworm spp.	other invertebrates	Lit. ‘low tide *ṣafáḳa*’. The term *ṣafáḳa* is also used for jellyfish and for a group of stinging plants. “Very bristly.” If touched, the bristles break off and stick in the flesh causing the hand to swell. Treatment is to rub the affected part hard on one’s hair. Found alongside *ḥamōyə* clams.
ṣafáḳa di-ʿúbri	Sq	jellyfish spp.	jellyfish	Lit. ‘deep water *ṣafáḳa*’. Has a painful sting.
ṣáfəlaḳ	Sq	moonyfish (imm.)	Monodactylidae	Immature life stage of *gáḥlil*, *míśereḳ*. Seen as reasonably good food.
ṣáfrer (pl. *ṣáfror*)	Sq	butterflyfish (general term)	Chaetodontidae	Never grows very large. “Always present” in coral reefs. Never comes to fishing line or modern nets, but comes to fish traps, even unbaited ones. Eaten, but for home consumption only, with no market demand. In some areas of the island it causes illness. Many fish types with a similar appearance have this name. Also *míḳəhor*.
ṣáfrer di-ḳeyɛ́bo	Sq	Oman porgy	Sparidae	Also *di-ḥāber*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ṣáfrer di-ḳúwno	Sq	pennant coralfish	Chaetodontidae	Lit. ‘*ṣáfrer* with a thread’. Never grows very large. “Always present” in coral reefs. Never comes to fishing line or modern nets, but comes to fish traps, even unbaited ones. Eaten, but for home consumption only, with no market demand. In some areas of the island it causes illness.
ṣáfrer míḳəhor	Sq	Arabian butterflyfish, black-tailed butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae	
ṣaḥerét	Sh	sardine-type shoaling fish spp.; whitetongue trevally	Clupeidae or Engraulidae, Carangidae	Clupeidae or Engraulidae spp. are very small.
ṣaḥrāwət	H	Baelama anchovy; other anchovy spp.	Engraulidae	Also *bū śedḳ*. ArD *ġarq*, *barīyə*.
ṣaḥṣáḥḥan~*ṣóḥəṣaḥ*~*ṣəḥéṣaḥ* (pl.)	Sq	auger shell, turret shell, tusk shell (sm.)	shellfish	Small types. Strung for decoration and to divert babies. Not eaten.
ṣalfiyīn	H	cutlassfish (general term)	Trichiuridae	Many people will not eat this fish.
ṣanṣānə	Sq	nonbanded whipfin mojarra, common blacktip silverbiddy	Gerreidae	Also *mirāṭa*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ṣanṣānə di-mḳárešo	Sq	common ponyfish	Leiognathidae	The descriptor *di-mḳárešo* means ‘smooth’ or ‘peeled’.
ṣáraʿa~ṣéreʿe	Sq	blue-lined large-eye bream, bigeye emperor, bluelined emperor, elongate emperor, humpnose bigeye emperor; emperor bream spp.; other threadfin breams including Japanese threadfin bream, onespot bream, rosy dwarf monocle bream, whitecheek monocle bream	Lethrinidae, Nemipteridae	Lethrinidae: Some are “always present,” with smaller ones inshore and larger ones out at sea, and others are migratory. Often nocturnal. The bait must be fish flesh. Seen as good eating, and the whole fish can be eaten. One of the *gyaḥš* fish (see ‘Fish Types’, p. 159). Nemipteridae: Some breams are netted and some come to fishing line. Not really liked as food. Once caught only for home consumption, but are now sold. Also *ḥáṭəhan*.
ṣarābət (pl. *ṣeráwbi*)	B	sardine-type shoaling fish (general term, lg.)	Clupeidae	Lit. ‘of the post-monsoon season’. Large size or life stage of *ʿayd~ʿād* ‘sardine-type shoaling fish’. Shoals arrive in the post-monsoon season.
ṣarf (pl. *ṣərʂ̌f*)	Sh	drum/croaker (general term); tiger-toothed croaker, fusca drum, geelbeck croaker; other drum/croaker sp.	Sciaenidae	Cf. ArD *al-ṣārif*. Sm. *áš̃xali*. Also *banāyə*, *dubúš*, *irjóḥ*, *xarṭúm*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ṣarf~ṣōrəf (pl. *ṣwarrəf*)	M	drum/croaker (general term); tiger-toothed croaker	Sciaenidae	Cf. ArD *al-ṣārif*. Arrives with the sardines in the Salalah area but does not come with them further east. Also *bənāyə*.
ṣarmúm (pl. *ṣarmūn*)	Sh	Indian threadfish, bluefin trevally	Carangidae	Also *blēwud*, *mselləbə*, *rġa*, *ṭamkəri*, *ṭɛ̃kerór*.
ṣaṭīʿo	Sq	ray (general term)	stingrays and relatives	Lit. ‘spark’, in reference to rays that sting. Also *ṭabbāḳət*, *rōbəṣ́~rōbəḍ*.
ṣaṭīʿo baṭwālə~ṣaṭīʿo būṭwāl	Sq	whiptail stingray (general term); Jenkins’ whipray	stingrays and relatives	Lit. ‘*ṣaṭīʿo* ray with length’. The tail was used as a file or saw. It is viewed as the best of all stingrays for eating, and as good as foetal or newborn shark. The flesh can be preserved as *ḳədīd~máḳədid*. Also *kidéhən~kədéʾhen*.
ṣaṭīʿo di-ʿarf	Sq	fantail stingray/blotched fantail stingray/blackblotched stingray/fantail whipray	stingrays and relatives	Lit. ‘crested *ṣaṭīʿo* ray’. Also *rōbiṣ́~rōbiḍ*, *di-ʿíʾileb*, *ḳīréʿe*.
ṣaṭīʿo di-ḳābə	Sq	manta ray sp.	stingrays and relatives	Lit. ‘*ṣaṭīʿo* with a white patch on the head’. Also *ḳefʿōnə~ḳefʿānə*, *di-ḳérəhān*, *ṣaṭīʿo di-ḳerəhān*, *ṣaṭīʿo ḳefʿōnə*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ṣaṭīˁo di-ḳerəhān	Sq	cownose ray (general term), manta ray sp.	stingrays and relatives	Lit. ‘*ṣaṭīˁo* with horns’. Also *ḳefˁōnə~ḳefˁānə*, *di-ḳérəhān*, *ṣaṭīˁo di-ḳābə*, *ṣaṭīˁo ḳefˁōnə*.
ṣaṭīˁo di-ṣ̌ídáḥan	Sq	honeycomb stingray (=reticulate whipray)	stingrays and relatives	Lit. ‘leaning *ṣaṭīˁo* ray’. Also *ḳīréˁe di-dōnib*.
ṣaṭīˁo fídid	Sq	ray sp.	stingrays and relatives	Lit. ‘hornless *ṣaṭīˁo* ray’. Entirely pale-coloured.
ṣaṭīˁo ḳefˁōnə	Sq	devilray (general term); manta ray sp., bentfin devilray, shortfin devilray, longhorned mobula	stingrays and relatives	This is the largest type of manta ray. Manta rays were previously not caught: they were far out at sea and too difficult to catch, as they flee from any noise or at the sight of people. Sometimes caught in large nets but drag the net away and escape. Also *ḳefˁōnə~ḳefˁānə*, *di-ḳérəhān*, *ṣaṭīˁo di-ḳābə*, *ṣaṭīˁo di-ḳerəhān*, *ṣaṭīˁo ḳefˁōnə*.
ṣaṭīˁo kɛ̄dɛ~ṣaṭīˁo kə́dəhe	Sq	ray sp.	stingrays and relatives	Dark-coloured, with a long, spotted tail. Also *kɛ̄dɛ~kə́dəhe*. Cf. *kidéhən~kədéˀhen*.
ṣayd al-bə́səra	Sh	wahoo	Scombridae	Lit. ‘fish of Basra’. Dark in colour, with dark-coloured meat. Also *ṭarnúk swāḥilīyah*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ṣayd al-mxānīṭ	Sh	ladyfish (general term); Indo-Pacific tarpon	Elopidae, Megalopidae	Lit. 'homosexual fish', cf. Ar. Ladyfish: Found at sea and in lagoons where it comes to spawn. Caught along with other fish in cast nets, but seen as unpleasantly soft-fleshed and not good eating. Also *ʿanūb~ʿonúb*, *bēher*, *ʿēfə*. ArD *ʿanūb*, *bēher*. Indo-Pacific tarpon: Similarly, seen as soft-fleshed and not liked as food. Also *bēher*.
ṣayd mxānīṭ	B	common dolphinfish; ladyfish (general term)	Coryphaenidae; Elopidae	Lit. 'homosexual fish', cf. Ar. Dolphinfish: Described as "the very worst fish," and soft-fleshed. Only eaten if nothing else available; some people will not eat it at all. Also *ʿanfəlūs*. Ladyfish: Also seen as unpleasantly soft-fleshed and not good eating. Also *ḥamáṣ*.
ṣayd xanīṭ	H	smallspotted grunter	Haemulidae	Lit. 'homosexual fish', cf. Ar. Seen as as soft-fleshed and not good eating. Also *nəgrúr*.
ṣāʿár	Sh	butterflyfish sp.	Chaetodontidae	
ṣābuṭ~sābuṭ	K	jellyfish (general term)	jellyfish	Cf. M. *samāṭə* and other MSAL cognates.
ṣābuṭ jāridin~sābuṭ jāridin	K	jellyfish sp.	jellyfish	Lit. '*jārid* tuna jellyfish'. Consultants were uncertain of its appearance.
ṣāl	K	trevally sp.	Carangidae	

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ṣāllət	B	common ponyfish (trade)	Leiognathidae	Salalah. Trade term. Also *ʿándaḳa*.
ṣāllət	M	common ponyfish (trade)	Leiognathidae	Salalah. Trade term.
ṣāllət	Sh	common ponyfish (trade)	Leiognathidae	Salalah. Trade term. Also *ēm ɛ-ṣúd*, *ḥagɛ́nút~ḥajinót*, *ṯ̱ēt ɛ-rébrem*.
ṣāllət	B	longnose trevally, orangespotted trevally (trade)	Carangidae	Salalah. Trade term. Also *dinʿaṣaṭ*, *gōḥān*.
ṣāllət	M	longnose trevally (trade)	Carangidae	Salalah. Trade term, cf. ArD *ṣāllah*, which is used for various trevally species. Also *ḥaṣwayr*.
ṣāqatan	K	skipjack tuna	Scombridae	
ṣārm	K	Talang queenfish	Carangidae	
ṣārúr~ṣīrór (pl. *ṣwāwīr~ṣwārīr*)	Sh	jarbua	Terapontidae	Cf. ArD *ṣārūr*. Fat in winter. Caught along with other fish in cast nets. Not important as food, but can be used as bait. Also *múdaḥ*.
ṣāwawē	K	skate (general term); skate sp.	stingrays and relatives	
ṣdef (pl. *ṣdāwəf*)	B	pearl oyster (*Pinctada radiata*)	shellfish	Cf. ArD *ṣadaf*. Eaten.
ṣdɛf	H	pearl oyster (*Pinctada radiata*)	shellfish	Cf. ArD *ṣadaf*. Eaten raw.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ṣdɛf (pl. *ṣīdóf*)	Sh	pearl oyster (*Pinctada radiata*)	shellfish	Cf. ArD *ṣadaf*. Eaten.
ṣebīrōr~ṣebōrór~ṣōrór	B	golden trevally; saddle grunt	Carangidae Haemulidae	Cf. ArD *ṣōrōr*. Golden trevally: Also *bəkas~bəkes*, ArD also *ṣāl*, *xamxama*, *gerbunt*, GAr *zerēdi*. Saddle grunt: Arrives in summer; also *maʿsīm*.
ṣebīrōr~ṣefīrōr	B	surgeonfish sp.	Acanthuridae	ArD *farḍ*, *sīsān al-ġubbah*.
ṣefīrōr~ṣebīrōr	B	surgeonfish sp.	Acanthuridae	ArD *farḍ*, *sīsān al-ġubbah*.
ṣerʿít	H	santer seabream	Sparidae	Lit. ‘foul-smelling sweat’. Caught especially in February/March. It is highly prized as food. Also *ṭeráḥa*.
ṣéreʿe~ṣáraʿa	Sq	blue-lined large-eye bream, bigeye emperor, bluelined emperor, elongate emperor, humpnose bigeye emperor; emperor bream spp.; other threadfin breams including Japanese threadfin bream, onespot bream, rosy dwarf monocle bream, whitecheek monocle bream; gurnard (general term)	Lethrinidae, Nemipteridae, Triglidae	Nemipteridae breams: Some are netted and some come to fishing line. Not really liked as food. Once caught only for home consumption, but are now sold. Also *ḥáṭəhan*. Gurnards: Some spp. are present all year round, and others are seasonal. Smaller spp. come inshore, but others only seen out at sea. Caught with cast nets or fishing line with almost any type of bait. Not much use as bait for other fish.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ṣeréd ḏə-jumˁát	H	bronzestriped grunt, Indo-Pacific tarpon, terapon sp.	Haemulidae, Megalopidae, Terapontidae	Lit. 'lights up Thursday evening/Friday'. Formerly not like as food due to its soft flesh. Indo-Pacific tarpon in ArD is *ṣārūr*.
ṣéref	H	drum/croaker (general term) (lg.)	Sciaenidae	Cf. ArD *al-ṣārif*. Large types of drum/croaker. Formerly not liked as food because its flesh seen as very soft, but is now sold at market and eaten. Also *ḥawgūr aṣáyd*.
ṣeymhéro	Sq	Indian threadfish	Carangidae	Also *ḳámḳəham*.
ṣɛrf	B	drum/croaker (general term); tiger-toothed croaker	Sciaenidae	Cf. ArD *al-ṣārif*. Sm. *ášxali~lə-ʾášxali*, imm. tiger-toothed croaker *bənāwət*.
ṣɛrf~ṣīref	Sh	gurnard (general term)	Triglidae	
ṣəbíjiš	H	twobar seabream	Sparidae	The best bait is shellfish meat. ArD *ṣabīṭ, bint an-nōxaḏa*.
ṣəfəlḥāt (pl. *ṣfōləḥ*)	M	abalone	shellfish	Eaten.
ṣəfəlḥēt (pl. *ṣəfēlaḥ*)	B	abalone	shellfish	Eaten. Preserved by cooking, threading on a string, and hanging up to dry.
ṣəfə́lḥo	Sq	limpet spp.	shellfish	ˁAbd al-Kūri. Eaten.
ṣəḥéṣaḥ~ṣóḥəṣaḥ~ ṣaḥṣáḥḥan (pl.)	Sq	auger shell, turret shell, tusk shell (sm.)	shellfish	Small types. Strung for decoration and to divert babies. Not eaten.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ṣəṭˁāt~ṣəṭˁēt (pl. *ṣəṭáˁtən*)	B	butterfly ray (general term), cownose ray (general term); butterfly ray (sm.), cowtail ray (sm.), porcupine ray, fantail stingray/blotched fantail stingray/blackblotched stingray/fantail whipray, leopard whipray; other ray spp.	stingrays and relatives	Lit. ‘spark’. Sm. stage of *rəbābə*. Also *šɛrš~širš*, *rəbābə sáfərə*, *ḳerḥáyt*, *gəḥəgéḥ*, *rābiṣ*, *šeršāf*, *ṭweyrrāt*, *baˁl ḥāṣen*, *ber ḥāṣen*. Butterfly ray and possibly other types of *ṣəṭˁāt~ṣəṭˁēt* are distinguished from other rays by “having no prickles.” Lg. stage of cowtail ray is *málṭaḥ*. Cownose ray arrives with the beginning of the *ləḥēmer* star season (Nov.–Dec.).
ṣəwēlaḥ	Sq	limpet spp.	shellfish	ˁAbd al-Kūri. Eaten.
ṣfedət	Sh	stonefish (general term)	Synanceiidae	Also *dīk al-baḥr*, *ġād*.
ṣfedət	H	stonefish (general term)	Synanceiidae	Greatly feared due to an extremely painful sting. Also *mējíd*.
ṣifilḥót (pl. *ṣfúlaḥ*)	H	abalone	shellfish	Eaten.
ṣifiźḥót (pl. *ṣufúźaḥ*)	Sh	abalone	shellfish	Eaten. When dried, abalone can be cut round and round to make a long strip wound on a skewer. This is called *miśɛ́l* and is given as a gift.
ṣīref~ṣɛrf	Sh	gurnard (general term)	Triglidae	

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ṣīrór	B	twobar seabream; jarbua	Sparidae, Terapontidae	Cf. ArD *ṣārūr*. Twobar seabream: Sm. *ḥāser ḳayd*, lg. *kassāra mʿādin*. Also *kētəb*, *kōfer*. Jarbua: Described as “very bony.” Also *ʿabrémət*. ArD also *ʿebremeh*.
ṣīrór~ṣārúr (pl. *ṣirórtə*, *ṣwāwīr~ṣwārīr*)	Sh	saddle grunt, smallspotted grunter; twobar seabream; jarbua	Haemulidae, Sparidae, Terapontidae	Cf. ArD *ṣārūr*. Saddle grunt and smallspotted grunter: Also *baʿlít aʿayn*, *erf́t*, *feráḥt~firáḥt*, *məʿārit*, *məránḳaṭ*, *nəgrḗr*, *xśim məránḳaṭ*. Twobar seabream: Caught with cast nets, but is not important as food. It is fat in winter, with a very fatty head. It is said that it borrowed the sharp teeth of the *daʿnít* ‘two-spot razorfish’ and refused to give them back, so the *daʿnít* struck it a great blow on the head, leaving a hole which filled with fat. Also *bint an-nōxəḏəh*, *maḥlól*, *nāʾib al-wāli*, *sbīt~sbēti*. Jarbua: Fat in winter. Caught along with other fish in cast nets. Not important as food, but can be used as bait. Also *múdaḥ*.
ṣnāfē	K	streaked rabbitfish	Siganidae	
ṣóḥəṣaḥ~ṣəḥéṣaḥ~ṣaḥṣáḥḥan (pl.)	Sq	auger shell, turret shell, tusk shell (sm.)	shellfish	Small types. Strung for decoration and to divert babies. Not eaten.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ṣowdiʾo	Sq	flatfish (general term)	Soleidae, Bothidae	Present year round. Never found in lagoons. Not fished for purposely, but it is sometimes caught by accident. It never grows large like the flatfish which are popular in the Gulf. It is not used as bait. Seen by many people as good eating. Also *miṣdífin*, *məṣōdiyo*~*məṣōdiʾo*, *śaḥs di-dídəhe*.
ṣōman	K	unidentified fish sp.	(unknown)	Also *rāxamit*.
ṣōrəf	Sq	drum and croaker (general term)	Sciaenidae	"Always present" inshore, and also found in lagoons. Caught with larger-mesh cast nets and on fishing line with hermit crab or bristleworm bait. Considered better eating than *rígaḥ* grunts and as good as *bōdiḥ* grunts and croakers. Caught for home consumption, as there is no market demand. Also *ḥádiyiḳ*.
ṣōrəf (pl. *ṣwarrəf*)~*ṣarf*	M	drum/croaker (general term); tiger-toothed croaker	Sciaenidae	Cf. ArD *al-ṣārif*. Arrives with the sardines in the Salalah area but does not come with them further east. Also *bənāyə*.
ṣōrór~*ṣebōrór*~*ṣebīrōr*	B	golden trevally	Carangidae	Cf. ArD *ṣōrōr*. Also *bəkas*~*bəkes*. ArD also *ṣāl*, *xamxama*, *gerbunt*, GAr *zerēdi*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ṣōwənwīn	B	Arabian toothcarp	Cyprinodontidae	Very small fish. Also found in lagoons. ArD *ḳōdīn*.
ṣufīrót	Sh	brassy chub	Kyphosidae	Also *ʿaṣēt*, *ġatób*, *ġatám∼ġuṭúm*, *sfədét*.
šaʿbān	Sh	silverside and sand smelt spp.	Atherinidae	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt. Also *bū ʿayn*, *ġoršúb*, *šaʿbān*, *ʿũt áḥmad*.
šáʿkid	Sq	longnose trevally, orangespotted trevally, longfin yellowtail; other trevally spp.	Carangidae	These are smaller types or life stages of trevallies, cf. larger trevallies *ráʿha∼ráʾḥa*. The name for this fish is related to the verb *šéʿkid* ‘be startled, be alarmed’ and it is said that “they terrify the sardines.” Always on the move and found with shoaling sardines. Immature come close inshore. Comes to fishing line with sardine bait. In a few areas called *ʿáyho*. Also *ʿáyho*, *dāfin∼dōfən*. ArD *beyaḏ*.
šáʿkid bū ʿayn	Sq	bigeye scad, bigeye trevally	Carangidae	Lit. ‘father-of-the-eye *šáʿkid* trevally’. Also *di-ʿayn*, *ḥabīyeb*.
šáʿkid di-ṣaʿáləfo	Sq	barred trevally	Carangidae	Also *dāfin*.
šagret yāsūr	Sq	seaweed sp.	algae	Lit. ‘Yasur’s plant’. Pieces are cut off and hung above the fire to dry, then used to ward off evil.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
šamšīrī	K	sawfish	sawfish	
šang	K	butterflyfish (general term); dark butterflyfish, exquisite butterflyfish, masked butterflyfish, threadfin butterflyfish, vagabond butterflyfish	Chaetodontidae	
šangaw	K	crab (general term); large crab spp.	crustaceans	Cf. K. *šang*, *čang* ‘comb’, K. *šang* ‘butterflyfish’, P. *čang* ‘claw, comb’; K. *āw* ‘water’. Cf. GAr *šangūb* ‘crab’, Mn. *šingow* ‘small crab’. This term covers large crabs of both green and brown species.
šaṣyət~śaṣyət	M	grey nurse shark, grey reef shark, lemon shark, sicklefin lemon shark, snaggletooth shark, whitetip reef shark, blacktip reef shark	sharks	All *śaṣyət~šaṣyət* said to be large, dangerous and to have many fins. The fins are very valuable. Falls into the *mansūf, maṭlūṭ, marbūʿ* trade categories (cf. those entries). ArD *yəbāba, šāṣaʿ, šaḥtēt*. Also *swaydūr*, *kawb*, *šīṣa*, *rēḵyət, tīmīt, iṭʿayl~īṭayl*, *iṭʿayl ḏ-ərawrəm~īṭayl ḏ-ərawrəm*, *ghərát*, *śḥaṭáyt*. Whitetip reef shark sm. *xowf*, lg. *hindīt*. Fins are in great demand.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
šawḥaṭ	K	whale (general term), oceanic dolphin (general term) (lg.)	cetaceans	Cf. H. *śōḥáṭet* ‘whale’ and other MSAL cognates.
šayn	K	needlescaled queenfish	Carangidae	Also *laḥlaḥ*.
šāriḳ	Sq	peacock hind	Serranidae	Also *twēnə*.
šāṣə~śāṣə~śēṣé (pl. *śēyeṣ*)	Sq	blacktip shark, blacktip reef shark, grey reef shark, sicklefin lemon shark, whitetip reef shark	sharks	Seen as dangerous. In the days of dugout canoes, these were among the most commonly caught sharks. They were caught with hook and line. Also *helkə*, *dígil*, *ḥēfi*, *nekkə*, *ḥabórḳi*. Blacktip shark and blacktip reef shark are still among the main shark species people fish for. The grey reef shark is described as “a paler version of the *ʿawárwar* shark.” It always found amongst shoaling “sardine-type” fish. It has six fins that can be sold. The Arabic-influenced pronunciation *šāṣə* is used by younger fishermen.
šāwan dašt	K	yellowfin hind	Serranidae	
šāxur	K	Indian snapper	Lutjanidae	

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
šerhɛ̄rə	Sq	lemonfish	Haemulidae	“Always present” among rocks, where it is found with *ḥśum* rubberlips, *ḥádiyik* sweetlips, and *śísino* rabbitfish. Rarely caught on fishing line but comes to fish traps with weed as bait. Seen as delicious eating. Small life stage *bōdiḥ ḥálḥal*. Also *zɛ̄kə*, *bōdiḥ*.
šeršāf	B	fantail stingray/blotched fantail stingray/blackblotched stingray/fantail whipray, bluespotted ribbontail ray, cownose ray, leopard whipray; other ray spp.	stingrays and relatives	Cf. ArD *šeršāf*. Also *gəḥəgéḥ*, *rābiś*, *ṣəṭˤāt~ṣəṭˤēt*, *baˤl ḥāṣen*, *ber ḥāṣen*. Cownose ray arrives with the beginning of the *ləḥēmer* star season (Nov.–Dec.).
šerṭīt	B	giant sea catfish	Ariidae	Lit. ‘eats dirt’, in the same way that a person with mineral deficiency will eat earth. Cf. ArD *šerṭīt*. Also *flēyis*, *gēm*.
šerṭīt	B	drum/croaker sp.	Sciaenidae	Lit. ‘eats dirt’. Cf. ArD *šerṭīt*.
šeṭróx~śeṭróx	H	greater amberjack	Carangidae	Salalah. Cf. ArD *šeṭrox*. Present year-round but usually too far out to catch. Also *məḥedərīj*. ArD also *mḥederīj*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
šērš~širš	B	ray (general term); butterfly ray (general term); cowtail ray, leopard whipray	stingrays and relatives	Cf. GAr and other ArD *šurš*. Also *ṭabbāḳət*, *ṣəṭˁāt~ṣəṭˁēt*, *rəbābə*, *gəḥəgéḥ*, *rābiś*, *ḳerḥáyt*, *ṭweyrrāt*, *šeršāf*. Cowtail ray seen as a small stingray. Lg. stage of cowtail ray is *mə́lṭaḥ*.
šəbrēṣút	H	largespotted dart (imm.)	Carangidae	Immature stage of *ḥagilélt*.
šəbšīb (pl. *šəbšób*)	H	needlefish sp.	Belonidae	ArD *marān*.
šəmāriḥ~šəmārix	Sq	seaweed sp.	algae	Central/Eastern dialects *šəmāriḥ*, Western dialects *šəmārix*. Lit. ‘with many tiny knobbles’, on account of its small air bladders.
šəṭráx (pl. *šṭārex*)~ *śəṭráx* (pl. *śṭáwrex*)	B	greater amberjack	Carangidae	Cf. ArD *šaṭrox*. Nickname *ˁafér* ‘red’. ArD also *bū ras*.
šəṭrōx (pl. *šṭawrəx*)~ *śəṭrōx* (pl. *śṭawrəx*)	M	greater amberjack	Carangidae	Cf. ArD *šeṭrox*. Also *ambarīyah*. ArD also *ˁambarīya*.
šḥərór	Sh	mullet sp.	Mugilidae	Seen as good eating, with a fatty head.
šibās	M	prawn, shrimp	crustaceans	Cf. ArD *šibās*. Also *rəbyān*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
širéʾ~širéʾe~širóʾo (pl. *šereʾhétin*)	Sq	wolf herring (general term); blackfin wolf herring, Dorab wolf herring	Chirocentridae	One of the sardine-type fish (see ‘Fish Types’, p. 159). “Always present” inshore in sandy areas, and also found further out at sea. Caught on fishing line that must be kept moving. The best bait is *kálibə* sprats, but it also comes to a lure of peeled *Cissus* plant stalk, bone, or a strip of pale cloth. The flesh is *maṭḳ* ‘sweet’ but the fish is not valued as food because of its many bones.
širfāf	B	hawksbill turtle (f.)	sea turtles	Female. Disliked as food, and eaten only if nothing else available. Male *záḥa*.
širš~šērš	B	ray (general term); butterfly ray (general term); cowtail ray, leopard whipray	stingrays and relatives	Cf. GAr and other ArD *šurš*. Also *ṭabbāḳət*, *ṣəṭˁāt~ṣəṭˁēt*, *rəbābə*, *gəḥəgéḥ*, *rābiṣ*, *ḳerḥáyt*, *ṭweyrrāt*, *šeršāf*. Cowtail ray seen as a small stingray. Lg. stage of cowtail ray is *málṭaḥ*.
šīlāḳa	Sq	Red Sea houndfish; cornetfish sp.	Belonidae, Fistulariidae	Red Sea houndfish: Also *ˁírho*. Cornetfish sp.: Bottom dwelling, and “always present” close inshore. Caught in cast nets or on fishing line by accident. Useless as bait. Not eaten by most people: said to taste a bit like *némiro* moray eel, and the head is “nothing but bone.” Also *śiˁún*, *ˁírəho*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
šīṣa	M	lemon shark, sicklefin lemon shark, snaggletooth shark	sharks	Also *śaṣyət*~*šaṣyət*, *kawb*.
šīṣa	Sh	blacktip reef shark, grey nurse shark, lemon shark, sicklefin lemon shark, snaggletooth shark	sharks	Also *fīdīm*, *ḏəmēwi*. Imm. of blacktip reef shark *gərēnīyə*.
šīṭābə	Sq	butterfly ray (general term)	stingrays and relatives	Also *miṣdéfin di-ġázer*, *ḥádəriš*, *ṭabbāḳət*.
šmáḥlil (pl. *šmáḥlul*)	Sq	rainbow runner	Carangidae	“Always present.” Bottom-dwelling. Caught on fishing line with any fish as bait.
šōban	K	skate sp.	stingrays and relatives	
šōbiḥ	Sq	mangrove snapper	Lutjanidae	“Always present” close inshore and out at sea, and common in lagoons. Caught with cast nets and on fishing line with hermit crab or bristleworm bait. Seen as reasonably good eating and is said to taste like grouper. One of the *gyaḥš* fish (see ‘Fish Types’, p. 159). Also *ʿándaḳa*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
šōbubō	K	Indo-Pacific sergeant	Pomacentridae	
šṣāwer	B	grunt (general term, sm.)	Haemulidae	Small life stage of *gəmgēm~gəmgīm* ‘grunt’. Also *ḳaṣār*.
šupṣ	K	lobster (general term); spiny lobster	crustaceans	Cf. MusAr *šibṣ* ‘lobster’.
šupṣ jayšan	K	lobster sp.: possibly slipper lobster	crustaceans	Lit. ‘lobster of armies’. Heavily armoured, and with long antennae.
šupṣ šufrāqō	K	lobster sp. without antennae	crustaceans	Lit. ‘frog lobster’.
šuqqar	K	Malabar blood snapper	Lutjanidae	
šuqqar čāf	K	golden cardinalfish	Apogonidae	
šūma šuqqar	K	humphead snapper	Lutjanidae	
šxoṣót	H	shark sp.	sharks	An unidentified small shark sp.
ṣaʿárher (pl. *ṣaʿárhur*)	Sq	auger shell, turret shell, tusk shell (med.)	shellfish	Medium-sized types. Strung for decoration and to divert babies. Not eaten.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
šerʿáyb	Sh	trevally sp. (sm.)	Carangidae	Lit. ‘stunted’. The identification of this fish type is uncertain. It has been used to indicate a small type of trevally, and may also be a more general term for small or stunted fish.
šəḳərōt	B	loggerhead turtle	sea turtles	Seen as poor eating.
šərmūm	M	bluefin trevally	Carangidae	
šəśēbeb~ḳśébeb	Sq	fiddler crab sp.	crustaceans	ʿAbd al-Kūri. Large and dark-coloured. It has one claw very much larger than the other. Eaten. Found in brackish or salt water, among the rocks. Sometimes caught in nets.
šīféf	Sh	seabream sp.	Sparidae	
šīṭémə~šīṭāmə (pl. *šītyémɛ*)	Sq	African pompano, whitetongue trevally	Carangidae	Also *békist*, *érəḥe~éyrḥe~írəḥe*, *gəmal*.
šaʿbān	Sh	silverside and sand smelt spp.	Atherinidae	Also *bū ʿayn*, *ġoršúb*, *šaʿbān*, *ʿūt áḥmad*.
širóḳ	Sh	unidentified fish sp.	(unknown)	

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
šoṭróx (sgv. *šṭərxót*, pl. *šeṭróx~šṭórəx*)	Sh	greater amberjack	Carangidae	This fish is especially plentiful in the monsoon months. The best bait is *ḳəlēt* snappers, which are fished for and then kept fresh in a rock pool; if no *ḳəlēt* are available crab meat is used instead. This fish is made into *ḳóśaˁ* or *māliḥ* (see Appendix 2). The meat is seen as excellent. Along with *ṭarníḳ* mackerel and *ġōdə* 'cobia', it is one of the three most expensive fresh fish. Also *ˁaliˁāl*, *bū rās*.
ṣaˁlōn	Sh	whelk spp.	shellfish	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt. Eaten.
ṣīféf	Sh	painted sweetlips; blackspot emperor	Haemulidae, Lethrinidae	Painted sweetlips: Small stage *xśim*; Also *derḳíṣ*, ArD *al-ḳaˁār*.
śaˁr di-rínhem	Sq	seaweed (general term)	algae	Lit. 'sea grass, sea hay'. Also *róġod di-rínhem*, *rúˁud di-rínhem*, *śeˁr*.
śaˁr l-ərawnə	B	seaweed (general term)	algae	Lit. 'sea grass, sea hay'. Visible on the surface of the sea.
śabḥṭót (pl. *śāḥaṭ*)	Sh	whale (general term), oceanic dolphin (general term) (lg.)	cetaceans	

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
śáġa~śġay	B	Hilsa kelee (=kelee shad, fivespot herring), Chacunda gizzard shad; longtailed silverbiddy	Clupeidae, Gerreidae	Lit. 'tiny bones'. Shads: Also *abū ʿáṭerə*, *bū ʿáṭerə, ləḥōmer*, *mənʿáṭerə*, *xibārit*, ArD *surumḳa*. Longtailed silverbiddy: Sometimes found in lagoons. Also *reffə~riffə*.
śáġa~śġī	Sh	Indian pellona (=toothed shad), Bloch's gizzard shad, Chacunda gizzard shad	Clupeidae	Lit. 'tiny bones'. Also *erxeṭót*, *zəbb əl-ʿayd*.
śáġa~śġī	Sh	longtailed silverbiddy	Gerreidae	Lit. 'tiny bones'.
śaḥs di-díḍəhe	Sq	flatfish (general term)	Soleidae, Bothidae	Lit. 'splinter of the devil', on account of its odd eyes. Present year round. Never found in lagoons. Not fished for purposely, but it is sometimes caught by accident. It never grows large like the flatfish which are popular in the Gulf. It is not used as bait. Seen by many people as good eating. Also *miṣdífin*, *məṣōdiyo~məṣōdiʾo*, *ṣowdiʾo*.
śaḥṭət (pl. *śāḥaṭ*)	M	whale (general term), oceanic dolphin (general term) (lg.)	cetaceans	Mehreyyet dialects. Also *śūḥōṭət*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
śaṣyət~šaṣyət	M	grey nurse shark, grey reef shark, lemon shark, sicklefin lemon shark, snaggletooth shark, whitetip reef shark, blacktip reef shark	sharks	All *śaṣyət~šaṣyət* said to be large and dangerous and to have many fins. The fins are very valuable. Falls into the *mansūf, maṭlūṭ, marbūʿ* trade categories (cf. those entries). ArD *yəbāba, šāṣaʿ*. Also *swaydūr, kawb, šīṣa, rēḵyət, tīmīt, iṯʿayl~īṯayl, iṯʿayl ḏ-ərawrəm~īṯayl ḏ-ərawrəm, ghərát, śḥaṭáyt*. Whitetip reef shark sm. *xowf*, lg. *hindīt*. Fins are in great demand. ArD *šaḥtēt*.
śāṣə~śɛ̄ṣé (pl. *śēyeṣ*) ~ *šāṣə*	Sq	blacktip shark, blacktip reef shark, grey reef shark, sicklefin lemon shark, whitetip reef shark	sharks	Seen as dangerous. In the days of dugout canoes, these were among the most commonly caught sharks. They were caught with hook and line. Also *helkə, dígil, ḥɛ̄fi, nekkə, ḥabórḵi*. Blacktip shark and blacktip reef shark are still among the main shark species people fish for. The grey reef shark is described as “a paler version of the *ʿawárwar* shark.” It always found amongst shoaling “sardine-type” fish. It has six fins that can be sold. The Arabic-influenced pronunciation *šāṣə* is used by younger fishermen.
śāṣyət~śāṣət (pl. *śeyāṣi~śɛ̄ṣ*)	B	lemon shark, sicklefin lemon shark, whitetip reef shark	sharks	Whitetip reef shark sm. *xowf*, *tīmīt*, lg. *hindīt*. Also *rēḵyət*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
śéʾḥer~śéʿher	Sq	barracuda (general term); blackmargin barracuda, great barracuda, obtuse barracuda, pickhandle barracuda, sawtooth barracuda	Sphyraenidae	“Always present” out at sea, but never comes inshore. Shoals are often found with sardines. It is said to not attack unless provoked. To catch it, fishing line has to have a trace or leader—formerly a length of hollowed bone—to prevent the fish from biting right through the line. Trolling is the most successful fishing method, with any fish bait, such as a sardine or even flesh of one of its own kind. When hooked it is said to leap like a dolphin and put up a good fight. To avoid it giving a nasty bite, the fisherman has to stand up in the dugout and lift it right out of the sea so he can stun it, preferably on the head. It can be caught at night if there is a bright moon. If many are caught, they are salted and dried to make *kánda* (see Appendix 2). It is seen as one of the best fish for eating; the whole fish can be eaten, even the bones. Also *śéʾḥer di-ʿaḳōnis~śéʿher di-ʿaḳōnis*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
śéʾḥer di-ʿaḳōnis~śéʿher di-ʿaḳōnis	Sq	great barracuda	Sphyraenidae	Larger than the other barracuda. In deeper seas it can reach the size of a large kingfish. Sometimes caught when hunting sharks, and in the days when shark were very valuable, it was cut up and used as shark bait. Fishermen were delighted when they caught one because it is such good eating; the whole fish is edible, even the bones, and it is said to provide enough to feed 10 to 12 adults. Also *śéʾḥer~śéʿher*.
śeʿr	Sq	seaweed (general term)	algae	ʿAbd al-Kūri. Lit. ‘grass, hay’. Dark-coloured seaweed is used to bait fish traps. Grazed by turtles in the waters around the island. Also *róġod di-rínhem*, *rúʿud di-rínhem*, *śaʿr di-rínhem*.
śerbób	H	striped bonito	Scombridae	Also *ṭabbānə*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
śerbób (pl. *śerəbbə́n~śurɛ̄t*)	Sh	striped bonito, kawakawa, frigate tuna	Scombridae	Also *jēḏər~gēḏər*, *sehwə~sahwah*, *śérwi*, *ṭabbēna~ṭabbānə*. ArD *saqṭānah*, *ṭabbānah*. For frigate tuna and kawakawa, the flesh is very dark, and it is seen as inferior to other fish in its family. Frigate tuna and kawakawa ArD *ṣúdah*, *šarwā*.
śerḥə́t ɛ-ginnīn	Sh	sea slug sp.	other invertebrates	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt. Lit. ‘desperation food of the foetus’, these were eaten to still hunger pangs.
śerḥə́t ɛ-rébrem	Sh	sea slug sp.	other invertebrates	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt. Lit. ‘desperation food of the sea’, i.e., eaten to still hunger pangs.
śerīḥo~śīraḥ (pl. *śériyaḥ*)	Sq	spiny lobster (general term)	crustaceans	Central/Eastern dialects; Western dialects *śīrax*. Eaten. Used as bait.
śerwé (pl. *śerēwi*)	B	kawakawa, frigate tuna, skipjack tuna	Scombridae	Described as having dark flesh. Also *ʿarbīḵ*, *ṭabbānə*. ArD *shawah*, *ḥaqībah*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
śérwəhe (pl. *śerə́whin*)~*śérwe*	Sq	striped bonito, kawakawa, frigate tuna, skipjack tuna, yellowfin tuna	Scombridae	Cf. ArD *šarwā*, *šaraywā*. Also *bū ḳalāḳil*, *ḥaḳābə*~*ḥaḳībə*, *zíhnin*. ArD also *ḥaḳībah*. The frigate tuna is seen as related to *ṭarnīk*~*ṭānik* mackerels and *zíhnin* tuna, but is not accepted in fish-processing plants. It is migratory, following sardines, and never comes inshore. It is caught on fishing line with sardines as bait; trolling while rowing right through a sardine shoal is most successful. In the days when shark were very valuable it was cut up and used as shark bait; many people did not bother to try to catch it unless they needed bait for shark. It is not much liked as food, and is said to have "black flesh and iron-hard bones." If many were caught, they were made into a rather poor *kánda* (see Appendix 2)—very crumbly and sold for a low price. Even the *ḥanīṭ* (see Appendix 2) made from it is described as unpleasantly dark-coloured.
śerwí (pl. *śerwīn*)	H	kawakawa, Indian mackerel, frigate tuna	Scombridae	Also *ḍélˁeh*~*ḍálˁa*, *sehwə*, *ṭabbānə*.
śérwi (pl. *śerwó*)	Sh	kawakawa, frigate tuna	Scombridae	Also *jēḏər*~*gēḏər*, *śerbób*. In al-Ḥallāniyyāt, salting this fish used to be important for trade.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
śeṭróx~šeṭróx	H	greater amberjack	Carangidae	Cf. ArD *šeṭrox*. Present year-round but usually too far out to catch. Also *məḥedərīj*. ArD also *mḥederīj*.
śéysino~śīséno	Sq	rabbitfish (general term); dusky spinefoot, forktail spinefoot, whitespotted spinefoot	Siganidae	Cf. ArD *sīsān*. "Always present," especially in calm seas. Found inshore and further out at sea. Can be caught throughout the summer and post-monsoon seasons. It is the most important of the fish caught in traps, with seaweed the best bait. Also caught in cast nets but rarely takes a baited hook. Very much liked as food. It used to be caught for home consumption only, until people noticed that leftover fish left in the sun dried well and remained good for a long time. Fishermen then began to process them for sale by filleting, boiling, and sun-drying them. Also *mí'šir*. ArD also *ṣāfi*.
śéysino di-guwfēni~ śīséno di-guwfēni	Sq	rabbitfish sp.	Siganidae	
śēfer	H	unidentified fish sp.	(unknown)	Lit. 'eyelash'. Small shoaling fish sp.
śēnəḥāt	H	chiton	shellfish	Eaten raw or cooked, boiled in seawater or roasted in hot embers. Also *śədyōḳ ejíber~ śədyōḳ ḏə-jíber*, *śitəbíb ejíber*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
śērax (sgv. *śēraxt*, pl. *śērx~śəryōx*)~*śīrox* (sgv. *śīrxót*)	H	spiny lobster (general term); slipper lobster sp.	crustaceans	Important as bait, especially in the early post-monsoon season.
śērəx (pl. *śərwōx*)	M	spiny lobster (general term)	crustaceans	
śēṣé (pl. *śēyeṣ*)~*śāṣə*~*šāṣə*	Sq	blacktip shark, blacktip reef shark, grey reef shark, sicklefin lemon shark, whitetip reef shark	sharks	Seen as dangerous. In the days of dugout canoes, these were among the most commonly caught sharks. They were caught with hook and line. Also *helkə*, *dígil*, *ḥēfi*, *nekkə*, *ḥabórḳi*. Blacktip shark and blacktip reef shark are still among the main shark species people fish for. The grey reef shark is described as "a paler version of the *ʿawárwar* shark." It is always found amongst shoaling "sardine-type" fish. It has six fins that can be sold. The Arabic-influenced pronunciation *šāṣə* is used by younger fishermen.
śəbəṭéni	B	mullet sp.; threadfin (general term); blackspot threadfin	Mugilidae, Polynemidae	Mullet: Small. Threadfin: Also *kḏeréft*.
śəbəṭéni	B	rock crab sp.	crustaceans	Dark-coloured. Described saying, *śəbəṭéni baʿlít abáṯḥ wə-baʿlít əḳəśōr* 'the *śəbəṭéni* crab is found on the shore and among rocks'.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
śədyōḳ ejíber~śədyōḳ ḏə-jíber	H	chiton	shellfish	Lit. 'lips of the vagina' (vulgar term). Eaten raw or cooked. Also *śēnəḥāt*, *śitəbíb ejíber*.
śənḥót (pl. *śənáḥ*)	Sh	chiton	shellfish	Eaten raw or cooked.
śərwīn	M	kawakawa, frigate tuna, skipjack tuna	Scombridae	ArD *sahwa*.
śəṭráx (pl. *śṭáwrex*)~ *šəṭráx* (pl. *šṭārex*)	B	greater amberjack	Carangidae	Cf. ArD *šaṭrox*. Nickname *ˁafér* 'red'. ArD also *bū ras*.
śəṭrōx (pl. *śṭawrəx*)~ *šəṭrōx* (pl. *šṭawrəx*)	M	greater amberjack	Carangidae	Cf. ArD *šeṭrox*. Also *ambarīyah*. ArD also *ˁambarīya*.
śġay~śáġa	B	Hilsa kelee (=kelee shad, fivespot herring), Chacunda gizzard shad	Clupeidae	Lit. 'tiny bones'. Also *abū ˁáṭerə*, *bū ˁáṭerə*, *ləḥōmer*, *mənˁáṭerə*, *xibārit*. ArD *surumḳa*.
śġay~śáġa	B	longtailed silverbiddy	Gerreidae	Lit. 'tiny bones'. Sometimes found in lagoons. Also *reffə~riffə*.
śġəlġāl	B	wrasse sp.	Labridae	
śġī~śáġa	Sh	Indian pellona (=toothed shad), Bloch's gizzard shad, Chacunda gizzard shad	Clupeidae	Lit. 'tiny bones'. Also *erxeṭót*, *zəbb əl-ˁayd*.
śġī~śáġa	Sh	longtailed silverbiddy	Gerreidae	Lit. 'tiny bones'.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
śġōm	H	trevally sp.	Carangidae	
śḥántit	Sq	black-streaked monocle bream	Nemipteridae	Also *bū nə́kṭə*, *di-nə́kṭə*.
śḥaṭát~śḥaṭít	B	blacktip reef shark	sharks	Cf. ArD *šaḥtēt*. Described as “a medium-sized shark.” Flesh, fins, and liver are all highly valued. It arrives at the beginning of winter. It produces four young at a time, and the immature are sometimes found in large coastal lagoons. Also *gehərét*, *ḥazāzi*, *bilʿayd*.
śḥaṭáyt	M	blacktip reef shark	sharks	ArD *šaḥtēt*. Also *ghərát*, *śaṣyət~šaṣyət*.
śiʿún	Sq	cornetfish sp.; Sind halfbeak	Fistulariidae, Hemiramphidae	Cornetfish sp.: Bottom dwelling, and “always present” close inshore. Caught in cast nets or on fishing line by accident. Useless as bait. Not eaten by most people: said to taste a bit like *nɛ́miro* moray eel, and the head is “nothing but bone.” Also *šīlāka*, *ʿírəho*. Sind halfbeak: South coast. “Always present.” Comes to fishing line with sardine bait and to boats when fish are being cleaned. Seen as good eating. Also *śiʿún*. ArD *sabsebūs*.
śidíf (pl. *śīdóftə*)	Sh	sea slug sp.	other invertebrates	

lexical item	**lang.**	**English equivalent**	**grouping**	**notes**
śirír (pl. *śirór)*	Sh	winkle	shellfish	Also *ʿaš̌fór śīrór*.
śiróx	Sh	spiny lobster (general term)	crustaceans	Eaten. Used as bait.
śisənāt	B	rabbitfish spp.	Siganidae	Cf. ArD *sīsān*, *šēseneh*.. These species are seen as “female;” the “males” are *rəġfān* rabbitfish, and their “daughters” are *smimət* rabbitfish. ArD also *ṣāfi*.
śitəbíb ejíber	H	chiton	shellfish	Lit. ‘lips of the vagina’ (vulgar term). Eaten raw or cooked. Also *śēnəḥāt*, *śədyōḳ ejíber*~ *śədyōḳ ḏə-jíber*.
śībaṣ	Sq	prawn, shrimp (general term)	crustaceans	Cf. ArD *šibās*. Dark blue. Finger-length. Mainly bottom-dwelling but sometimes come up to the surface. When present they make cast-netting difficult, as they get lodged in the mesh netting and spoil the nets. Seen as causing phosphorescence. These reach the island in large numbers at the end of summer before the summer rains, and again at the beginning of winter. Sometimes they become stranded and pile up in heaps on the shore, dead. Many sharks and *zíhnin* tuna feed on them avidly.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
śīdəfēt (pl. *śədéf~śīdāf*)	B	sea slug sp.	other invertebrates	Eaten cooked.
śīdəḥāt	B	chiton spp.	shellfish	Smaller than *śīnəḥāt* chitons. Eaten raw or cooked. The meat is a darker colour than *śīnəḥāt* and is considered as having a better flavour. Found in deeper waters and has to be dived for, so usually only fished for in the abalone season.
śīġi	M	Chacunda gizzard shad	Clupeidae	Lit. ‘tiny bones’.
śīḥānə~śīhíno	Sq	chiton	shellfish	Eaten raw or cooked. Also *śīḥānə~śīhíno*.
śīḥāṭə (pl. *śáhiṭ*)	Sq	whale (general term), oceanic dolphin (general term) (lg.); false killer whale, pygmy killer whale, short-finned pilot whale	cetaceans	These are seen as “potentially dangerous because of the thrashing tail. If one sees people it will not hurt them intentionally, but if a person farts noisily while out at sea and it hears this sign of great disrespect, it will attack the dugout canoe and try to overturn it.” There is a legend about one type that lives in deep freshwater pools in the seasonal rivercourses of the island. This type is said to be particularly dangerous, and able to eat a person. At times of very strong flooding they are washed out to sea where they pose a danger to fishermen.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
śīḥīnə	Sq	chiton	shellfish	Samḥa. Eaten raw or cooked. Also *śīḥīnə*.
śīnaḥ	M	chiton	shellfish	Eaten raw or cooked.
śīnəḥāt~śīnaḥt (pl. *śɛ̄yináḥ~śēnaḥ*)	B	chiton spp.	shellfish	Larger than *śīdəḥāt* chitons. Eaten raw or cooked. The muscular girdle (*ḳefrér*, lit. 'lip') is also removed, roasted in hot embers and eaten.
śīraḥ~śerīḥo (pl. *śériyaḥ*)	Sq	spiny lobster (general term)	crustaceans	Central/Eastern dialects; Western dialects *śīrax*. Eaten. Used as bait.
śīraḥ ʿábdəher~śīrax ʿábdəher	Sq	spiny lobster sp.	crustaceans	Lit. 'blotched spiny lobster'.
śīraḥ ʿáfer~śīrax ʿáfer	Sq	spiny lobster sp.	crustaceans	Lit. 'reddish spiny lobster'.
śīraḥ ʿárabi~śīrax ʿárabi	Sq	slipper lobster sp.	crustaceans	Lit. 'Arab spiny lobster'. On Samḥa, seen as better eating than *śīraḥ di-ḥaṣáḥan*.
śīraḥ di-ḥaṣáḥan~śīrax di-ḥaṣáḥan	Sq	Arabian whip lobster	crustaceans	Lit. 'giant centipede (*Scolopendra*) spiny lobster'. Eaten. Not used as bait.
śīraḥ gírməhem~śīrax gírməhem	Sq	slipper lobster sp.	crustaceans	Lit. 'spiny lobster with lopped legs'. The term *gírməhem* 'lopped' refers to the cutting off of the tip of an animal's ear as a marker of ownership. Eaten. Not used as bait.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
šīrax (sgv. *šírxa*)	Sq	spiny lobster (general term)	crustaceans	Western dialects; Central/Eastern dialects *šīraḥ~šerīḥo*.
šīrax (sgv. *širxāt*)	B	spiny lobster (general term)	crustaceans	Imm. *slēyil*. The meaty tail, *ġalēyib*, which is used as bait, is sometimes referred to as the "front" of the lobster. It is said to look as it does, with both of its eyes moved to the "rear," as punishment for swearing at its *xāl* 'maternal uncle'. Formerly disliked as "it has no blood," but was eaten when people were very hungry. When younger people realised it was highly prized in international markets and had become valuable commercially, they started to eat it and offer it to visitors.
šīrox (sgv. *šīrxót*)~ *šērax* (sgv. *šēraxt*, pl. *šērx~šəryōx*)	H	spiny lobster (general term); slipper lobster sp.	crustaceans	Important as bait, especially in the early post-monsoon season.
šīrōxət	Sq	shrimp, prawn or possiby immature spiny lobster	crustaceans	Precise identification uncertain. Diminutive of *šīrox*. Lit. 'small spiny lobster'.
šīséno di-guwfēni~ séysino di-guwfēni	Sq	rabbitfish sp.	Siganidae	

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
śīséno~śéysino	Sq	rabbitfish (general term); dusky spinefoot, forktail spinefoot, whitespotted spinefoot	Siganidae	Cf. ArD *sīsān*. “Always present,” especially in calm seas. Found inshore and further out at sea. Can be caught throughout the summer and post-monsoon seasons. It is the most important of the fish caught in traps, with seaweed the best bait. Also caught in cast nets but rarely takes a baited hook. Very much liked as food. It used to be caught for home consumption only, until people noticed that leftover fish left in the sun dried well and remained good for a long time. Fishermen then began to process them for sale by filleting, boiling, and sun-drying them. Also *míʾšir*. ArD also *ṣāfi*.
śīsún	H	rabbitfish (general term)	Siganidae	Cf. ArD *sīsān*. Also *ənkəbənōt*, *sīsān*.
śīsūn	Sh	rabbitfish (general term)	Siganidae	Cf. ArD *sīsān*. Sm. *herran*. Caught in fish traps from mid-May to mid-October. Boiled and dried to make *ḳóśaʿ*. Fat, and excellent eating, in the monsoon, but thinner and less flavourful in the winter months. Also *sīźób*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
śkaˁ ḏə-rōrəm	H	sea urchin spp.	echinoderms	Lit. ‘sea spine, sea thorn’.
śkaˁót~śkōt (pl. *śkaˁ*)	Sh	scorpionfish (general term)	Scorpaenidae	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt. Lit. ‘thorn, spike’.
śkaˁún	Sh	topshell or cerith spp.	shellfish	Lit. ‘spiny, prickly’. Eaten. Syn. *baˁl eḳerós̃*.
śkeb	Sh	Vanikoro sweeper	Pempheridae	
śkoˀ di-rínhem	Sq	scorpionfish (general term)	Scorpaenidae	Lit. ‘sea spike’. Also *di-ḳáˁnəhen di-rínhem*.
śorḳ~śórəḳ	Sh	butterflyfish (general term); blubberlip snapper; emperor angelfish, semicircle angelfish	Chaetodontidae, Lutjanidae, Pomacanthidae	Butterflyfish: Al-Ḥallāniyyāt. Said not to be filling as food. Also *miśeréḳ*, *śaˁárnút*. Blubberlip snapper: Al-Ḥallāniyyāt. Also *ṯīrín ɛ-ṣúd*.
śōḥáṭet	H	whale (general term), oceanic dolphin (general term) (lg.)	cetaceans	
śōḥáṭət (pl. *śwēḥaṭ*)	B	whale (general term), oceanic dolphin (general term) (lg); killer whale (general term), false killer whale, pygmy killer whale, short-finned pilot whale	cetaceans	Blubber is called *gəmrīd*. ArD *gerām*, *yerām*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
śōti	H	unidentified fish sp.	(unknown)	Small shoaling fish sp.
śūbaḥ	B	Indian threadfish	Carangidae	Also *blēwud*, *əmṣāṭer*, *kə́ti šbáḥ*. ArD *mubārak as-sayf*, *xayyāṭ*, *ẓill aš-šams*.
śūḥōṭət	M	whale (general term), oceanic dolphin (general term) (lg.)	cetaceans	Mahriyyot dialects. Also *śaḥṭət*.
śxalét	H	pufferfish (general term)	Tetraodontidae	Lit. ‘filth, trash’.
śxalét	Sh	pufferfish (general term)	Tetraodontidae	Lit. ‘filth, trash’. Also *ber dəbēbé*, *bədbēbɛ́ʔ*.
śxērīr (pl. *śxerór*)~ *eśxerīr*	B	topshell spp.	shellfish	Black and white. Eaten.
ṣaʿárnút	Sh	butterflyfish (general term); spadefish (general term)	Chaetodontidae, Ephippidae	Discarded if accidentally caught. Butterflyfish also *miśeréḳ*, *śorḳ*~*śórəḳ*.
ṣaʿānōt	M	marine angelfish (general term)	Pomacanthidae	Discarded when accidentally caught. Also *məśrēḳ*.
ṣaʿānút	Sh	marine angelfish sp.	Pomacanthidae	Discarded if caught in a cast net. Less experienced fishermen sometimes refer to them with the more general term *ḳēyébo*, *mizdērə*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ṣaˤārnōt	M	butterflyfish (general term); spadefish (general term)	Chaetodontidae, Ephippidae	Discarded if accidentally caught.
ṣaˤārnút	M	damselfish and clownfish (general term)	Pomacentridae	Discarded if accidentally caught.
ṣawṣiwōt	H	golden trevally	Carangidae	Highly prized. Caught especially in April–May.
ṣerġót	Sh	*Enteromorpha* seaweed sp.	algae	Lit. ‘green slime, fine moss’. Fine green algal growth. Grazed by certain fish. Used to bait fish traps.
ṣəfíʔhin	Sq	Diana’s hogfish, broomtail wrasse	Labridae	Also *mišḥālə*.
taḥādī	K	rainbow runner	Carangidae	Also *kūku taḥādī*.
tarbō	K	spangled emperor (sm.)	Lethrinidae	Small life stage. Med.–sm. life stage *nīm gdīr*, med.–lg. *gdīr*, lg. *mkindī*.
terˤān	Sh	pompano sp.	Carangidae	Seen as being very strong when hooked, even stronger than *rḥaṭót~erḥéyṭ* pompano.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
terˁān (pl. *terāˁan*),	B	African pompano, smallspotted pompano; queenfish sp.	Carangidae	Described as larger and more slender than *mənˁášfer*, which in some cases may be the same species of pompano. Described saying *terˁān bēs xah la, ˁar ḥarkík* 'the *terˁān* have no mouth (i.e., teeth), only hard gums' for eating shellfish. This description matches international research on pompano, which confirms that they are toothless and have specialised pharyngeal plates designed to crush food such as shrimp and bivalves. It is one of the few fish that can be caught in the monsoon months. Also *mənˁášfer*.
terəbáḥt	H	octopus	cephalopods	Important as bait, especially in the early post-monsoon season.
terəbáḥt (pl. *terēbaḥ*)	B	octopus	cephalopods	Cf. ArD *terebáḥa*, *šābūs*. Believed to "suck blood." Eaten. Dried, pounded to soften, cut into small pieces and cooked. However, it is mainly caught as bait. It is said that urinating on it drives it from its hiding place, and also makes it let go of anything it has grasped.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
terəbáḥt (pl. *terōḥ*)	Sh	octopus	cephalopods	Traditionally, not usually eaten. Caught to use as bait: skin of tentacles peeled off and each tentacle cut in half; hook firmly embedded and line kept moving “so it looks like a sardine.”
térəbaḥt~terbáḥa (pl. *terébaḥ*)	Sq	octopus	cephalopods	Eaten. Dried, pounded to soften, cut into small pieces and cooked. Used as bait.
terfīs	B	bluecheek silver grunt, smallspotted grunter	Haemulidae	Cf. ArD *terfēs*. Good and fat at the end of winter and early summer. Also *ʿayn bederīyə*, *baʿlít ʿayn*, *maʿsīm*, *mērḥ*. Bluecheek silver grunt in GAr *bezaymi, berkōwa, hilāli* and *al-ḥaḏeyān* in other ArD. Smallspotted grunter in GAr *naḵrūr*, *nagrūr*.
terḳāś (imm.)	H	red grouper (imm.)	Serranidae	Lit. ‘blotched, spotted’. Immature life stage of *rēdeḵ*, *sēlim ʿófer*.
təbəlʿāt	M	ladyfish (general term); gilded goatfish	Elopidae, Mullidae	Lit. ‘uvula’.
təbəlʿēt (pl. *təbəlʿōtən*)	B	sea catfish sp.; goatfish sp.	Ariidae, Mullidae	Lit. ‘uvula’.
tábər ʾə́bəhān~ tʸúbur ʾíbəhān	Sq	nerite	shellfish	Samḥa *tábər ʾə́bəhān*. Lit. ‘break-stone’. Eaten.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
təkrīz	B	sea urchin sp., possibly sand dollar	echinoderms	The gonads are eaten raw. Greenish and without spines. Described saying, *təkrīz beh əmṭáwˁan la, beh śkaˁ la* 'the *təkrīz* has no spines, no prickles'.
təmsáḥ	Sh	lizardfish (general term)	Synodontidae	Lit. 'crocodile', cf. Ar. Also *bəkšīrét~bəkšīré*, *ḥāsún~ḥāsūm*. ArD *ḥāsūm*, *abū laban*, *jamz al-baḥr*.
tərān	M	pompano sp.	Carangidae	Described as "like *mənˁašfer*, but larger and thinner."
tərbaḥt	M	octopus	cephalopods	
tḥāś	B	clam	shellfish	White-fleshed. Eaten. Boiled in seawater or roasted in hot embers. Also *ḥāmi~ḥāmīt*.
tḥoś (pl. *məntóbḥəś*)	Sh	clam (general term); various clam spp.	shellfish	White-fleshed. Eaten. Boiled in seawater or roasted in hot embers.
timīt (pl. *tīmótə*)	Sh	shark spp. (general term); longtail carpetshark	sharks	This term refers to shark (*lxim*) spp. which are seen as "useless and with a bad smell." Longtail carpetshark also *ēxant lxim*, *ʾárṣi*, *iṯˁáyl*, *iṯˁáyl ɛ-rɛmnəm*. Cf. *tīmīt*.
tirxēnit	K	milk shark (sm.)	sharks	Large stage. Sm. stage *īfē*.
tirxēnit	K	milkfish	Chanidae	

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
tīlīb	Sq	unicornfish (general term); bluespine unicornfish, horseface unicornfish	Acanthuridae	“Always present” among rocks and in coral reefs. It comes to fishing line with hermit crab or bristleworm bait. Once the flesh is cooked it does not spoil. It has a spine which is rich in fat and is eaten. This fish was formerly made into *ḥanīṭ* (see Appendix 2), though this is said to be rather smelly and not as good as *ḥanīṭ* made from rabbitfish. Also *asīb*, *asīb di-naḥárher*~*asīb di-məṭāšo*..
tīmi	Sq	longtail carpetshark, grey nurse shark	sharks	ArD *taymīt*. The longtail carpetshark is said to “have no teeth.” Described as a strong shark, with four fins that can be sold. It comes inshore at night and sleeps on the seabed. It never takes shark bait, but is called “thief of the fish trap,” as it spoils fish traps to get at the contents. No part of it is wanted by traders, and it is discarded when accidentally caught.
tīmi di-ḳéśʔur	Sq	bowmouth guitarfish	guitarfish and wedgefish	Lit. ‘*tīmi* (longtailed carpetshark, grey nurse shark) of the rocks’.
tīmīt	M	whitecheek shark	sharks	Also *ḥəddə*. Trade term *mənsūfah*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
tīmīt (pl. *tīmótə*)	Sh	longtail carpetshark, zebra shark	sharks	Al-Ḥallaniyyāt. The fins are considered useless. Cf. *timīt*.
tīmīt (pl. *tīyémtən*)	B	various shark spp.; longtail carpetshark, smoothhound (general term), bamboo shark, grey nurse shark, whitetip reef shark, zebra shark	sharks	Cf. ArD *taymīt*. This is cover term for various smaller shark spp. of little value. Also *rēḵyət*, *śāṣyət*~*śāṣət*, *sənnōrət*~*sənnōrət l-ərawnə*, *yiṯˁayl l-ərawnə*~*iṯˁéyl l-ərawnə*, *yibdīn*~*yibdēm*, *síbəli*. For the longtail carpetshark, there is no demand for the fins, and only the liver is of any value. Smoothhound seen as "having no teeth" and useless. Grey nurse shark said to have curved teeth and, along with zebra shark, is said to take a long time to die. Whitetip reef shark sm. *xowf*, lg. *hindīt*.
tōdi di-rínhem	Sq	barnacle (various spp.)	crustaceans	Lit. 'sea breast'. This term refers to larger species of barnacle.
túmmə	Sh	shark (general term, trade)	sharks	Trade term, cf. ArD *túmmə*. This term refers to shark (*lxim*) spp. which are seen as "useless and with a bad smell." Also *timīt*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
twēnə	Sq	wrasse sp.; areolate grouper, peacock hind	Labridae, Serranidae	Wrasse sp.: Bottom dwelling, and “always present” around rocks. Comes to fishing line, but rarely to fish traps. Takes any bait, even bits of skin of its own kind. Whole fish can be eaten, including skin. Seen as good eating, and said to taste like *ʿílmə* grouper. Areolate grouper and peacock hind: Also *ḥálḥal∼xálxal*, *šāriḳ*.
tʸúbur ʾíbəhān∼ tábər ʾábəhān	Sq	nerite	shellfish	Samḥa *tábər ʾábəhān*. Lit. ‘break-stone’. Eaten.
ṭáʿamə (pl. *ṭīʾḥámtən*)	Sq	blacktail snapper, crimson snapper, twinspot snapper	Lutjanidae	Blacktail snapper is seen as good eating, with a lot of fat in the stomach; more generally, it is an important source of fat. Also *di-ḳéntəher*, *ḳašbērə∼ḳašmērə*.
ṭáʿarə	Sq	karanteen seabream	Sparidae	Also *bōdiḥ*.
ṭabbawḳət (pl. *ṭbōḳət*)	M	ray (general term); devilray (general term), butterfly ray (general term), cownose ray (general term); cowtail ray, leopard whipray	stingrays and relatives	Also *ḳēfʿān*, *fanáṭṭi*, *gəḥəgáḥ*, *rābəḏ*, *kédwə*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ṭabbawḳət rībəś	M	porcupine ray, leopard whipray	stingrays and relatives	Also *ṭabbawḳət, rībəś~rābəḍ*, cf. ArD *rābiḍ*.
ṭabbāḳət	Sq	ray (general term); butterfly ray (general term)	stingrays and relatives	Lit. ‘adhesive’, sticking to the sea bottom. Rays also *rōbəś~rōbəḍ, ṣaṭtˁo*. Butterfly rays are “always present” inshore in sandy-bottomed areas. Speared and caught on fishing lines with bristleworm or hermit crab bait. The liver is seen as good eating if the ray is in good condition; the liver is eaten as is or “melted” over fire to extract its oil, which is often added to a shark liver oil barrel. The whole ray is preserved by making *ḳədīd~máḳədid*, which for this ray is done in a specific way (see Appendix 2). Also *šīṭābə, miṣdéfin di-ġázer, ḥádəriš*.
ṭabbāḳət	B	ray (general term); manta ray (sm., general term)	stingrays and relatives	General terms for ray in ArD are *ṭabbāqa* and *rabāba*. Described saying *təṭəbāḳ b-ḳaˁ* “it lies flat on the bottom.” Also *šērš~širš, ḳəfˁān~gəfˁān, kidí, fənnáṭi, baˁl ḥāṣen, ber ḥāṣen*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ṭabbānə	H	striped bonito, frigate tuna, skipjack tuna	Scombridae	Also *śerwí*. Skipjack tuna ArD *ḥaqībah*.
ṭabbānə	B	striped bonito, frigate tuna, skipjack tuna	Scombridae	Cf. ArD *ṭabbānah*. Imm. *maʿdūd*. Also *ʿarbīḵ*, *baʿlít mṣāreh*, *bū ḏurūs*, *śerwé*. ArD also *saqṭānah*, skipjack tuna ArD *ḥaqībah*.
ṭabbānəh	M	striped bonito	Scombridae	
ṭabbēna~ṭabbānə	Sh	striped bonito, kawakawa	Scombridae	Also *jēḏər~gēḏər*, *sehwə~sahwah*, *śerbób*, *śérwi*.
ṭahəḳāno (pl. *ṭháḳəhan*)	Sq	periwinkle sp.	shellfish	Eaten.
ṭalāʿḳaḳ	Sq	trout sweetlips	Haemulidae	Also *ḥádiyiḳ*. ArD *al-ḳaʿār*.
ṭamákərə	Sq	blacktip trevally, yellowspotted trevally	Carangidae	Migratory fish that follow the sardines. They arrive at the beginning of winter and stay until mid or late summer. Seen as excellent eating. Caught on fishing line with sardine bait, but the line must be kept moving. Also *ráʾḥa~ráʿhe*.
ṭámkeri	B	blacktip trevally	Carangidae	Also *ḳəṣʿáyr*. ArD *ṭamakeri*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ṭámkeri	H	blacktip trevally (trade)	Carangidae	Salalah. Trade term, cf. ArD *ṭamakeri*. Large and highly prized. Caught especially in February–March. The best bait is sardines or meat of rock lobster or crab. Described as often having tiny subcutaneous *dəssīn* worms. Also *ḳəṣˁáyr*.
ṭamkəray	M	bigeye trevally, blacktip trevally	Carangidae	Also *ḳəṣayr*~*ḳəṣˁayr*, *ḳəṣayr ōfər*.
ṭamkəri	Sh	trevally (various spp.) (trade), queenfish (various spp.) (trade); torpedo scad, yellowtail scad, Indian threadfish, blacktip trevally, bludger trevally, giant trevally, golden trevally, longnose trevally, orangespotted trevally	Carangidae	Trade term, cf. ArD *tamaqeri*. These fish follow sardines, so they are especially plentiful in the post-monsoon season and again in the summer. Sardines are the best bait. On al-Ḥallāniyyāt, this was an important fish for salting as a trade item. Also *bíšker*, *boks*, *dəjējo*~*dəgāgo*, *ēm ɛ-ṣúd*, *gerbunt*, *gisébə*, *ḥagénút xumxiűt*~*ḥajinót xumxiűt*, *ḥajinót*, *ḳaṣˁér*, *ḳaṣˁér ˁófər*, *ḳəṣarwín*, *mɛrjén*, *míšker*, *mselləbə*, *rəṣāṣé*~*ɛrṣēṣé*, *rġa*, *shīl*, *sīméh*, *ṭ̃ēkerór*.
ṭarmīt	H	trevally sp.	Carangidae	

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ṭarník (pl. *ṭərunk~ṭornúk*)	Sh	Indo-Pacific king mackerel, narrowbarred Spanish mackerel	Scombridae	Sm. *xabbāṭ*. Especially plentiful in the post-monsoon season, when it follows sardines. Sardines are the best bait. In addition to using fishing line with a single hook, it is also caught in gill nets. When caught, it must be hit very hard on the head to stun it or it can inflict a severe bite that can become quickly infected. It can be made into wet-salted *māliḥ* (see Applendix 2). In the past, when the seas 'opened' (*futūḥ*) after the monsoon, its flesh was slashed, salted, dried, and exported to Swāḥil (East Africa). With its very white meat, it is seen as the best fish for food, but should not be eaten by someone who is unwell or has a major wound, as this makes things worse. Along with *šoṭróx* 'greater amberjack' and *ġōdə* 'cobia', it is one of the three most expensive fresh fish. Also *ḏə́lʿa~ḏə́laʿa*.
ṭarník swāḥilīyah	Sh	wahoo	Scombridae	Lit. '*ṭarník* of Swāḥil (East Africa)'. Dark in colour, with dark-coloured meat. Also *ṣayd al-bə́sərə*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ṭarnīk (pl. *ṭarōnik*)~ *ṭānik*	Sq	Indo-Pacific king mackerel, narrowbarred Spanish mackerel	Scombridae	Seen as closely related to striped bonito and *zíhnin* tuna. It is migratory, following sardines. Sometimes comes close inshore. Caught on fishing line with sardines as bait. Trolling while rowing right through a sardine shoal is most successful. Its fat can be preserved by stuffing it inside its own *ḳādəl* 'stomach (of large fish)'. When plentiful, the fish is salted and dried to make *kánda* (see Appendix 2) which is considered as good as that of the *di-biróhol* 'wahoo' and better than that of *beyāḏ* 'trevallies'. Of the various types of *kánda*, it fetches the best price.
ṭarnīk~*ṭānīk*	H	Indo-Pacific king mackerel, narrowbarred Spanish mackerel	Scombridae	Cf. ArD *ṭernāk*.
ṭarṭūr	B	shark sp.	sharks	This species is described as small, weak, and useless.
ṭawīlə	Sq	marlin sp.	Istiophoridae	Cf. Ar. *ṭawīlah* 'long (f.)'. Seen as a nuisance on ʿAbd al-Kūri because it damages nets.
ṭawīyuh	H	cardinalfish sp.	Apogonidae	

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ṭāka	B	bluefish	Pomatomidae	Sm. *ewġadēt*. Caught with larger-mesh cast nets. Very good eating; the whole fish is edible, even the bones. GAr *deléf*, other ArD *ṭakwāyeh*.
ṭāka~ṭākíh	Sq	bluefish	Pomatomidae	Shoals sometimes come close inshore. Mostly caught with larger-mesh cast nets, but also rarely by line. Good eating. One of the *beyáḍ* fish (see 'Fish Types', p. 159), all of which are said to taste similar.
ṭāmmət	B	swimming crab sp.	crustaceans	Known to be edible, but not eaten.
ṭānik~ṭarnīk (pl. *ṭarōnik*)	Sq	Indo-Pacific king mackerel	Scombridae	
ṭānik~ṭōnīk (pl. *ṭerēnik*)	B	Indo-Pacific king mackerel, narrowbarred Spanish mackerel	Scombridae	Lg. *nəṣīyīt*. ArD also *kánʿad*.
ṭānik swāḥil~ṭōnīk swāḥil	B	wahoo	Scombridae	Lit. '*ṭānik~ṭōnīk* mackerel of Swāḥil (East Africa)'. Also *baʿrít~baʿrēt*.
ṭānīk~ṭərnīk	M	Indo-Pacific king mackerel, narrowbarred Spanish mackerel	Scombridae	Cf. ArD *ṭernāk*. Sm. *xabbāṭ*.
ṭānīk ḏə-hand~ṭərnīk ḏə-hand	M	wahoo	Scombridae	Lit. '*ṭānīk~ṭərnīk* mackerel of India'. Also *ṭānīk swāḥil~ṭərnīk swāḥil*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ṭānīk swāḥil~ṭərnīk swāḥil	M	wahoo	Scombridae	Lit. '*ṭānīk~ṭərnīk* mackerel of Swāḥil (East Africa)'. Also *ṭānīk ḏə-hand~ṭərnīk ḏə-hand*.
ṭārír	H	terapon sp.	Terapontidae	
ṭebṭūb	B	emperor (general term) (med.)	Lethrinidae	Medium life stage. Sm. life stage *skfīt*, lg. life stage *ʿaṣāb*, *ḥamśékt*.
ṭekwét	H	bluefish	Pomatomidae	Highly prized.
ṭ̃ékerór (pl. *ṭ̃ūkurēt*)	Sh	trevally (various spp.), queenfish (various spp.); torpedo scad, yellowtail scad, Indian threadfish, blacktip trevally, bludger trevally, giant trevally, golden trevally, longnose trevally, orangespotted trevally	Carangidae	Cf. ArD *tamaqeri*. These fish follow sardines, so they are especially plentiful in the post-monsoon season and again in the summer. Sardines are the best bait. On al-Ḥallāniyyāt, this was an important fish for salting as a trade item. Also *bíšker*, *boks*, *dəjējo~dəgāgo*, *ēm ɛ-ṣúd*, *gerbunt*, *gisébə*, *ḥagɛ́nút xumxiúṭ~ḥajinót xumxiúṭ*, *ḥajinót*, *ḳaṣʿér*, *ḳaṣʿér ʿófər*, *ḳəṣarwín*, *mɛrjén*, *míšker*, *mselləbə*, *rəṣāṣé~ɛrṣēṣé*, *rġa*, *shūl*, *sīméh*, *ṭamkəri*.
ṭəbóḳət	H	ray (general term); cownose ray (general term), eagle ray (general term), devilray (general term)	stingrays and relatives	Also *ḳefʿān*, *ber taʿtárras*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ṭəbṭūb	B	trevally sp.	Carangidae	Medium-sized.
ṭəkbít (pl. *ṭəkōy~ṭəkūy*)	Sh	bluefish	Pomatomidae	It is said that this fish should not be eaten by someone who is unwell, or has a major wound, as this makes things worse.
ṭəkyīt~ṭikīt	M	bluefish	Pomatomidae	
ṭələˁēt	B	sardine-type shoaling fish sp.	Clupeidae	Small. This is the second of four groups of sardine-type fish (*ḏələfēt*, *ṭələˁēt*, *məḥawərrāt*, *gerād*) to arrive. Comes at the end of summer, before the monsoon, when they are moving east to west. Few are caught because they pass by so quickly. It is said *əṭələˁēt bēs ˁar fīdīm* ‘the *ṭələˁēt* fish only bring the *fīdīm* large sharks’.
ṭərnīk~ṭānīk	M	Indo-Pacific king mackerel, narrowbarred Spanish mackerel	Scombridae	Cf. ArD *ṭernāk*. Sm. *xabbāṭ*.
ṭərnīk ḏə-hand~ṭānīk ḏə-hand	M	wahoo	Scombridae	Lit. ‘*ṭānīk~ṭərnīk* mackerel of India’. Also *ṭānīk swāḥil~ṭərnīk swāḥil*.
ṭərnīk swāḥil~ṭānīk swāḥil	M	wahoo	Scombridae	Lit. ‘*ṭānīk~ṭərnīk* of Swāḥil (East Africa)’. Also *ṭānīk ḏə-hand~ṭərnīk ḏə-hand*.

lexical item	**lang.**	**English equivalent**	**grouping**	**notes**
ṭikīt~ṭəkyīt	M	bluefish	Pomatomidae	
ṭīdót	Sh	grey sharpnose shark	sharks	
ṭómma	M	swimming crab sp.	crustaceans	Known to be edible, but not eaten.
ṭōḳaʿ (pl. *ṭuwēḳaʿ~ṭōḳaʿāt*)	B	whelk or frog shell spp.	shellfish	Seen as good eating. Boiled in seawater or roasted in embers. Also *bəḳʿát*.
ṭōnik swāḥil~ṭānīk swāḥil	B	wahoo	Scombridae	Lit. '*ṭānik~ṭōnīk* mackerel of Swāḥil (East Africa)'. Also *baʿrít~baʿrēt*.
ṭōnīk~ṭānik (pl. *ṭerēnik*)	B	Indo-Pacific king mackerel, narrowbarred Spanish mackerel	Scombridae	Cf. ArD *ṭernāk*. Lg. *nəṣīyīt*. ArD also *kánʿad*.
ṭweyrrāt	B	eagle ray (general term); spotted eagle ray/ocellated eagle ray, leopard whipray	stingrays and relatives	Lit. 'flat outspread'. Described saying "they are excellent swimmers and can leap several metres above the surface." Seen as good eating and can be made into *ʿarsi* (see Appendix 2). The high-quality oil extracted from its liver is good for water-proofing skin bags. Also *baʿl ḥāṣen, ber ḥāṣen, ḳerḥáyt, šērš~širš, rābiṣ́, ṣəṭʿāt~ṣəṭʿēt, gəḥəgéḥ*.
ṭwōni	M	shark sp.	sharks	Unidentified shark sp.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ṯyoḳət (pl. *ṯəbbēḳúnti*)	Sh	ray (general term), electric ray (general term); butterfly ray (general term), cownose ray (general term), manta ray (general term); banded eagle ray, bluespotted ribbontail ray, porcupine ray, spotted eagle ray/ocellated eagle ray, leopard whipray, giant guitarfish, Salalah guitarfish	stingrays and relatives, guitarfish and wedgefish	Rays and ray spp. also *sfen*, *ḳēfˁán*, *ber ḥāṣen*, *kedwə*, *rībəṣ́*, *ṯyoḳət līnit*, *ḥīṣ́ān*, *sfen*. Electric ray also *ḥāṣ́īn*, *nīḳəś*, *rībəṣ́*. Giant guitarfish and Salalah guitarfish also *ˁabédyət*, *ḳerṣ̄́li*, *bēḳārḳəb*, *fánṭos*.
ṯyoḳət līnit	Sh	butterfly ray (general term)	stingrays and relatives	Lit. ‘pale-coloured *ṯyoḳət* ray’. Also *ṯyoḳət*, *ḥīṣ́ān*, *sfen*, *kedwə*.
ṯebərīn	B	painted sweetlips (imm.)	Haemulidae	Lit. ‘hyena’. Immature life stage of *ˁázfi*, *xśēm~axśēm*.
ṯeráḥa	H	king soldier bream, santer seabream (trade)	Sparidae	Salalah. Trade term. Also *miryít~mēryət*, *ṣerˁít*.
ṯeráḥa	Sh	king soldier bream, Arabian pandora (trade)	Sparidae	Trade term. Lg. m. *jũ̄l*, *jəmal~gəmal*. It is caught with bait of crabmeat or sardines. On al-Ḥallāniyyāt, it is salted and dried. Also *baˁlít e-núź*, *feráḥt*, *jəmal*, *sīyə*. ArD *ṯeraḥah*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ṯeráḥt	B	threadfin bream (general term); rosy dwarf monocle bream; Arabian pandora, Haffara seabream, karanteen seabream	Nemipteridae, Sparidae	Cf. ArD *ṯaraḥa*. Nemipteridae also *xśēm~axśēm*. Sparidae also *bōdiḥ*, *fíraḥt*.
ṯeráḥt	H	robust tuskfish	Labridae	ArD *feráḥa*.
ṯeráḥt	Sh	robust tuskfish	Labridae	Also *feráḥa*, *feráḥt*, *kənšoˁót*. ArD *feráḥa*.
ṯɛt ɛ-rébrem (pl. *ṯúi ṯúi ɛ-rébrem*)	Sh	topshell or cerith spp.	shellfish	Lit. ‘sea sheep’. Black with white knobs. Eaten.
ṯēt (pl. *ṯúi*)	B	cowrie spp., topshell spp.	shellfish	Lit. ‘sheep’. Small types of cowries and topshells. One cowrie species referred to with this term is blue-black with a spotted rim. The topshells referred to with this term are eaten.
ṯēt ɛ-rébrem (pl. *ṯúi ɛ-rébrem*)	Sh	common ponyfish, striped ponyfish	Leiognathidae	Al-Ḥallāniyyāt. Lit. ‘sea sheep’. Also *ēm ɛ-ṣúd*, *ḥagénút~ḥajinót*, *ṣāllət*.
ṯəwlīb	B	seaweed sp.	algae	Dull brown. Finely textured.
ṯīrín	Sh	lionfish (general term)	Scorpaenidae	Lit. ‘hyena’. Also *dīk al-baḥr*.
ṯīrín ɛ-rémnem	Sh	cardinalfish sp.	Apogonidae	Lit. ‘hyena of the sea’.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
ṯīrín ε-ṣúd	Sh	cardinalfish sp.; blubberlip snapper; angelfish sp.	Apogonidae, Lutjanidae, Pomacanthidae	Lit. 'hyena of the fish'. Cardinalfish sp. described as a black-and-white striped fish. Blubberlip snapper also *śorḳ~śórəḳ*.
ṯḳāb	B	terapon sp.	Terapontidae	
úʔiriḥ~úʔiriˤ (pl. *íʔiráḥān~íʔiraḥ*)	Sq	sea urchin sp., possibly black long-spined urchin	echinoderms	Not eaten. Dangerous and avoided.
umbē~imbē	K	grouper sp.	Serranidae	
urq	K	wire coral (general term)	corals	Lit. 'root', cf. MusAr *irq* 'root'.
ūmat	K	sardine-type shoaling fish (general term, lg.)	Clupeidae	Cf. Ar. *ˤōmah* 'sardine'. These shoaling fish are larger than *kāsal* sardine-type fish.
ūxaym~lxaym	M	shark (general term)	sharks	The Mehreyyet pronunciation is *ūxaym*, and the Mahriyōt pronunciation is *lxaym*.
wars	B	*Enteromorpha* seaweed sp.	algae	Fine green algal growth during the monsoon. Principal food of certain fish in this season. This term is also used for the imported medicament and yellow-orange dye *Flamingia rhodocarpa*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
wāḳiṭ	H	orangespotted grouper (trade)	Serranidae	Salalah. Trade term. Described as “always present.” Caught especially in early winter, at the end of the monsoon. The best bait is octopus. Highly prized as food. Also *beḥerún*, *hāmūr*, *xalxál~xolxól*.
wāḳiṭ	Sh	grouper (various spp.); greasy grouper, longtooth grouper, potato grouper, spinycheek grouper, halfspotted hind, tomato hind (trade)	Serranidae	Trade term. Seen as excellent eating and good enough to offer a guest. Also *hōmər*, *hōmər gíśˁan*, *īšíṭ*, *ḳirˁán*, *meśróṭ*.
wīr	K	long-tailed tuna (sm.)	Scombridae	Small life stage. Lg. *wīr barḥ*.
wīr barḥ	K	long-tailed tuna (lg.)	Scombridae	Large life stage. Sm. *wīr*.
woṭyə	Sh	flatfish (general term)	Soleidae, Bothidae	Lit. ‘flat sandal’. Also *biserifúf*, *bū sīref*, *samak mūsa*. While it used to be seen as worthless, is it now sold at market. ArD *samak mūsa*.
xabbāṭ	M	Indo-Pacific king mackerel, narrowbarred Spanish mackerel	Scombridae	Small life stage of *ṭərnīk~ṭānīk*, or small fish in poor condition.
xabbāṭ	Sh	Indo-Pacific king mackerel, narrowbarred Spanish mackerel (sm.)	Scombridae	Small life stage, poor condition, or thin *ḏə́lˁa~ḏə́laˁa*, *ṭarník*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
xall	K	seaweed, stringy algae	algae	MAr *xalli*.
xálxal~ḥálḥal	Sq	grouper (various spp.); areolate grouper, brownmarbled grouper, brownspotted grouper, camouflage grouper, dotdash grouper, dotted grouper, Malabar grouper, multispotted grouper, obliquebanded grouper, spottedback grouper, summan grouper, wavylined grouper, whitespotted grouper, strawberry hind, tomato hind	Serranidae	Western dialect. Central/Eastern dialects *ḥálḥal*. Described as “reddish or dark-coloured, spotty and striped.” “Always present” around rocks. Caught on fishing line with any bait. Seen as good eating: the whole fish is edible, including the head and skin. Of the groupers, after *samāma~samōmə*, which is the very best, *ḥálḥal~xálxal*, *līhun*, and *ʿímə̄hor* are seen as among the best for eating. Also *ber ʿímə̄hor*, *énsəl*, *ʿílmə*, *ʿímə̄hor*, *ḥáyhal*, *ʾōgihir*, *rodəḵ*, *twēnə*.
xalxál~xolxól	H	grouper (various spp.); areolate grouper, brownspotted grouper, dotted grouper, dotdash grouper, epaulet grouper, multispotted grouper, orangespotted grouper, spottedback grouper	Serranidae	Salalah *xolxól*. Also *beḥerún*, *səmmān*, *wāḳiṭ*, *xōdīn*.

lexical item	**lang.**	**English equivalent**	**grouping**	**notes**
xalxāl	B	grouper (various spp.); areolate grouper, brownspotted grouper, multispotted grouper, orangespotted grouper, spottedback grouper	Serranidae	Also *zik*. Fished for from cliffs in the winter months. ArD *sammān*.
xammīn	B	smoothtooth blacktip shark (sm.)	sharks	Small stage of smoothtooth blacktip shark *ḥazāzi*, *fidīm*, *gehərét*. Also *gərēnīyə*, *bəḳāni*, *ʿaḳlūl~mʿāḳlūl*, *baʿl yirdēm*.
xámxamə	Sq	bludger trevally	Carangidae	
xanōf~xanāf	B	Sobaity seabream; other seabream spp.	Sparidae	Cf. ArD *xanāf*, *xanōf*, lit. ‘weak and stupid’. This fish can be caught in the monsoon months. It is said that eating a lot of this fish has an anaphrodisiac effect on men.
xáras~xars	B	barnacle	crustaceans	Also refers to the encrustation of barnacles and other marine organisms that accumulate on the bottom of wooden boats.
xarkuk	K	parrotfish (general term); bluebarred parrotfish, falcatefin parrotfish	Scaridae	
xarkuk ārabī	K	Red Sea parrotfish	Scaridae	

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
xaršəkōt	B	hardnose shark (sm.)	sharks	Small stage of hardnose shark *bəkšīt*, *yūbāt*.
xarṭúm	Sh	geelbeck croaker; other drum/ croaker sp.	Sciaenidae	Also *ṣarf*.
xaṣ́rami	B	unidentified fish sp.	(unknown)	
xaṭām	Sh	longface emperor	Lethrinidae	Lit. ‘bridled’. Also *ḥamśék*.
xawẓa	K	slimy green algae sp.	algae	
xāġur	K	twobar seabream	Sparidae	
xālaq	K	brownspotted grouper	Serranidae	
xāras	K	algae sp.	algae	
xēnō	K	grunt (general term); whitebarred rubberlip, minstrel sweetlips, painted sweetlips	Haemulidae	
xēnō fārsī	K	blackspotted rubberlip, Indian Ocean oriental sweetlips	Haemulidae	
xɛ̄ṭ (pl. *xɛ̄b*)	Sh	broomtail wrasse, checkerboard wrasse; parrotfish (general term)	Labridae, Scaridae	Wrasses: Al-Ḥallāniyyāt. Also *ʿáśer ɛ-xɛ̄ṭ*, *bárṛka*. It can be made into *rīṣ* like shark (see Appendix 2). Parrotfish: Also *filibīni*, *meṣ́ərúṭ*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
xɛ̄ṭ āfirōt	M	robust tuskfish	Labridae	Lit. ‘red parrotfish’.
xibārit	B	Chacunda gizzard shad	Clupeidae	Also *abū ʿáṭerə, bū ʿáṭerə, ləḥōmer, mənʿáṭerə, śġay~śáġa.*
xiṣwānī	K	spottail shark	sharks	
xīṭáyt	M	blueline snapper, fivelined snapper	Lutjanidae	Lit. ‘stripe’. Also *ḳlāwət.*
xīṭāt	B	oblique-banded cardinalfish; blueline snapper, fivelined snapper	Apogonidae, Lutjanidae	Lit. ‘stripes’. Snappers also *ḳalāwət*; GAr *naysar, farš*, other ArD *xayṭayt.*
xīṭít	Sh	oblique-banded cardinalfish; blueline snapper, fivelined snapper	Apogonidae, Lutjanidae	Lit. ‘stripe’. In the summer, they often float ashore dead or dying, and cattle eat them. Also *ġɛlēt, ḳəlɛ́t.*
xlēsī	K	kawakawa (sm.)	Scombridae	Small life stage. Lg. *jārid.*
xódoʾ (pl. *xodóʾ*)	Sh	brownspotted grouper	Serranidae	Also *ġalfūḳ.*
xolxól	M	grouper (various spp.); dotdash grouper, multispotted grouper, orangespotted grouper	Serranidae	

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
xolxól (pl. *xalábxal*)	Sh	grouper (various spp.); multispotted grouper, orangespotted grouper	Serranidae	ArD *ġalfūq*.
xolxól~xalxál	H	grouper (various spp.); areolate grouper, brown-spotted grouper, dotted grouper, dotdash grouper, epaulet grouper, multispotted grouper, orangespotted grouper, spottedback grouper	Serranidae	Salalah *xolxól*. Also *beḥerún*, *səmmān*, *wāḳiṭ*, *xōdīn*.
xolxól ʿófer (pl. *xalábxal ʿófer*)	Sh	areolate grouper	Serranidae	Also *səmmān~sammān*.
xowf	B	whitetip reef shark (sm.)	sharks	Small stage of whitetip reef shark *rēḳyət*, *śāṣyət~śāṣət*, *tīmīt*.
xōdīn (pl.)	H	areolate grouper, brownspotted grouper	Serranidae	Also *xalxál~xolxól*.
xrō diryīʾin	K	lionfish (general term); clear-fin lionfish, largetail lionfish	Scorpaenidae	
xśēm	H	grunt (sm., general term)	Haemulidae	Small life stage of *ḥerḥerót*.

lexical item	**lang.**	**English equivalent**	**grouping**	**notes**
xśēm~axśēm	B	blackspotted rubberlip, painted sweetlips (sm.)	Haemulidae	Cf. ArD *axšām*. Small life stage of *ʿázfi*. GAr *farš*, *yanam*.
xśēm~axśēm	B	threadfin bream (general term)	Nemipteridae	Also *ṭeráḥt*.
xśim (pl. *xśum*)	Sh	sordid rubberlip, African painted sweetlips, minstrel sweetlips, trout sweetlips, painted sweetlips (sm.)	Haemulidae	A number of types of fish, including small stage of *derḳéṣ*, *ṣīféf* painted sweetlips. Caught on fishing line with meat of crab or rock lobster; also caught with cast nets. On al-Ḥallāniyyāt, caught in fish traps. Good and fat in the monsoon, but thinner and less flavourful in winter. Also *kertíf*, *zīk*.
xśim məránḳaṭ	Sh	smallspotted grunter	Haemulidae	Lit. ‘spotted *xśim* sweetlips’. Also *baʿlít aʿayn*, *erʔ́t*, *məʿārit*, *məránḳaṭ*, *nəgrʔ́r*, *ṣīrór*.
xśob~axśób (pl. *xaśbín)*	H	coral (general term)	corals	Also used to refer to dead coral and coral rag.
xśōbə (pl. *xśēb*)	Sq	coral (general term)	corals	Western dialects. Also used to refer to dead coral and coral rag. Also *aḥśébə*, *ḥśōbə*.
xśōm (pl. *xśəmīm*)~ *xśum~axśōm~axšām*	M	sordid rubberlip, painted sweetlips; other grunt, rubberlip, or sweetlips spp.	Haemulidae	Trade term *axšām*. Cf. ArD *xašīm*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
xubbaṭ	K	Indo-Pacific king mackerel, narrowbarred Spanish mackerel, wahoo (sm.)	Scombridae	Small life stage. Med.–sm. *maẓāraq*, med.–lg. *kanʾad*, lg. *maysānī*.
xubr	K	grouper sp.	Serranidae	
xuyēṭ	Sh	parrotfish sp.	Scaridae	Caught with cast nets. Fat in the summer, but seen as “unpleasantly soft-fleshed” at that time. It also develops an unpleasant flavour in the monsoon months and is not eaten then if anything else is available.
xwaykar	K	bigeye trevally	Carangidae	
yəbāba	M	bull shark	sharks	ArD *yabāba*. Described as similar to *yūbāt* ‘sandbar shark’. Also *ḥazāzi*, *fīdīm*.
yəbābə (pl. *yəbābóntə*)~*gəbēba*~*jəbēba*	Sh	smoothhound (general term); Arabian smoothhound, oceanic whitetip shark, blacktip shark, bull shark, oceanic whitetip shark, smoothtooth blacktip shark, dusky shark, sandbar shark	sharks	Cf. ArD *yabāba*. This is a wide-ranging term that applies to many shark types. Larger than *rbīʿi*, and has a short blunt head. Flesh, liver, and fins all highly valued. Falls into the *mənsūf*, *məṭlūṭ*, *mərbūʿ* trade categories (cf. those entries). “Always present.” Also *rbīʿi*, *bū ḥanákə*~*bū ḥanēka*~*bū ḥnēk*~*bū ḥnak*, *fīdīm*, *ḏəmēwi*. The use of the term *yəbābə* for oceanic whitetip shark is from al-Ḥallāniyyāt.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
yəbābə~yəbábət	B	oceanic whitetip shark, whitecheek shark	sharks	Cf. ArD 'like the *yūbāt* shark'. Lg. *dígil*. Oceanic whitetip shark lg. also *ribīʿi*. Along with the fins of *ḥazāzi*, *fidīm*, *ḏəmāwi*, and *sēhəm*, these fins get the best price. Also *ráʿi*, *fidīm*.
yənāṣir oʾōbən	Sq	topshell sp.	shellfish	ʿAbd al-Kūri. Lit. 'it breaks stone', in reference to the hardness of the shell. Eaten.
yibdīn~yibdēm	B	grey sharpnose shark, sliteye shark, smoothhound (general term), Arabian smoothhound	sharks	Also *sīḇəli*, *sənnōrət~sənnōrət l-ərawnə*, *tīmīt*, *kəlbīt*. Sm. stage *məkowmīz*. Smoothhound seen as "having no teeth" and said to be useless.
yiḏḥáyl	Sh	snapper (various spp.) (imm.)	Lutjanidae	This term refers to the immature life stage of *merēt* snappers.
yingēn~yingīr	B	sea slug sp.	other invertebrates	Eaten cooked.
yiṯʿayl l-ərawnə~iṯʿéyl l-ərawnə	B	zebra shark, longtail carpetshark	sharks	Lit. 'sea fox'. Not eaten. Also *tīmīt*, *sənnōrət~sənnōrət l-ərawnə*. Zebra shark in GAr is *sawār*. Longtail carpetshark described as having short, prickly teeth.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
yūbāt	B	hardnose shark, sandbar shark	sharks	Also *bəkšīt*, *fidīm*. Hardnose shark sm. *xaršəkōt*, m. *slēmāni*, is not a valued shark. Sandbar shark flesh, fins and liver all considered good. GAr *amáḥmel*.
yūbāt	M	sandbar shark	sharks	Also *ḏəmāwi*, *bər ḥaydəmūs*.
zaʿmōmə~*zaʿmāmə*	Sq	mimic filefish; pufferfish (general term); blackspotted puffer, sharpnose puffer, spotted sharpnose puffer, yellowspotted puffer	Monacanthidae, Tetraodontidae	Mimic filefish has very coarse, rough skin. Pufferfish: “Always present” among rocks. Comes to fish traps. To catch one, it is poked with a stick, and when it inflates it can be picked up, though care must be taken with the spines. All *zaʿmōmə* are seen as dangerous to eat, with a toxic part said to lie between the liver and its stomach. In a fat fish, this dangerous part is clearly visible as a dark reddish-coloured blob. To prepare, the head, skin, and most innards are discarded and the cleaned fillets are eaten. Fillets can be preserved by drying. The liver is also good, but in a thin fish, the toxic part also affects the liver, so all *zaʿmōmə* must be carefully examined to decide whether they are safe to eat.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
záḥa	B	hawksbill turtle (m.)	sea turtles	Male. Seen as poor eating. Female *širfāf*. ArD *rīmāni*.
zerāg	B	seabream sp.	Sparidae	
zerb	H	needlescaled queenfish, Talang queenfish (trade)	Carangidae	Trade term. Many people do not eat this fish, as its flesh is very tough. Also *bū rázzah*.
zerb	Sh	needlescaled queenfish, Talang queenfish (trade)	Carangidae	Trade term, cf. ArD *zerb*. Many people do not eat this fish. Also *bíšker*.
zēnəb	B	long-tailed tuna; albacore (imm.)	Scombridae	Immature life stage of *gēder*. Also *sháwa*. ArD *shawah*.
zēnūb	H	long-tailed tuna (trade)	Scombridae	Salalah. Trade term. Also *gēder*, *sehwə*.
zēkə	Sq	lemonfish; other grunt, rubberlip, or sweetlips spp.	Haemulidae	Small life stage *bōdiḥ ḥálḥal*. Also *šerhērə*, *bōdiḥ*.
zēkə	H	snapper sp.	Lutjanidae	Large. Highly prized. Caught especially in March and April.
zēkə~zɜ̄kə	Sq	blubberlip snapper	Lutjanidae	“Always present” among rocks. Comes to fishing line with bait of any fish part, and sometimes caught with cast nets. Good eating but a little strong-smelling. Also *ḥínḳəhon*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
zəbb al-abīd	M	chub mackerel, Indian mackerel	Scombridae	Cf. Ar. ‘slave’s penis’. Imm. *mādūd~maˁdūd.* Also *bāġa, fərḥēdūd, sīma.* Chub mackerel ArD *bāġah, bāhi, zubb al-baḥr,* Indian mackerel ArD *ḏalāˁa.*
zəbb əl-ˁayd	Sh	Indian pellona (=toothed shad), Bloch’s gizzard shad, Chacunda gizzard shad	Clupeidae	Lit. ‘sardine penis’, cf. Ar. Said to look like a “small sardine.” Also *śáġa~śġī, erxeṭót.*
zəbēdi	Sh	silver pomfret (trade)	Stromateidae	Trade term, cf. GAr *zubēdi.*
záko~zōkə (pl. *ízku*)	Sq	rock oyster	shellfish	Eaten raw or cooked.
zənōb	Sh	delicate round herring	Clupeidae	Some include this fish as a kind of *ɛrbír* herring.
zġaléf	B	kelp sp.	algae	Grows on underwater rocks in the monsoon, producing fine ribbon-like strands.
zibb al-ˁabīd	H	chub mackerel	Scombridae	Cf. Ar. ‘slave’s penis’. Also *ḏélˁeh~ḏálˁa, gēdéb.*
zibb al-ˁabīd	Sh	chub mackerel	Scombridae	Cf. Ar. ‘slave’s penis’. Imm. *maˁdūd.* Also *bū ˁayn, ḏə́lˁa~ḏálaˁa, jēḏər bū ḥmad, ḳarˁáyb~məḳarˁáyb, sehwə, sīma~sīmɛ́.*

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
zíhnin (pl. *zíhnun*)	Sq	albacore, striped bonito, kawakawa, big-eye tuna, long-tailed tuna, yellowfin tuna	Scombridae	Seen as closely related to *ṭarnīk~ṭānik* mackerels and *śérwəhe~śérwe* tuna. It is migratory, following sardines. Always found out at sea, and never inshore. Caught on fishing line with sardines as bait. Trolling while rowing right through a sardine shoal is most successful. It is very fond of eating swimming crabs and is often found with them. Considered as good eating as *ṭarnīk~ṭānik*. Salted and dried to make a good quality *kánda* (see Appendix 2) which fetches a high price. Also *śérwəhe~śérwe*. GAr *temed*.
zik	B	broomtail wrasse; crimson snapper, John's snapper, Malabar blood snapper, pink snapper, ruby snapper; areolate grouper, redmouth grouper	Labridae, Lutjanidae, Serranidae	Cf. ArD *zik*. Broomtail wrasse: Seen as excellent eating. Also *beráḳət~beréḳət*. Snappers: Also *ʿándaḳa*, *bišḥét*, *ḥōmer*, *ḳalāwət*. Groupers: The fat is described as reddish-coloured. Also *ḳeśáʿt*, *xalxāl*.
zikk	M	drum/croaker sp.	Sciaenidae	
zikk	Sh	drum/croaker sp.	Sciaenidae	
zikt	B	rock oyster	shellfish	Eaten raw or cooked.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
zikt	M	rock oyster	shellfish	Eaten raw or cooked.
zikt	Sh	rock oyster	shellfish	Eaten raw or cooked. Consumed raw to treat a head cold.
zindaˤārə	Sq	bridled seabream, twobar seabream, yellowfin seabream	Sparidae	"Always present" inshore, and sometimes found in lagoons. Caught in cast nets or on fishing line with hermit crab or bristleworms as bait. It never grows very large, but is a broad fish. It is caught for home consumption only, as there is no market demand. Also *di-ˤan di-ˤārə*.
zirígihan	Sq	swimming crab sp.	crustaceans	Final pair of legs are flattened and paddle-like. Eaten.
zīk	Sh	trout sweetlips (trade)	Haemulidae	Salalah, trade term. Also *xśim*.
zīryún	Sh	small edible shellfish (general term); limpet sp.	shellfish	Eaten, but not usually considered worth collecting. The limpet species looks like a tiny abalone. Also *dəbbún~dēbbín~edbíb*.
zīryún	Sh	periwinkle spp.	shellfish	
zōbi	H	unidentified fish sp.	(unknown)	Small shoaling fish sp.
zōkə~záko (pl. *ízku*)	Sq	rock oyster	shellfish	Eaten raw or cooked.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
zrōḳət	M	sailfish and marlins (general term)	Istiophoridae	Lit. ‘dart, spear (n.)’, with its movement likened to that of the swift black *zīṛəḳ* snake, whose name means ‘it shoots a dart, it spears’. Also *mīx*. ArD *mīx*, *sinsūl*.
zrōḳət	Sh	swordfish (general term)	Xiphiidae	Its very white and fatty flesh is thought to resemble the best ambergris. The fish has a thick layer of subcutaneous fat like dolphin blubber. “Always present” but far out at sea. Like tuna, it is usually caught by trolling with sardine bait. When fishing among a shoal of sardines, however, it is best to play the line. In the days when sharks were very valuable its flesh was used as shark bait. The flesh remains good as shark bait for up to 3 days, and after that it is less attractive to sharks. When cooked in water the flesh doesn’t absorb salt, no matter how much is added, and the flavour remains sweet. Also *ʿambarīyah*, *mīx ḥōr*. GAr also *xayl al-baḥr*, *salsūl*, other ArD *ʿambarīyah*, *mīx*, *sinsūl*.
zukt	H	rock oyster	shellfish	Eaten raw or boiled in water. Also used to make a *marəḳ* sauce (see Appendix 2). Women especially are said to like these raw.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	grouping	notes
zwēni	B	unidentified fish sp.	(unknown)	
ẓbayšō	K	unidentified fish sp.	(unknown)	
ẓbēdī	K	pomfret sp. or silver pomfret	Bramidae or Stromateidae	
žəbéybi	Sq	sliteye shark	sharks	Also *ʿawárwar*.
žīrét (pl. *žyortə*)	Sh	cowrie (general term)	shellfish	Not eaten. Different sizes are called ‘donkey’, ‘cow’, ‘calf’, ‘ram’, ‘sheep’, etc. Larger species are used to rub dried fat into a paste, which is then stored in a horn and used to wax thread. Also *faḥeré*, *ḥõt~ḥūyẽ̄t*.
žyeb ɛ-rémnem	Sh	starfish (sea star); sea slug sp.	echinoderms, other invertebrates	Lit. ‘sea vagina’.

Terminology Associated with Marine Organisms

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	notes
ʿambér	B	ambergris	ArD *ʿamber*. Highly valued as medicine. Sold for a very high price.
ʿambér	H	ambergris	ArD *ʿamber*.
ʿambér~ʿanbér	Sh	ambergris	ArD *ʿamber*.
ʿámbəher	Sq	ambergris	Cf. ArD *ʿamber*.
ʿōb	Sq	cuttlefish ink	Central/Eastern dialects. Lit. ‘faeces’. Used in writing and for individualised markers that identify people in the casting of lots or as property owners.
ʿōmīt	H	bait	
ʿõ̃t	Sh	bait	
aḥśébə (pl. *ḥśōyub*)	Sq	coral rag, dead coral	Samḥa. This is the same as the general term for corals.
aḥśōbə lībīni	Sq	coral rag, dead coral	Lit. ‘pale-coloured coral’. Used on ʿAbd al-Kūri as a grindstone.
ambar	K	ambergris	
axśób~xśob (pl. *xaśbín)*	H	coral rag, dead coral	This is the same as the general term for corals.
āmbēr	M	ambergris	ArD *ʿamber*. Highly valued as medicine. Sold for a very high price.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	notes
barġum	K	shell horn	Conch or triton shell used to blow signals or as a musical instrument.
bēsə ʿašfirīn	Sh	small operculum type	Lit. '*baisa* of the shellfish', in reference to *baisa*, a small Omani coin. Too small to dry for sale. It was said that if a young boy swallowed one he would suffer from dysuria.
čikkit	K	string or ropeful of dried fish	The constellation Pleiades is known in Kumzari as *čikkit byāḥō*, lit. 'stringful of dried *byāḥō* fish'.
dirya (def. *diryōʾō*)	K	sea	A person who makes their living from fishing is known as *diryīʾin* (def. *diryiʾīnō*, pl. *diryiʾīnan*).
di-ṣ̌ōʿaf	Sq	large operculum type	ʿAbd al-Kūri. Collected and dried for sale. ArD *ḥāfūr*.
dnān	K	crab claw	Lit. 'tooth'.
durmə	Sq	coral atoll	
ftəwíw	B	red tide	Comes at the end of winter or early summer. "Looks red when waves break by day, and lights up at night." Usually full of jellyfish.
gišr	K	coral rag (coral stone)	Lit. 'barnacle', cf. Ar. *qišr* 'hard skin'.
ġāb lə-ġaṭrāwət	B	cuttlefish ink	Lit. 'cuttlefish faeces'. Used to mark ownership of drying or dried shark and other large fish.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	notes
ġōb	Sq	cuttlefish ink	Western dialects. Lit. ‘faeces’. Used in writing and for individualised markers that identify people in the casting of lots or as property owners.
ḥaléfo~ḥiléfə (pl. *ḥəlfētin*)	Sq	cuttlebone	When there was a limited trade in cuttlebone, until the 1970s, women and children gathered them for sale.
ḥaləfēt (pl. *ḥaléf*)	B	cuttlebone	Incised with distinctive markings for casting lots or indicating property.
ḥámʾī di-léḥḥīm	Sq	purified shark liver oil	Lit. ‘rendered shark oil’. Eaten, and taken as medicine. Also *ṣīfə ṣal*.
ḥanšə	H	shell horn	Conch or triton shell used to blow signals or as a musical instrument.
ḥanšə (pl. *ḥénaš,* dim. *ḥanúšə~ḥinášə*)	Sq	shell horn	Conch or triton shell used to blow signals or as a musical instrument. Used as a horn to signal the arrival of a trade boat or to announce the opening of the communal date-palm planation to gleaners. The sound is called *ʿárho di-ḥánšə* ‘voice of the *ḥanšə*’.
ḥanšét~ḥanšét ḏə-ḥayfór	Sh	shell horn	(See notes for H. *ḥanšə*.)
ḥaṣīfo di-ʿīləho	Sq	dolphin blubber	This is the layer of fat beneath the skin. It was considered to be of great medicinal value, melted into oil and drunk by those experiencing a deterioration in eyesight, or applied locally to treat fungal skin diseases.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	notes
ḥaśm	B	phosphorescence	Appears at the end of winter and early summer. Associated with arrival of *ḥazāzi* sharks.
ḥawm (pl. *aḥwām~ḥāmōtən*)	B	seashell	The *ḥawm lə-nəsēm* ‘shell of the (last) breath’ was put to the mouth of the dying to “catch the last breath.”
ḥayṣāt	B	sharkskin	Skins of *fīdīm* and *śāṣət* sharks used to sharpen knife blades.
ḥāfūr	B	operculum (general term)	Large and horny opercula are sold as a key ingredient in incense mixtures.
ḥāfūr	H	operculum (general term)	(See notes for B. *ḥāfūr*.)
ḥāfūr	M	operculum (general term)	(See notes for B. *ḥāfūr*.)
ḥāfūr	Sq	operculum (general term)	Large and horny opercula are sold to passing traders, for sale as a key ingredient in incense mixtures on the Arabian mainland.
ḥāfūr~ḥayfór	Sh	operculum (general term)	(See notes for B. *ḥāfūr*.)
ḥekk	B	powdered quicklime	Cf. ArD *ḥajj*, GAr *ḥegg*. Powdered calcium hydroxide, made from burned and crushed shells or limestone. Used to whiten and strengthen cotton fishing lines and nets, and to treat wooden boats.
ḥiléfə~ḥaléfo (pl. *ḥəlfētin*)	Sq	cuttlebone	When there was a limited trade in cuttlebone, until the 1970s, women and children gathered them for sale.

lexical item	**lang.**	**English equivalent**	**notes**
ḥilfót	H	cuttlebone	
ḥĩy (pl. *ḥiyúm*)	Sh	seashell	Also *ḥuʰm*.
ḥōmə di-kirīzi	Sq	sea urchin gonads	Lit. ‘little butter oil of the *di-kirīzi* sea urchin’, in reference to the gonads, which are eaten raw. Also *íbḳəhal di-kirīzi*, *ḳaḥéləhān di-kirīzi*.
ḥśōbə (pl. *ḥśōyub*)	Sq	coral rag, dead coral	Central/Eastern dialects. This is the same as the general term for corals.
ḥuʰm (pl. *ḥēmtə*)	Sh	seashell	Also *ḥĩy*.
íbḳəhal di-kirīzi	Sq	sea urchin gonads	Lit. ‘eggs of the *di-kirīzi* sea urchin’, in reference to the gonads, which are eaten raw. Also *ḥōmə di-kirīzi*, *ḳaḥéləhān di-kirīzi*.
ḳaḥéləhān di-kirīzi	Sq	sea urchin gonads	Lit. ‘eggs of the *di-kirīzi* sea urchin’, in reference to the gonads, which are eaten raw. Also *ḥōmə di-kirīzi*, *íbḳəhal di-kirīzi*.
ḳánfər	Sq	medium-sized operculum type	Lit. ‘scab, star-shaped disc at end of a date’. Dried and sold.
ḳarš frens	Sq	large operculum type	Lit. ‘silver dollar’. Thick and tough. Dried and sold.
ḳerembáx~ḳeremnáx	Sh	cuttlebone	Hooks and leads of nets are stuck into these for transport and to keep them out of harm’s way.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	notes
ḳɛrš frens (pl. *ēḳeróš frens*)	Sh	large operculum type	Lit. ‘silver dollar’. Thick and tough. Dried and sold.
ḳərambáx	M	cuttlebone	
ḳówḥaf	Sq	large operculum type	Lit. ‘little scoop’. Dried and sold.
məlḥāt	M	salt	
mərīnút (pl. *mərgān~məryān*)	B	coral bead	Used in jewellery. The plural form *mərgān~məryān* is the same as the general term for corals.
məṣḥáyrer	B	school of dolphins	Group of dolphins with young (females and calves). Often seen close inshore.
məṣḥáyrər	M	school of dolphins	(See notes for B. *məṣḥáyrər*.)
məśəríṭo	Sq	fresh dolphin fat	Lit. ‘causing loud farting’, on account of it upsetting the stomach if too much is eaten.
mətəníyo	Sq	medium-sized operculum type	Lit. ‘tooth’. Dried and sold.
milḥāt	B	salt	
mílḥo (dim. *meləḥáno*)	Sq	salt	
milḥót (dim. *milḥānút*)	H	salt	
milḥót rəwnyút	H	sea salt	Cf. *milḥót* ‘salt’, *rawrem~rōrem* ‘sea’.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	notes
mírˤid (pl. *mərˤádihun*)	Sq	seaweed and seagrass beds or forests	ˤAbd al-Kūri. Lit. ‘pasture, rangeland’. Turtle feeding grounds. Also *mírġid*.
mírġid (pl. *mərġádihun*)	Sq	seaweed and seagrass beds or forests	Western dialects. Lit. ‘pasture, rangeland’. Turtle feeding grounds. Also *mírˤid*.
miźḥót	Sh	salt	
nawrət	M	powdered quicklime	Powdered calcium hydroxide.
nawrət~nōrət	B	powdered quicklime	Powdered calcium hydroxide, made from shells or limestone. Used to whiten and strengthen cotton nets and lines and to treat wooden boats.
nīrət	Sh	powdered quicklime	Powdered calcium hydroxide.
nōrət	H	powdered quicklime	Powdered calcium hydroxide.
nōrət~nawrət	B	powdered quicklime	Powdered calcium hydroxide, made from burned and crushed shells or limestone. Used to whiten and strengthen cotton fishing lines and nets, and to treat wooden boats.
nūrə	Sq	ground quicklime (calcium hydroxide)	ˤAbd al-Kūri. Made from *ḥanśə* ‘conch or triton shell’ and *ḥśōbə* ‘coral rag’ burned with *kə́ndīyo di-ḥárḥeyr* ‘*Acacia sarcophylla* roots or stumps’. Also *nʸūrə*.
nʸūrə	Sq	ground quicklime (calcium hydroxide)	Also *nūrə*. Made from burned shells or wood, or wadi stones.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	notes
raḥs	B	clump of rock oysters	Broken off from rocks in chunks.
rawnə~rōnə (pl. *rəwīnə*)	B	sea, seawater	
rawrem~rōrem (pl. *rəwērem*)	H	sea	
rawrəm (pl. *rwarrəm*)	M	sea	
rēnət~rínət	B	powdered quicklime	Powdered calcium hydroxide, made from burned and crushed shells.
rínhem~rínim~rínihim (pl. *rōnihim~rínihum*)	Sq	sea	A person who “always manages to get something to eat from the sea” is know as *rínhi* (du. *rinói*, pl. *rínho~rániho*). This term is extended to refer to people who are skilled at something, or have a specific expertise.
rōnə~rawnə (pl. *rəwīnə*)	B	sea	
rōrem~rawrem (pl. *rəwērem*)	H	sea	
sawkē	K	red tide	
sígədə	Sq	small operculum type	Lit. ‘forehead prayer mark’. Licked and stuck on the forehead by boys to mimic a *sigādah* prayer mark.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	notes
ṣaft~ṣift	B	shark liver oil	
ṣiʿəfə́no	Sq	very small operculum type	Lit. ‘little flake, scale’. Thin and transparent. Not worth drying for sale.
ṣiʿəfo	Sq	flaky operculum type	Lit. ‘flake, scale’. Thin and transparent. Not worth drying for sale.
ṣift	H	shark liver oil	
ṣift	M	shark liver oil	
ṣift	Sh	shark liver oil	
ṣift~ṣaft	B	shark liver oil	
ṣīfə	Sq	shark liver oil	Also *ṣīfə di-léḥḥīm*.
ṣīfə di-ʿə́ləho	Sq	dolphin fat oil	Dolphin fat was collected from the inner organs and in the the layer of *ḥaṣīfo di-ʿíləho* ‘blubber’ beneath the skin. It was melted into oil and drunk by those experiencing a deterioration in eyesight, or applied locally to treat fungal skin diseases.
ṣīfə di-léḥḥīm	Sq	shark liver oil	Also *ṣīfə*.
ṣīfə ṣal	Sq	purified shark liver oil	Eaten, and taken as medicine. Also *ḥámʾī di-léḥḥīm*.

lexical item	lang.	English equivalent	notes
šágret yāsūr	Sq	dried seaweed	Lit. ‘Yasur’s plant’. Pieces are cut off and hung above the fire to dry, then used to ward off evil.
śéreft	Sh	phosphorescence	
ṣamdēt (pl. *ṣəmēd,* dim. *ṣamdēnāt*)	B	bait	
ṭífher di-ḥánṣə (pl. *ṭifherítin di-ḥánṣə*)	Sq	large operculum type	Lit. ‘finger- or toenails of the conch or triton’. Dried for sale. Of the various types of operculum, this fetches the highest price.
xśob∼axśób (pl. *xaśbín)*	H	coral rag, dead coral	This is the same as the general term for corals.
xśōbə (pl. *xśēb*)	Sq	coral rag, dead coral	Western dialects. This is the same as the general term for corals.
xwā	K	salt	

APPENDIX 1: VERNACULAR FISH NAMING AND CLASSIFICATION

Miranda Morris

This section brings together notes on salient aspects of fish naming and classification in the MSAL studied here. We look at variation in names, the basis of naming fish, and ways in which fish are classified. This topic is dealt with separately for Kumzari in Anonby and Al Kamzari (2025).

Linguistic Variation in Fish Names

As discussed in the introduction to this volume, the material presented in this study has been collected over a period of several decades, from many different people, and in a wide variety of contexts. In many cases, despite our best efforts to record data accurately and systematically, there are apparent inconsistencies and multiple alternative names, or forms of the same name, for a given type of fish.

Most of the variation that shows up in the lexicon is a reflection of the complex linguistic situation itself. Not only are multiple languages spoken in this region, but some of the languages, particularly Shehret, Mehri, and Soqotri, have a variety of dialects. Further, as with plants, fish names can be extremely

©2026 Miranda J. Morris, et al., CC BY-NC 4.0 https://doi.org/10.11647/OBP.0538.03

local (see Morris 2023), or even idiolectal—varying from one speaker to another. Even Btahret, the moribund language of a small community, exhibits significant variation in the idiolects of the fishers who provided the data. Depending on where people fish, and market their fish, the names people use for fish are often influenced by other languages, whether other MSAL or Arabic dialects of the region.

Fish that have long been of commercial value tend to have similar names across the region (see 'Translanguaging' in Vol. 1), for example, bluefish (Sq. *ṭāka~ṭākíh*, Sh. *ṭəkbít*, H. *ṭekwét*, M. *ṭikīt~ṭəkyīt*, B. *ṭāka*, ArD *ṭakwāyəh*) and 'kingfish', prototypically the Indo-Pacific king mackerel (Sq. *ṭānik~ṭarnīk*, Sh. *ṭarník*, H. *ṭarnīk~ṭānīk*, M. *ṭānīk~ṭərnīk*, B. *ṭānik~ṭōnik*, ArD *ṭawnik*). In most of the MSAL, there are fish names corresponding to ArD *ʿambarīyah* 'greater amberjack' (lit. 'like ambergris'); variations of ArD *ʿanub* or ArD *biyaḥ* for various mullets; ArD *ʿandaḳa* for snappers and threadfin breams; ArD *xašīm* for grunts; ArD *ṣāllah* for trevallies; and ArD *ṭeraḥa* for seabreams.

However, along with such 'trade names' based on Arabic dialects, fishers tend to have alternative names in their own languages. Examples are:

- H. *ówšer* or Sh. *zrōḳət* (lit. 'stabber') for marlin and sailfish alongside ArD *mīx*;
- Sh. *bədbēbɛ́ʔ* (lit. 'large-bellied') as well as *fugl~fuḳl* for pufferfish (cf. ArD *fuḳl*);
- B. *ber tēs* (lit. 'child of the male goat', due to its great size) for cobia, as well as *sxalét* (ArD *saxalah*);

- Sh. *kēr ɛ-ṣūd* (lit. 'sheikh of the fish', because of its chin barbels) as well as ArD *sulṭān ibrāhīm* 'Sultan Ibrahim' for goatfish;
- B. *bert ərəšīd* (lit. 'daughter of the rightly guided') for rainbow runners, alongside ArD *ʿambarīyah*;
- M. *ḳeṣayr ōfər* and Sh. *ḳaṣʿér ʿófər* (lit. 'reddish *ḳeṣayr*/*ḳaṣʿér*'), plus H. *ḳeṣʿáyr* and B. *ḳəṣʿáyr*, for blacktip trevally, as well as ArD *ṭamkari*.

Variation intersects with generations, too. Young fishermen do not recognise many of the fish names that were given by experienced, older fishermen. In place of a rich vocabulary, they often generalise to use broader categories of fish, rather than names for individual types, and are more likely to use only the terms introduced by traders visiting from distant urban markets. On much of the Arabian mainland, community members still working in the fisheries have even lost contact with actual fishing, as this activity is now carried out by labour imported from the Asian continent.

Finally, much of the decline in knowledge about fish names, and fish more generally, is directly tied to a precipitous loss of biological diversity in the ocean. Overfishing is prevalent, and many fish listed here are rare or no longer present. This means that some fish types have never been seen, nor their vernacular names heard, by younger people. It is the members of older generations who are most keenly aware of the decrease and disappearance of so many species here.

Naming Fish

Among the MSAL, particularly distinctive fish often have similar names. Filefish and triggerfish, common and strangely-shaped fish with thick, leathery skin, are Sq. *ḳarbōbə*, Sh. *ḳerəbót*, H. *ḳerbōbət~ḳerbót*, M. *ḳərbōbət*, B. *ḳerbābət*. The dangerously toxic elongate puffer is Sq. *gízihel*, Sh. *gibzélt*, H. *gizəlīt*, M. *gēzəl~gizál*, B. *gizīl*.

Behaviour: The names of some fish refer to what fishers have observed of their behaviour and effects. For example, in Btahret, medium-sized trevallies are known as *ṭəbṭūb*, from the verb 'to wriggle, writhe'; *aśábḥa yənṭīrūr* 'its fat drips' is one name for the whitecheek monocle bream; and small bluefish are named *ewġadēt* 'it slips off the hook'. In Soqotri, the deadly stonefish is called *di-məkāfin* 'of the shroud'. All the MSAL have variations on the root *lzḳ~lṣḳ* 'adhere, stick fast' for remora ('suckerfish'), and variations on the root *frr* or *frfr* 'fly (v.)' for flying fish.

Onomatopoeia: A name can be onomatopoeic, as is the name for various grunts—so called in English due to the sounds they make by grinding their pharyngeal teeth: H. *gergáyr, gəmgēm*, and *ambəgáyg*, B. *gəmgēm~gəmgīm* and *herhīr~herhēr*, Sq. *di-ḥámham* and *ṭalá*ʿ*ḳaḳ*, and ArD *gimgēm,* GAr *yamyām.*

Appearance: A name often mentions the appearance or other physical characteristics of a fish directly, for example:

- B. *məterḳəś* 'spotted' for elongate puffers;
- Sh. *śáġa~śġí* and B. *śáġa~śġay* 'tiny bones' (related to the root for 'choke on fishbones') for the longtailed silverbiddy;

- cf. B. *ʿayśōṣi* 'bony' and Sq. *səndūḳi* 'trunk-, box-shaped' for boxfish;
- Sq. *gáḥlil* 'heavily pregnant' for moonyfish.

These characteristics can form part of a longer name thanks to descriptor morphemes such as *di-* 'with, of' (Sq.), *baʿl* (m.) or *baʿlít* (f.) 'owner of, with, has a', or family terms such as *bū* 'father' (from Arabic; see also the discussion of fish 'families' below):

- Sq. *asīb di-naḥárher* '*asīb* of the nose', unicornfish; Sq. *śaḥs di-dídəhe* 'splinter of the devil', flatfish (both Soleidae and Bothidae) because of the unusual position of their eyes; Sq. *bóhim di-məṣáḥir* 'branded/cauterised surgeonfish', doubleband surgeonfish; Sq. *di-láḥyi* 'with a beard', striped eel catfish;
- Sh. *baʿlít ɛ-núź* 'indigo-dyed' for king soldier bream; B. *baʿl enxarír* 'with a snout', marlins and sailfish; B. *baʿl śkaʿ* 'spiny', porcupinefish; B. *baʿlít əḏerwēt* 'with a hump', large king soldier bream; B. *baʿlít mṣ́āreh* 'toothy', striped bonito;
- H. *bū śedḳ* 'father of the extended mouth' (cf. *śedḳ* 'corner of the mouth'), anchovies; Sq. *bū mšiṭ* 'father of the comb', sicklefish; M. *ʿali bin dḳum* 'Ali son of the beard' for goatfish (Mullidae) in reference to their chin barbels; cf. the very similar Shehret name *ʿáźi ber duḳúm* 'Ali son of the beard' applied to threadfins, in reference to the lower aspect of their pectoral fins, consisting of three to seven long, thread-like independent rays.

Colour: The colour of a fish often appears in the name. In all the MSAL, related terms from the root for *ʿfr* 'red' are used for many

different kinds of fish of a reddish colour. In Soqotri, some terapon species are labelled *ʿabidírhin* (lit. 'with paler blotches'), and various groupers are called *ḥálḥal~xálxal* 'mousy coloured, brown'. Various butterflyfish (*míḳəhor*) are given colour-based names in Soqotri as well: *míḳəhor ʿábdəher di-ṣeferíro* 'blotched *míḳəhor* with dorsal fin'; *míḳəhor di-ḥáṭəhor* '*míḳəhor* with stripes, flashes of colour'; *míḳəhor dírkek* 'spotted *míḳəhor* with paler blotches on brown'; *míḳəhor érbeb* '*míḳəhor* with a pale band around the belly' or 'with pale streak on lower half' or 'with top of body one colour and bottom half another'; and *míḳəhor šéśəhor* 'greenish or blueish *míḳəhor*'. Likewise, Soqotri names for different goatfish *ḳanśáʿa* are derived from their colours: *ḳanśáʿa ḥálḥil* 'brown-grey goatfish', *ḳanśáʿa ṣáʿbib* 'pale-coloured goatfish', and *ḳanśáʿa ḥáwro* 'dark-coloured goatfish'.

Resemblance to other creatures: the names of some fish relate them to other animals: Sq. *di-ḳaʿnəhen di-rínhem* 'sea scorpion' or *śkoʔ di-rínhem* 'sea spine' for scorpionfish; Sh. *ṯēt ɛ-rébrem* 'sea sheep' for ponyfish; Sh. *ṯīrín ɛ-rémnem* 'sea hyena' or *ṯirín ɛ-ṣúd* 'hyena of the fish' for certain cardinalfish; Sh. *ʿarḳéb ɛ-rémnem* 'sea rodent' for needlefish; and B. *ṯebərīn* 'hyena' for immature painted sweetlips.

Season: A name can refer to the season in which a fish is more likely to be found, as Sh. *ʿād ʿayźól~ʿād ʿīlél* 'pre-monsoon sardines' for the Indian oil sardines that arrive at the end of summer, migrating westwards along the bottom of the Arabian Peninsula towards Yemen (and at this time rather thin), and *ʿad ṣēryót* 'post-monsoon sardines', migrating back eastwards along the bottom

of the Arabian peninsula towards Muscat (at this time fat and full of oil—indeed, H. names these sardines *ʿayd ḥanōb* 'fat sardines').

Habitat: Some names refer to where a fish might be found, such as Sq. *līhun di-ʿúbri* '*līhun* grouper of deeper seas' for the halfmoon grouper, and Sq. *di-ḥóyhi* 'of the ground' for stonefish.

Diet: A name can refer to the diet of a fish, as B. and M. *mənʿášfer* 'of, eats shellfish' for pompano, and B. *mənʿáṭerə* 'of squid' and *bū ʿáṭerə* 'father of the squid' for both cleftbelly trevally and Chacunda gizzard shad.

Derision: Some names are disparaging. For example, pufferfish, often seen washed ashore, is *śxalét* (lit. 'filth, trash' in Shehret and Hobyot). The Shehret and Btahret label *ṣayd al-mxānīṭ* 'homosexual fish' is used for fish which are seen as 'soft-fleshed and not good eating', such as ladyfish and Indo-Pacific tarpons; B. *ṣayd mxānīṭ* is an alternative name for the common dolphinfish, decribed as 'the very worst fish of all for eating', and the smallspotted grunter is *ṣayd xanīṭ* in Hobyot. One type of grouper is called H. *ḥōbəl ʿajūz* 'old woman's hair-binder'. Whereas chub mackerels are called *zubb al-baḥr* 'sea penis' in some Arabic dialects, in the MSAL they are lit. 'slave's penis' (M. *zəbb al-abīd*, H. and Sh. *zəbb al-ʿabīd* 'slave's penis'), and several large sardine-type fish are referred to as *zəbb əl-ʿayd* 'sardine penis' in Shehret.

Association with other fish: B. *ḥagərīt lə-śəṭráx*, a term used for several trevallies and relatives, means 'female slave of the *śəṭráx* greater amberjack'; B. *ḥawgūr əl-hōmer*, lit. 'male slave of the *hōmer* grouper', is a general term for bigeyes; broomtail wrasse is M. *āśer ḏə-xēṭ* 'companion of the parrotfish'; and H. *ḥawgūr*

aṣáyd~ ḥawjūr aṣáyd ‘male slave of the fish’ is a general term for drums and croakers.

Classification

Compared with an academic taxonomy of species, we find both under-differentiation and what might be called over-differentiation in fish names. Under-differentiation is seen in the smaller inventory of MSAL names for the myriad resident species of parrotfish, groupers, mullets, and goatfish (for Soqotri, this is clearly illustrated in Zajonz et al. 2020). The Soqotri name for both jawfish (Opistognathidae) and mudskippers (Oxudercidae) is *kibíʔhin,* and in Btahret, swordfish (Xiphiidae) and marlin (Istiophoridae)—closely related as they are—are both called *mīx*. In Shehret, all species of pufferfish (Tetraodontidae) are called *śxalét* ‘filth, trash’. One example of over-differentiation might be the variety of names given in Soqotri to cornetfish (Fistulariidae): *šīlākə*, *śiʿʿún*, *ʿírəho*. (It is possible, however, that these different names are regional variants.) Another example, more prevalent, is the distinguishing of many fish types with totally different names according to their life stages, from immature and small, to old and large.

Many of the characteristics mentioned under ‘Naming Fish’ above are also used in constructing a vernacular taxonomy of species. This is evident, for example, among fish grouped together based on their association with other fish. Another example is the different kinds of fish grouped together due to the harmful effects they have on the people who eat them, as B *fíter*, the name given to angelfish, butterflyfish, and damselfish, which

make anyone who eats them ill. Or further, speakers see a commonality among fish that love to feed on fusiliers (B. *māraḥ~mērḥ*): in Btahret, this diverse grouping includes *śəṭráx* greater amberjack; *ṭānik~ṭōnik* Indo-Pacific king mackerel and narrowbarred spanish mackerel; *zēneb* tuna spp.; and *rēdeḳ*, *xalxāl*, and *ḳeśáʿt* groupers.

The use of family terms ('mother', 'father', 'child') for fish is widespread, both to describe physical characteristics, as discussed above, and to associate different fish types with one another. This also contributes to a kind of taxonomy. Some examples are M. *ḥām ḏə-sīźōb* 'mother of the rabbitfish' for surgeonfish; Sh. *ēm ɛ-ṣúd* 'mother of the fish' for golden trevally, bigeyes, and ponyfish; Sq. *ber ʿímə́hor* 'child of *ʿímə́hor* grouper' for brownmarbled grouper; Sq. *bū ʿayn* 'father of the eye' (although more usually simply *di-ʿayn* 'with the eye') for various fish with prominent or large eyes; and Sq. *bū nə́ḳṭə* 'father of a spot' (or *di-nə́ḳṭə* 'with a spot') for a variety of fish distinguished by a large spot or blotch.

Among the Bathari fishing community, people go further and conceptualise entire 'families' of fish. Examples of families include:

- a group of long, thin fish types—'father' *həbhīb* cornetfish, 'mother' *ṣəfḥēt* (unidentified), one 'daughter' *ġarārət* needlefish, another 'daughter' *kardəréd* (unidentified) and a 'distant relation' *ʿaḳamənēt* barracuda (dim.);
- a group of seabream species—'father' *kētəb ənawb*, 'eldest son' *ʿayn ʿanəḳāb*, another 'son' *kētəb sīr*, 'youngest son' *bōdiḥ* , and 'daughter' *mēryət*.

This community does the same with other marine animals (and, outside the scope of this study, with birds). A family of edible marine invertebrates includes 'mother' *śīdəfēt*, a sea slug; 'father' *yingēn~yingīr* or *faḥl l-ərawnə* (lit. 'sea penis'), a sea cucumber; 'eldest daughter' *śīnəḥāt~śīnaḥt* large chiton; and *śīdəḥāt* 'youngest daughter' small chiton.

Bathari fishers also say that some fish "stand alone" and "have no family": the *ʿanfəlūs* dolphinfish, the *ʿaḳām* barracuda, and the *əmṣāṭer* Indian threadfish. It is noteworthy how closely this corresponds to western taxonomic classifications: the dolphinfish constitutes the only genus in the family Coryphaenidae, the barracuda is the only genus in the family Sphyraenidae, and the Indian threadfish is one of only three members of the diamond trevally genus *Alectis*.

References

Anonby, Erik, and Abdul Qadr Al Kamzari. 2025. 'A Typology of Fish Names in Kumzari'. In *Harvesting the Sea in Southeastern Arabia*, vol. 1, *Regional Studies*, edited by Janet C. E. Watson, Miranda J. Morris, and Erik Anonby, 31–89. Cambridge Semitic Languages and Cultures 32. Cambridge: University of Cambridge / Open Book.

Morris, Miranda J. 2023. 'What's in a name?'. In *Language and Ecology in Southern and Eastern Arabia*, edited by Janet C. E. Watson, Jon Lovett, and Roberta Morano, 47–80. London: Bloomsbury.

Zajonz, Uwe, Sergey V. Bogorodsky, Fouad N. Saeed, Miranda J. Morris, Abdul-Kareem Nasher, Moteah S. Aideed, Masaa Al-

Jumaily, C. Weiland, and T Winter. 2020. *Online Atlas to the Commercial Fishes of Socotra*. Version 1.2, 2020/07. Frankfurt am Main: Senckenberg. Accessed 21 January 2026. http://socotra.senckenberg.de/FishAtlas

APPENDIX 2:
FISH PROCESSING AND PREPARATION

A number of specialised methods for processing fish, usually for sale, and preparing fish for eating, were encountered in the course of our research. Some of these terms appear in the descriptive notes of the Annotated Alphabetical Lexicon. These methods are explained in greater detail here.

Fish Processing

māliḥ (all MSAL, ArD; lit. 'salty') wet or dry salting

A general term for salted fish.

Wet salting: filleting, segmenting, salting, and storage in container

The wet salting method is for home consumption. The best fish are the Indo-Pacific king mackerel and similar species (together commonly referred to as 'kingfish'), tuna, and trevallies. The fish's head is removed, and it is gutted and deboned. The filleted fish may be cut into pieces the size of one's hand, and laid in alternating layers of sea salt and fillet in a clay pot or a square tin container for 30 days. Alternatively, the flesh may be slashed and salted, and placed in an aluminium screw-top *tankə* container with the lid screwed on tightly for 40 days. Small sharks may also

©2026 Miranda J. Morris, et al., CC BY-NC 4.0 https://doi.org/10.11647/OBP.0538.04

be processed in this way, but only the gills and stomach are removed. To eat the wet-salted fish, the salt is washed off and the fish is eaten just like that, or cooked with a sauce.

Dry salting of sharks: half-filleting, splitting, slashing, salting, washing, and sun-drying

Dry salting methods were carried out principally for export to markets around Arabia and in earlier times to Swāḥil, the East African coast. In Soqotra, as an example, the shark head was first removed, and the shark was slit along the belly, leaving one half with the backbone. It was split open butterfly-fashion, slashing the flesh, and salt was well rubbed in. The trunk was put in the shade until it stopped dripping, then washed in the sea and laid out in the sun to dry, opened out flat on the ground. Initially, it was placed with the skin side up, allowing liquid to seep away into the ground, and then turned over with the flesh side uppermost. Once completely dried out, the shark trunks were stacked in piles in dry caves to await the trade boats.

Formerly there was more demand for shark meat than for fins (Sq. *ʿaléf*). The opposite is now the case. Once a market developed for shark fins, these were removed before processing the rest of the shark. The fins were sun-dried and stored separately from the rest of the fish.

kánda (Sq) dry salting with most large fish: filleting, splitting, slashing, salting, drying in shade, washing, and sun-drying

This method is used with large bony fish such as tunas and large trevallies. The head and tail are cut off. The fish is gutted and the backbone is removed. The trunk is split open butterfly-fashion, the flesh is slashed diagonally or lengthwise, and salt is rubbed in. The fish is sometimes closed up again, with the skin on the outside, and stored in shade for about a week until there is no further oozing of liquid. It is then opened out again and washed in the sea. It is then dried in the sun, still opened out flat. Once it is fully dried, it is stacked in a shaded place.

Dry salting with *ṭānik~ṭarnīk* (Sq) Indo-Pacific king mackerel: half-filleting, splitting, slashing, salting, and drying in shade

This slightly different method of preservation is used for the especially valuable *ṭānik~ṭarnīk* 'Indo-Pacific king mackerel' ('kingfish'). The fish is gutted, but the head may either be cut off or left in place. One half of the fish is eased away from the backbone, and the other half remains attached to it. The trunk is split open butterfly-fashion, the flesh is slashed diagonally, and salt is rubbed in. The opened-out fish are stacked on one another in the shade with the head end higher than the tail end to allow any oozing to flow downwards. Once the fish have stopped exuding a colourless liquid and started to drip a reddish oil, they are closed up again with the skin on the outside, so that they look like whole fish. They are then stacked head-to-tail in rows, in a

place of shade and steady breeze. If grubs or maggots emerge from the fish, they are rubbed off and more salt is applied. After about a month the fish starts to ooze more oil, and the fish at the bottom of the stack become saturated with it. If rain falls on the fish at this stage, it does not affect them, but if it falls on them before this stage, they must be turned over, and more salt is rubbed into any damp parts.

ḳóśaʿ (Sq, Sh, H; lit. 'dried') cooking, filleting, and sun-drying, or drying over fire, without salt

Two methods of drying are used with a variety of fish, but especially rabbitfish:

(i) The whole fish is cooked in water. The head, tail, entrails and bones are then removed. The fillets are put in the sun to dry, and turned regularly until they start to crack apart —an indication that that they are fully dried. They are stored in sacks under cover.

(ii) The fresh fish is deboned, split open, and hung above a fire to dry for a whole day and night.

ḳədīd~máḳədid (Sq; lit. 'in strips') filleting, slashing and sun-drying, typically uncooked, without salt

A fish's head is cut off and the fish is gutted. Its backbone is removed but the tail is retained, and the fillets remain attached to both the tail and the skin. If the fish is large or fat, the flesh is slashed to allow the heat of the sun to penetrate. Fillets are turned back-to-back, with skin sides together, and hung by the tail to dry in the sun. No salt is added and the fillets are not

washed in sea water. The same term, *máḳədid~ḳədīd*, is used for this method when used to dry strips of livestock meat.

On ʿAbd al-Kūri in particular, where salt has been scarce, this drying method is referred to as *maṭbūḳ* when applied to sharks and large fish such as *ṭānik~ṭarnīk* 'Indo-Pacific king mackerel' as well as various large *bayáḍ* fish (see p. 159); smaller fish of these types are processed there as *ḥanīṭ*.

In various parts of the language area, for *ḳáriyaš* (Sq) 'electric rays and numbfish', the fish is prepared by removing the head and gills, gutting, slashing, and salting the flesh. It is then buried in hot sand for 24 hours, washed in the sea, and then hung up to dry in the sun, which can take one to two weeks.

For *ṭabbāḳət* (Sq) 'butterfly rays', this process is also carried out in a specific way. The head and guts are removed. Some four deep slashes are made horizontally across the semi-circular body, then shallow slashes are made across each of these strips taking care not to go right to the edge. The final result is a semicircle of narrow strips held together by the outer circumference. This is buried in hot sand for 24 hours, washed in the sea, and then hung up to dry in the sun, which can take one to two weeks.

ḥanīṭ (Sq, ArD) filleting, segmenting, boiling, skinning, and sun-drying

In this method, the fish's head is removed, and the fish is gutted. Its body is cut into 2 or 3 chunks. It is boiled, after which the skin, tail, and backbone are removed. The flesh is put in the sun to dry for two days, then turned over and dried on the other side

for another two days or until it starts to crack apart—a sign that it is fully dried.

The highest quality of *ḥanīṭ* is made from most larger tuna species; it is kept separate from other *ḥanīṭ* fish and sold separately for a better price. Trevallies and emperors, which are medium-sized, make an intermediate grade. Of smaller fish, rabbitfish make *ḥanīṭ* of the highest grade and are in demand for trade, while lower-grade *ḥanīṭ* is made from other inshore rockfish such as snappers, groupers, and jobfish.

máḳšid (Sq), *maʿgīn* (Sh, H, B), *māgīn* (M) dicing, drying, boiling, and preservation in rendered fat

The flesh of turtles or livestock is cut up into small pieces, semi-dried, and boiled in the rendered fat of turtle or livestock carcasses. It is left in the rigid lump of fat and, stored in the shade, it can keep for long periods of time. Throughout the region, dipping into the fat to obtain meat with one's fingers is forbidden; to avoid spoilage, the meat is removed for eating using a clean stick or knife.

Fish-based Dishes

marəḳ (all MSAL, cf. ArD *maraq*) sauce

Sauce added to plain cereal dishes or for cooking or serving fish or meat. If there is no meat stock, tomato paste, onions, garlic, and spices are added to water and cooked until well-flavoured.

ʿ*arsi* (B, ArD) cereal paste

A dish made by pounding cooked rice or other grains with the cooked flesh of any fish or animal. Water is added and it is stirred to a thick paste over the fire. A speciality from the Jaʿlān area of northern Oman, introduced by fish traders.

ʿ*aṣídət* (Sh, H), *āṣaydət* (M) ʿ*aṣīdə* (Sq, B), ʿ*aṣīdah* (ArD) grain and butter oil paste

A thick paste of ground grains cooked and pounded together in a pot with butter oil. On serving, a central well is made and filled with pure butter oil. On occasion, cooked fish flesh is also pounded and mixed in.

ribīs (B, ArD), *rīs* (Sh) young shark paste

A paste made from young shark, ideally shark foetus or newborn shark one to two days old (B. ʿ*alṣ*, Sh. ʿ*alṣān*), still with the umbilical cord attached. The head and tail are cut off. The trunk is cut across in chunks and boiled. Once cooked, the skin and bones are removed and the flesh is pounded to a paste with a little water. This paste is then squeezed as dry as possible, and added to a pot in which a little of the shark's own livers has already been set to melt down. The paste and liver are then mashed together and served. If no shark liver is available, then the mixture is added to whatever cooked grain is at hand. Some people cook the pulp with spices, and with onion, garlic, and tomatoes, if available. It is said that "men never sleep after eating *ribīs*."

ṣ̌inṭ (H), *ṣ̌aynəṭ* (M) preparation of sharks

Young sharks can be prepared as a paste, as described for *ribīs*.

Sima (2009, 114–21) describes other shark preparation methods as follows:

Boiling: Take liver(s) and flesh of cartilaginous fish (sharks such as H. *dékəs*, H. *šxoṣót*, or H. *ḳerēṣ̌ál* guitarfish); heat some smooth stones at the fire; cut the liver(s) up, add to a little water, and boil until cooked. Squeeze out as much liquid as possible and put what remains in a pot with the red-hot stones until the oil is extracted. Boil the shark or guitarfish flesh in a little water until cooked, then squeeze out as much liquid as possible and mix the liver, the oil, and the flesh together.

Roasting underground: Dig a hole; place a layer of shark flesh at the bottom, then a layer of its cut-up liver, then a layer of red-hot stones, then a layer of shark, and so on until the hole is filled; leave it to cook until the liver has 'melted' over the flesh. This gives it a unique and much-liked flavour. The same method can be used with other large fish with large or fatty livers.

Reference

Sima, Alexander, with Askari Sa'd Hugayrān. 2009. *Mehri-Texte aus der jemenitischen Sharqiyyah* [Mehri Texts from the Yemeni Sharqiyyah]. Edited and annotated by Janet C. E. Watson and Werner Arnold. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.

About the Team

Alessandra Tosi and Geoffrey Khan were the managing editors for this book and provided quality control.

Aaron Hornkohl performed the copyediting of the book in Word. The fonts used in this volume are Charis SIL, Scheherazade New, SBL Hebrew, SBL Greek and Estrangelo Edessa.

Anne Burberry created the index of the book.

Annie Hine created all of the editions—paperback, hardback, and PDF.

Jeevanjot Kaur Nagpal designed the cover of this book. The cover was produced in InDesign using Fontin and Calibri fonts.

Harvesting the Sea in Southeastern Arabia

Volume 2: Comparative Lexicon of Fish and Other Marine Species

Miranda J. Morris, Erik Anonby, and Janet C.E. Watson
Edited by Erik Anonby

Along the shores of southeastern Arabia, traditional marine knowledge is fading as languages and ecosystems come under increasing pressure. This second volume of *Harvesting the Sea in Southeastern Arabia* brings together marine species terminology and associated knowledge in the five coastal Modern South Arabian languages (MSAL) and the Kumzari language of the Musandam Peninsula in eastern Arabia. The materials, collected by the authors in periods between the 1970s and the present, are a testament to communities' longstanding intimacy with the sea and their resilient livelihoods in the face of often difficult conditions.

Over 2000 marine species names are inventoried, featuring many bony fish and cartilaginous fish, but also including mammals, reptiles, invertebrates, and plants. Terms for fish at various life stages and vocabulary associated with marine species are also provided. The lists are organised in the format of a comparative lexicon, where individual species are compared across the six languages, and as an annotated alphabetical lexicon with a searchable companion file, presenting additional insights collected over the course of fieldwork.

Along with its relevance for communities where this knowledge is being lost as species die out and livelihoods change, this book is an essential resource for anyone interested in learning from the languages, cultures, and ecosystems of Arabia.

This is the author-approved edition of this Open Access title. As with all Open Book publications, this entire book is available to download for free on the publisher's website. Printed and digital editions, together with supplementary digital material, can also be found at http://www.openbookpublishers.com.

Cover image: Fish catch and by-catch from li kuku *'gillnet' fishing by Kumzari fishermen on the Musandam Peninsula in Eastern Arabia. Photo by Erik Anonby (2008), (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0), NO AI.*
Cover design: Jeevanjot Kaur Nagpal

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
Faculty of Asian and Middle Eastern Studies

ebook
ebook and OA editions also available

OPEN ACCESS

OpenBook Publishers